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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 16th December; from Allahabad and Madras to the 14th December; and from Calcutta to the 13th December.

THE first meeting at Calcutta of the Viceregal Legislative Council will be held on January 6th, by which time the new members may be expected to have arrived in Calcutta. The session is not likely to be a heavy one in any way.

LADY DUFFERIN arrived in Allahabad on Saturday, December 10, and left again for Calcutta on the morning of the 14th, accompanied by the Ladies Helen, Hermione, and Victoria Blackwood, Mrs. Rowan Hamilton, and Major Cooper, A.D.C.

LORD DUFFERIN, continuing his tour, arrived at Allahabad on Tuesday, December 13th. He left for Benares on the 15th, to open the new bridge over the Ganges.

LORD REAY, who, with Lady Reay, has left Bombay for a tour in Guzerat, arrived at Ahmedabad on December 14th, where he was presented with an address by the Municipality. Replying to the address, his Excellency promised to do all he could to induce Government to increase the loans for further improvements and to provide further educational facilities. He also recognised the great importance of the Rutlam Godhra Rullway project, and promised his full support and assistance.

THE Maharajah of Idar, who was to be invested with the K.C.S.I. by his Excellency the Governor, also arrived at Ahmedabad.

THE South Deccan Railway over the Braganza Ghat to the Portuguese frontier has been completed, and through communication by the West Deccan line from Poona to Belgaum.

Defalcations amounting to Rs. 75,000 have been discovered in the accounts of the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Mr. James Grant, the manager, has been suspended, and proceedings will be taken against him. He is now, however, seriously ill.

THERE has been another revolt in Nepaul, this time on the part of the followers of Ranbir Jung. It is said that the army has declared for Ranbir.

General Dumshere Jung, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepal forces, is at present in Calcutta on a visit.

It is reported that there has been fighting in Khanabad, in Turkistau, between the inhabitants and the servants of the Ameer. Four of the latter are said to have been killed.

ISKANDER KHAN, who was said to have been appointed Governor of Penjdeh, is safe at Teheran.

THE Madras Times has been informed "on good authority" that Ayub Khan will, in all probability, be located in Bangalore. "The original intention was to send him to the Punjab; but the authorities have, we understand, wisely decreed that Bangalore would be a more out-of-theway place."

The proposals submitted some time ago for revising the Secretariat staff in Burma have received the sanction of the India Office. The staff will now consist of a Chief Secretary, a Secretary, two Under-Secretaries, one Assistant Secretary, and a Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

A SERIOUS fire has occurred at the Framjee Petit Mills, at Mazagon. The reeling and bundling room was destroyed, and damage to the extent of Rs. 3,50,000 done.

THE cost of the extension of the Bhownuggur-Gondal line to Porebunder will be borne in equal share by the two States of Gondal and Porebunder.

THE National Congress, which is to be held at Madras at the end of this month, will be presided over by Mr-Budroodin Tyabji, of Bombay.

THE Narayen Cotton Mills, Bombay, have been sold by auction for Rs. 1,12,000.

THE Maharaja of Mysore has started on tour through Northern India. He will make a prolonged stay in Bombay.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN has arrived at Quetta. Duringhis absence on furlough Beloochistan has been converted into a first-class Agency, and Sir Robert, who has been formany years associated with Khelat and Quetta, is the firstpermanent Resident under the new order of things.

A NEW Municipal Bill for Calcutta is meeting with much opposition. The proposals which seems to have aroused most opposition is that to increase the number of Commissioners.

THE I.M. s.s. Clive left Bombay on Dec. 15th for Rangoon with thirty-three Native officers and 1,200 rank-and-file for the Burma police.

THERE has been much rejoicing in Kattywar on the occasion of the home-coming of the Thakore Sahebs of Limri and Morvi.

Two Pathans, who had been arrested at Aden for complicity in the murder of a woman whose mutilated remains were found in a box in a ditch at Parel, have been brought to Bombay. One of them has made a full confession.

A EUROPEAN guard on the North-Western Railway is incustody on the charge of outraging a lady passenger.

Dr. Hilson, Civil Surgeon of Agra, becomes Deputy Surgeon-General, Jhansi Circle, on Dr. Hutchinson's retirement.

A SERIOUS collision has occurred near Jhansi between two trains employed in construction work. Five persons were killed and eleven badly hurt. An inquiry is being made.

Intelligence has reached India that Mian Gul, alias Hafiz Abdul Hannan, the senior and elder son of the late Akhund of Swat, died of cholera on the 2nd September last.

A REPORT from a trustworthy source has been received' of the death of Sirdar Baluch Khan, chief of the Khetrantribe, who died suddenly at Barkhan on the 8th of last month.

AYUB KHAN, even when in extremities in the deserts of Eastern Persia, seems to have put a high value upon his own importance in the eyes of the British Government. He, of course, knew that his capture or surrender was a matter of moment to that Government owing to their alliance with the Amir of Kabul, and he tried to play his cards accordingly. A Teheran correspondent states that Ayub's first proposals made to General MacLean, through Sirdar Hashim Khan, were not only that a safe-conduct should be given to him, but that his allowance should be increased from £12,000 to £30,000 per annum!

THE Pioneer says that whatever else may be the issue of the Leitner revival the people of the Punjab need not be afraid of his ever coming back. Dr. Leitner, as everybody knows, was given a pension of Rs. 5,000 per annum by the Government of India as the price of his retirement— a dear price in one sense, but cheap in another. Since his arrival in England he has worked upon the India Office to such an extent that the Secretary of State was induced to promise him besides a bonus of £1,500, and the question now before the Government of India is whether this



addition is called for. Of his reinstatement there is no question whatever.

A VARIETY of rulings on income tax liability, as it affects the army and its officers, have been recently confirmed, and in some cases are of general interest. The gratuity For the Burma campaign is free of the tax, and all troops serving in Burma have been exempted from payment during the coming financial year. A capital sum paid to an officer in commutation of a pension, whole or part, is not liable; nor are the command and staff allowances of volunteer officers, they being officers of Her Majesty's forces within the meaning of the Army Act. Detention Allowances are classed with travelling allowances, and are therefore exempted.

ONE of the twin daughters of Sir Charles Aitchison has Abeen attacked in Calcutta by typhoid fever of a severe character.

THE death is announced on the evening of the 8th December, at Umballa, of Lieutenant A. J. Richardson, of the Carabiniers, from enteric fever.

NOTES.

THE news to-day from India continues to be unventful. The land is at rest, for even the Madras Congress of Delegates, which was represented in certain quarters as likely to be of very great political significance, turns out to be a very humdrum sort of affair after all. Whether the Mahomedans be fairly represented at it or mot matters little, for the business to be discussed is not at all of an alarming nature. There can be no harm in the temperate discussion of questions affecting local selfgovernment, education, municipal and imperial taxation, or even in the passing of resolutions declaring that Natives of India should be elected to represent India in the British Parliament. There will be a good deal of talk no doubt, but talk with the Natives of India is often a harmless way of getting rid of superfluous "political"

Bur on the question of sending Natives to represent India in the British Parliament there is a difference of opinion amongst the Delegates themselves and their friends. The Statesman and Friend of India, which is generally a thorough supporter of all Native objects and aspirations, argues that it is in India in the local Legislative Councils that the Congress should claim represenstation where the representation would be real and not a sham, as a pretended representation in the English Parliament might be.

AND it gives this reason for its argument:-

We have been slow to express our belief that the attempt to secure a representation of India in Parliament, by getting two or three or half-a-dozen Native gentlemen elected thereto by English constituencies, is likely to prove not only disappointing but mischievous. It is from a delusive "representation" of this order in Parliament that Ireland has suffered so deeply. In spite of the hundred members whom her constituencies send to the House, her representation therein was purely nominal until Mr. Parnell'very astutely made their presence felt, by his policy of "obstruction," which has so greatly embittered a large section of the House against the Irish party. Men of broader views are beginning to ask what policy was embittered a large section of the House against the Irish party. Men of broader views are beginning to ask what policy was left to that party, when their votes on purely Irish affairs were systematically disregarded or swamped by the numerical strength of the English members. Should India be successful in getting half-a-dozen Native gentlemen returned to the House, their influence we reasonably fear would be nil. Let them be as well-informed and as eloquent as they may, they would be hopelessly out-debated in an Assembly like the House of Commons where no Ministry ever suffers itself to be defeated upon any important act of its administration. All that can healthfully be done in Parliament in behalf of India is, we believe, to be accomplished by a more skilful and neris, we believe, to be accomplished by a more skilful and persistent use of "the right of interpellation" which its members possess, and we would strongly recommend the Congress to consider this suggestion carefully.

How far local self-government has yet been a success in India may be gathered from the complaints which are to be found not in official reports only, but in the columns of the Press, of the shortcomings of the various Municipalities in which the elective system has had full play. Here is what one paper says of the Calcutta Municipality:—
"The Native majority have unhappily made self-government a by-word in India. After allowing Calcutta to be lifted by European energy and forethought out of the insanitary condition in which it existed for years, they have of late taken to opposing every reform urged on them by a European minority under the curious impression that such reform is designed to discredit Babu rule. The result of the conflict thus artificially roused is that, after a period of comparative immunity from cholera and zymotic disease, Calcutta has lately shown a decided retrograde movement in some of the haunts of endemic disease, and in the most favourable places is barely stationary. The Government has found it necessary to reserve certain controlling powers in the Municipal law, and will have to exercise them in an unsparing and determined way.'

Considering that Calcutta is the largest Indian commercial centre, and sends out shipping to ports all over the world, it is evident that some steps should be taken to arrest the neglect shown by the Native "ropresentatives" to all sanitary rules and precautions. It is all very well for a Native-loving paper to say, as one organ of the kind does:—"Here, in India, we think it nothing that pestilences come and go, leaving a track of dead, whilst the survivors lay no blame at the door of doctors, Government, or aliens. If God kills they are content to say He kills. Use, no doubt, has something to do with this calm acquiescence in the apparently inevitable." No doubt it has, but the European who holds that cleanliness is next to godliness will not so easily accept his Kismet in that way. He will insist on sanitation, and in doing so he really consults the interests of the helpless Native population as well as his own. "And," says a Bengal journal, "it is this consideration, namely, the real interest of the voiceless many, in whose name professional agitators often pretend to speak, that links on the attempt of self-government in Calcutta with its melancholy failure to the larger chain of provincial and Imperial reforms, which are advocated on all sides with equal boldness, and with no better prospect of success."

Local self-government (says another journal) must be a failure even in theory as long as it is not thoroughly representative, but the beginning of the rolling away of that reproach is announced in one of the Native papers, which states that a man who was formerly a common coolie has been nominated as a Municipal Commissioner for the Seebpore Ward, to be voted on at the next election of the Municipality of Howrah.

THE Lahore paper has received a telegram from "Gopal Chanda Chatterji, Finance Minister, Faridcote," stating that his Highness the Raja of Faridkots has no connection with the Nanak Panth Parkash Sabha, which exhibited the photograph of Dhuleep Singh. We can only say (the paper remarks) that we had been informed by more than one Sikh gentleman, well acquainted with the affairs of the Sikh community, that the Nanak Panth Parkash Sabha was almost, if not quite, entirely supported by the Rajah; and even the Native papers, which have argued that the Raja was not to blume, have described him as the patron of the Sabha. So, too, to the best of our recollection, was he described during the proceedings on the day in question. Possibly the telegram only means that the Raja has now no connection with the Sabha; and, if so, no further proof would be required of his innocence in the incident of the photograph. As we have before stated, only the severance of his connection with the Sabha was required to prove this.

THE Civil and Military Gazette advertises that a new volume will shortly be issued from its press, entitled "How to meet Russia." Upon which one of its contemporaries remarks, "We believe that the way to obtain and conduct the meeting referred to has already been pretty fully discussed during the last ten years; and the result is generally well known. Had the author intimated in the title that his work contained a 'tip' as to when the meeting will be likely to come off, there would then have been something in it to attract the attention of the public.

CLAIMANTS against Theebaw, numbering some four hundred persons, says "Claimant" in the Mandalay Herald, are grumbling that their claims have not been satisfied either one way or other by the British Government, who have taken in hand to adjust them. Claims were registered in December, 1885, after the occupation of the country, and although they have been investigated for some time past by Mr. Rice, the Special Commissioner appointed for this work, as well as by the Commissioner of the Northern Division, no intimation has yet been given by the British Government as to when Theebaw's debts will be paid.

It would appear that suttee is not altogether abolished of the following, taken from the Allahabad Morning Post,

Bundelkhund stands in need of a deal of civilising. It is probably the most backward of all the States and provinces, and customs prevail in it of which we happily hear nothing in other parts of the country. At Gowrihar, quite recently, a Kachi woman performed the rite of self-immolation on the funeral pyre of her husband, in the presence of a large gathering of Natives. It is the first cass of suttee which has come to notice for a long period, and it is to be hoped that our Political Agent in Bundelkhund will institute a searching inquiry into the facts, and that the Government will sanction the severe punishment of the principal actors in the tragedy. The Agent, by the way, has been investigating a great murder case, the accused being an influential Thakore of Bundelkhund. He was convicted on very clear evidence, and the sentence of death passed upon him has just been carried out at Nowgong.

"An Occasional Traveller" writes to a Madras paper, calling attention to the disproportion of passenger rates in the P. and O. Company, as shown, for instance, in the charge from Brindisi to Bombay of £63 first-class, and £32 second-class, whilst those from London to Madras or Culcutta, about double the distance, are only £68 and £37 respectively by the P. and O., or £50 and £30 by other lines. This traveller would prefer travelling by one of "the other lines." He need hardly communicate this information, as he is at liberty, of course, to choose his own steamer, and if he finds another line which offers greater, or the same, advantages than the P. and O. in celerity, comfort, and all the et ceteras, at less money, he would be foolish not to divert his patronage to it. But a letter to a newspaper does not prove conclusively that he can secure these advantages so cheaply. His complaint regarding the disproportion of passenger rates between Brindisi and Bombay and between London and Madras is much more to the point, and this contention it may be worth the while of the P. and O. Company to explain.

Another correspondent, writing to the same paper, formulates a further charge against the P. and O. Company, to the effect that it does not provide proper accommodation for invalid passengers from India. Separate cabins, with extra attendance and good cookery, ought to be available, says the writer. So they are, if the invalids choose to pay extra for such advantages; but, as a rule, they do not. It is all very well to say that "the P. and O. spends large sums for advertising their business, but what more telling advertising their business, but what more telling advertisement could they put forth than the announcement that special accommodation for the sick will henceforth be provided?" It is a question of expense. If the invalid requires the advantages specified he must be prepared to pay for them. It is absurd to expect the P. and O., or, in fact, any steamship company plying between England and India, to give invalids separate cabing attendance and cookery at the invalids separate cabins, attendance, and cookery at the same rates charged to ordinary passengers. To do so might earn the gratitude of the invalids, and the praise

of Pressmen, but the company would earn nothing elsecertainly not dividends for their shareholders.

ALL who knew him will well believe that the news of the death of Mr. F. J. Fergusson, Official Trustee of Bengal, was received throughout India with widespread sorrow. From personal experience we can fully endorse the genial tribute paid to his memory by a Calcutta con-temporary, that he had an inexhaustible kindness of heart, e genial, gracious manner, and that the end of a busy life found him without a single enemy.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Telegraph.) (Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

An interesting illustration of the power of Western culture to penetrate the almost invincible social conservatism of India has lately occurred in Bombay. The brilliant career of the now famous English "girl graduate" has been repeated in India, in exceptionally difficult circumstances, by a Parsee girl named Sorabji. Miss Sorabji has distinguished herself throughout her University course, and has succeeded in winning scholarships each year. In 1885 she was declared Havelock prizeman and gained the Hughling scholarship, besides being at the head of the list of competitors in English. She has now succeeded in graduating in the first class. Only six students in all, of whom the remaining five were men, succeeded in obtaining this degree. Miss Sorabji is the only "girl graduate" in the Bombay Presidency.

The Allahabad newspaper strongly supports General Dickens's proposal for connecting Burma with India by a line of railway communication connecting Calcutta with Bhamo. This would involve the making of 224 miles from Chadpore to Cachar. Thence the railway would be carried through Manipore to the Kubu and Chindwin Valleys and thence eastwards on to Bhamo. The total distance from Calcutta to Bhamo would be 698 miles. Of this, 83 miles are already worked in the Bengel central system. The whole distance

Manipore to the Kubu and Chindwin Valleys and thence eastwards on to Bhamo. The total distance from Calcutta to Bhamo would be 698 miles. Of this, 83 miles are already worked in the Bengal central system. The whole distance by this route from Calcutta to Mandalay would be under 800 miles, or less than the distance from Calcutta to Agra.

A preliminary meeting of the Native Congress was held at Madras last Wednesday, when a president was elected, and a resolution was passed reaffirming the necessity for the expansion and reform of the Legislative Councils. At the sitting of Thursday resolutions were passed suggesting a separation of the Executive and judicial functions without delay, the opening of the military service to the Natives, and the raising of the taxable minimum for income-tax to Rs. 1,000. One of the speakers on venturing to condemn the tone of a certain section of the vernacular Press is reported to have been greeted with loud cries of dissent. The Pioneer, alluding to this incident, points out that one of the so-called Bengal National newspapers has recently reproduced a singularly offensive caricature of Her Majesty from a London afternoon journal, while with the same issue it gives away, in the form of a supplement, a large portrait of Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P.

"To mark at the Overnand clarify Trish sedition mongers"

the form of a supplement, a large portrait of Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P.

"To mock at the Queen and glorify Irish sedition-mongers is scarcely calculated to make an English Executive oversolicitous to revolutionise the British administration in India, in order to gratify the ardent military aspirations of the advanced school of Bengalee political reformers. The tone of the vernacular Press must be very much changed for the better before further political concessions become possible. It is bad enough to have to tolerate written sedition, but with this lesson being borne in upon the Government every day, no Viceroy with a less actively-developed instinct for fomenting the disruption of the Empire than Lord Ripon had would be sufficiently insensate to sanction a policy which might have the effect of converting sooner or later theory into practice, and would at all events render a strong Executive in future a would at all events render a strong Executive in future a hopeless impossibility."

The Congress was dissolved on Friday. It will meet next year at Allahabad.

AFGHANISTAN AND BOKHARA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

The Afghan Boundary Commissioner, who is proceeding on his way to the Oxus to complete the Dukchi-Bosaga line of demarcation, continues to send favourable reports of his

It is reported from Lahore that the railway station which

the Russians have decided to construct at Bokhara will be finished in six months. Building materials, such as iron pillars and beams, are arriving from Samarcand packed on camels and horses, and materials are also being collected for the building of a bridge across the Oxus at the Hari crossing. Owing to the removal of the Russian troops to Shah Jehan, food and other pressitions have become dearer in the Rulkh food and other necessities have become dearer in the Balkh district. The Governor of Balkh has issued orders that no food shall be exported to Bokhara. A similar order has been sent by the Ameer to all the forts on the Oxus.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

THE INDIAN WIMBLEDON TEAM. (Civil and Military Gazette.)

Is it possible that the idea of sending a team to Wimbledon next year has been given up? No monthly competitions have been announced in Lahore yet, and the opinion is consequently steadily gaining ground that the great difficulties encountered hitherto have damped the ardour of those who set this good scheme in motion. There is no denying the fact that the Indian Volunteer has fallen short of what was expected from him in this respect. Nobody thought an Indian marksman would bring away the coveted "blue ribbon" of the meeting, but at the same time there were not a few who hoped that the would bring away the coveted "blue ribbon" of the meeting, but at the same time there were not a few who hoped that the team would do better than it did. Be that as it may, the fact cannot be recalled, but it affords valuable lessons for the future. But is there to be a future? Is a team to be sent to Wimbledon every year? These are questions for the earnest consideration of every volunteer in Inda. Last season the funds were so low that only five men could go. These, with about an equal number of Volunteers on leave in England at the time, represented this great dependency of the Queen-Empress. This was very much like a "scratch" team, and it was little wonder, then, that they made such a sorry show. If there is to be a fund there must necessarily be subscribers to it. Once get over the money difficulty, and there will be no dearth of men who will make every effort to attain the required standard of excellence in order to get to England, not only to retrieve the honour of the Indian Volunteer Army, but to see London and its sights when an opportunity offers.

THE GARRISON IN BURMA. (Pioneer.)

The question of the strength of the garrison must be considered from the point of view of Upper and Lower Burma considered as one united Province. Before the annexation of Thebaw's dominions a large force had to be maintained in Lower Burma to guard against danger from the north; but Lower Burma to guard against danger from the north; but now the whole country is in our hands, and the lower province no longer needs this special protection. It can well spare half its troops for service beyond the old border, for places such as Thayetmyo and Toungoo have lost their importance in the recent rapid march of events. Rangoon should not, of course, lose a man of its garrison, as it is the point whence reinforcements can be sent by railway to Prome on the one hand and to Toungoo on the other; but given an efficient police force, equipped in semi-military fashion, there seems no reason where the policy to the policy of the policy and the policy for the wants of Lower seminal told should not suffice for the wants of Lower equipped in semi-military rashion, there seems no reason why 2,500 troops all told should not suffice for the wants of Lower Burma. The strength of the permanent garrison in Upper Burma cannot be settled at once. Time must show how many regular soldiers are required to hold the chief strategical posts, such as Mandalay, Myingyan, Meiktila, Menbo, and Bhamo; but as the process of disarmament of the population goes on the internal peace of the country will become more assured, and frontier troubles alone will give cause and more assured, and frontier troubles alone will give cause for anxiety. We have luckily escaped these so far, in spite of gloomy predictions about Chinese hostility, and there seems no good reason why we should become embroiled with our neighbours. Taking by no means a too sanguine view we may calculate that in 1890 not more than 10,000 troops will be needed to keep the pcace in Burma from Rangoon to Bhamo, and to repel attack from outside. As the resources of the and to repel attack from outside. As the resources of the country are developed it will be found that the military expenditure will be repaid a hundredfold, and that our latest "conquest" is one of the most valuable that has ever been made since we obtained a footing in India.

HIC JACET JUBILEE. (Times of Ceylon.)

For a moment we must assist at the funeral obsequies of the Jubilee. The report of the Executive Committee having been laid before the Council, as a Sessional Paper, it behoves us to say a few words before we lay the remains of the Jubilee at rest for ever. Looking back upon events from this distance of time it must be confessed that, although demonstrations of

loyalty in this colony were not very concentrated, yet they were hearty and spontaneous. There is probably no portion of Her Majesty's dominions other than those inhabited by a people of English blood where loyalty to the Throne is so conpeople of English blood where loyalty to the Throne is so conspicuous and so sincere as it is in this colony. Though in our population of near three million souls many races and creeds are included, of disloyalty or disaffection we know nothing. It was only to be expected, therefore, that the occasion of Hcr Majesty's Jubilee would be celebrated with enthusiasm throughout the island. The people of Ceylon are, however, poor, and even in the capital the funds subscribed—Rs. 32,347—did not allow of any gorgeous display such as the wealth of the inhabitants of the Presidency cities permitted in Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. But the loyalty of the people of Ceylon was no less conspicuous than in the wealthiest city of the empire, as all who took part in, or were spectators of, the jubilee rejoicings here can testify. There still appear to be many who think that a more suitable object could have been selected as the permanent memorial of Her Majesty's reign than a Hospital for Incurables, but there cannot be two questions that no more worthy object could be hit upon, and we feel sure that the Queen, whose sympathy with suffering is proverbial, will be pleased to know that such an object has been selected by the inhabitants of his colony. spicuous and so sincere as it is in this colony. Though in our

THE GRIEVANCES OF TELEGRAPH OFFICERS.

"Hope Deferred" writes to the Times of India:

Sir,—The unfortunate officers of the Telegraph Department are once more doomed to disappointment. It is already clearly seen that the recently introduced reorganisation and

retirement schemes are likely to prove a failure.

The retirement scheme is based on existing rules with an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 to officers under fifty years of age, decreasing to Rs. 500 up to the fifty-third year, and then ceasing. The more favourable pension rules conceded in 1885 to officers appointed in England are still withheld from those appointed in India. Consequently, those under twenty-five years' service, of whom there are several among the superintendents cannot get their half-pay to start with, and that, even with the extra pension offered, would get less now than they would under the ordinary rules by waiting a few years longer. Had it not been for this fatal omission, I know as a

longer. Had it not been for this fatal omission, I know as a positive fact that several of these officers would have been willing to retire. As it is the scheme will, in their cases at least, be inoperative. It looks very much as if it had been deliberately and intentionally made so.

As regards retirement of the men of the "blocked years" (1868 to 1871), it is scarcely to be expected that many of them, to please the Government and their juniors, will effect the happy despatch. As they are mostly of middle age, retirement to them really means cutting short their career when there is but the remotest chance of obtaining other employment, while still having, humanly speaking, many years' work in them. I therefore, conclude that there will be few, if any, retirements. So much for this part of the so-called "remedial measures."

I now pass the reorganisation of classes, grades and salaries. This is far from being liberal. It takes with one hand almost as much as it gives with the other. Thus, while personal allowances are somewhat increased, officiating promotions from grade to grade are abolished, the maximum pay for second grade superintendents is reduced from Rs. 1,050 to Rs. 1,000, and permanent promotions, instead of being made as heretofore

and permanent promotions, instead of being made as heretofore whenever vacancies occurred, are only to be made twice yearly. In short, the whole scheme is only a specious and delusive attempt to make a half-measure do duty for a real reform—to shelve the difficulty by an appearance of concession, announced with much official special pleading, and which, containing little substantial advantage, will not bear close examination.

Could anything be weaker or more absurd than argument of Resolution No. 135 T E that the solution of the problem is left in the hands of the officers themselves:—"If a sufficient number avail themselves of the privileges offered, the condition of those that remain will be all that can be reasonably expected." It amounts to this:—If A and B retire, C and D will benefit, not otherwise. This is scarcely leaving much in the hands of the sufficient number of retirements take place to cause a flow of promotion, which I have shown are not to be expected, the scheme stands self-condemned on internal evidence of its own importance.

evidence of its own importance.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(Indian Spectator.)

We do not see that local self-government stands in need of the support of the National Congress. The principle has been repeatedly affirmed, and has been very largely carried out. Schemes of self-government have been tried, and, as a

rule, found to succeed. There is no necessity, therefore, for regarding local self-government, as a thing of the future, to be obtained by political agitators. Indeed, agitation may lead the Government to think that the extension of local self-government ought not to be granted without a fresh consideration of first principles, a thorough examination of the arguments of the agitators. As regards the poverty of the people, we do not see what Resolution can be passed. Who is propage, we do not see what resolution can be passed. Who is prepared to compress into a single Resolution or half-a-dozen Resolutions the remedies for the poverty of the masses in different parts of India? Mr. Banerjea writes in his letter:—
"The introduction of representative institutions and the wider employment of indigenous agency in the Public Service of the country would indeed on few to reliate the conditions." wider employment of indigenous agency in the Public Service of the country would indeed go far to palliate the condition of the people." Assume this to be true. But if Representative Institutions and the employment of Indigenous Agency are provided for by distinct Resolutions and established on the strongest grounds, it is not only unnecessary but impolitic, by a fresh Resolution, to bring these necessary reforms into close connection with the material condition of the masses. As a matter of fact, poverty of the people, in our humble judgment, stands in no definite relation either to representative institutions or to the employment of educated Natives in high offices. The "separation of judicial from Executive functions" had better be taken up by Local or Provincial Congresses, previously to its being brought up before the National Congress. The Volunteer movement is a subject with which we are anxious to couple the increased employwith which we are anxious to couple the increased employment and the promotion of Natives of India in the Army. The functions of volunteers are limited; and the enrolment of any number of volunteers will not dispense with the paid Army in India. Why should not Natives of India be employed Army in India. Why should not Natives of India be employed in that Army as largely as possible, and be promoted to all the offices they deserve? The Native Army has always done admirable service to the Government; it is the Native Army that is now practically conquering Burma. Why should not that Army be developed, instead of taking in expensive English recruits? If the bulwarks of a country are her people, it is necessary that a large portion of the people should receive military training. "Police" is a subject which does not appear to us suitable for discussion by the National Congress.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

(Statesman.)

(Statesman.)

For many years past complaints have been made from time to time in the Indian Press that the public are afforded no opportunity of discussing or criticising the financial arrangements of the Government, which are usually published in the form of a Resolution in the Gazette of India. The difficulty has apparently been that under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act the Financial Budget cannot be presented to the Legislative Council for discussion unless it be connected with some project of law. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, we are glad to see, have now taken up the matter, and in a letter addressed by them to the Supreme Government the committee very rightly thinks that this restriction is injurious to the best interests of the country. this restriction is injurious to the best interests of the country, and they therefore urge the importance of such a change in the law as will permit of the annual discussion of the Budget in the Legislative Council. While expressing the hope that their views in this respect will be shared by the Government of India the convergence of of India the committee point out that the proposed change will have the effect of strengthening the hands of the Government, and that in this view they are supported by the opinion of the Hon. James Wilson, the first Finance Minister of India. In a speech delivered in the Legislative Council in 1860 Mr. Wilson is reported to have said:—

"If we call upon the public to bear new burdens and to "If we call upon the public to bear new burdens and to make new sacrifices, however slight, we consider that we are at least bound to explain fully their necessity; and we are confident that if we can enlist public opinion in our favour at all it is by pursuing such a course. Sir, It is true we have no representative assembly to satisfy, and it would be only idle to speculate upon the time when India might have such institutions; but, Sir, we have a public opinion—an enlightened public opinion—both Native and European, and above all we have a free Press and free discussion, and we are of opinion that nothing but good can be derived from these useful, I may say necessary, elements of a prosperous social structure, by say necessary, elements of a prosperous social structure, by frankness on our part. It is by this course that we believe we can best perform our duty to this Council, and by which we can best enlist the sympathies and aid of the public in the heavy task which, for the public benefit of India, we are prepared to undertake, and in the success of which we have the utmost confidence, if we have only that fair share of support which we trust our proposed will be a support which we trust our proposed. which we trust our proposals will command.

Lord Mayo, speaking in the same strain on the 31st March, 1871, when Governor-General, expressed himself almost as strongly as follows:—

"The Government of this country is, in one respect, in an unfortunate position, for there is no assembly nor any means of discussion similar to that which exists in other countries,, whereby members of the Government can give immediate replies to statements made, and administer on the spot the negative to extravagant and inaccurate assertions. We are often obliged to wait for weeks and months before an answercan be given to even the most absurd accusations.

Six years later (March, 1877), Sir John Strachey in making his Financial statement publicly in Council, said the Government were glad to be able to return to the practice which had formerly prevailed of presenting the Budget to public discussion. And judging from the public utterances of Lord! Dufferin, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce do not doubt the present Government shares these views with its doubt the present Government shares these views with its predecessors. There is, it seems to us, no good reason why the former practice should not be reverted to. The innovation is of comparatively recent years. Up to the year 1872 the Budget was always presented in public, but since then twelve Budgets have been presented, and of these only three were presented for discussion to the Legislative Council, the remainder having been published in the form of a Minute, Statement, or Resolution. The Committee point out that the financial proposals of the Government have not been before the Legislative Council of India in a complete form since the year 1882, and they very rightly remark that "to fulfil the proper discussions of finance, no partial or limited view can be effective," as "it is only by appraising correctly the relative and proportional value of these advantages that a wise financial arrangement can be arrived at," and they "believe that the free and public discussion of the financial arrangements as a whole would be of great value, not only as a means of eliciting whole would be of great value, not only as a means of eliciting information, but also as an accession of strength which no Government can afford to neglect."

The want of public discussion has, as the Committee remark, led to grave errors in the past, and they proceed to indicate a

In the year 1869 Lord Mayo's Government pledged itself to the early remission of the export duty on rice—a source of revenue which the Chamber considers a scandal upon the administration. Eighteen years have passed, and this pledge has not yet been redeemed. For several years past the attention of Government has been directed to the objectionable source of the revenue derived from surplus fees exacted from suitors of the revenue derived from surplus fees exacted from surcosin the Civil Courts over and above the actual cost of administering justice. It appears to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce that nothing but absolute necessity could have maintained these sources of revenue in the face of public criticism. And yet in 1882 the Government found itself in a position to remit nearly three millions of taxation. The position to remit nearly three millions of taxation. manner in which this power of remission was exercised calls, in the opinion of the Committee, for hostile-criticism. The reduction of the Salt Duty was suggested by no complaint in this country. The tax fell lightly upon the people, and was well suited to their circumstances as being in accordance with their traditions. The abolition of the import duties are circumstances. of the import duties—specially those on textile fabrics—was doubtless a concession to English public opinion, swayed by its natural sympathy in favour of a Free Trade policy. But after all it was a concession to uninformed public opinion, in opposition to an informed public opinion which had no means of making itself heard. English public opinion is probably not informed of the incidence of the rice tax. The English Partiament can searcely be aware that the wice which rows have liament can scarcely be aware that the rice which pays here an export duty of 7½ per centum pays again an import duty of 15 per centum n Ceylon, the two together amounting to 22½ per centum on the value of the supply of food of the people, in a country like Ceylon, for whose Government the British Parliament is responsible. The committee cannot but believe that if public opinion in England had been properly informed such together would not have been constituted at the receiver. such taxation would not have been sanctioned at the very time the remission was insisted on of the moderate duty levied for revenue purposes on textile fabrics.'

In conclusion, the Chamber reiterate the necessity of a change in the law, permitting an annual discussion of the Budget in the Legislative Council. It is a demand in which they will have the unanimous support of the Press and the public in this country; and nowhere but in India would its necessity have been tolerated for so long.

THE INCOME TAX IN BENGAL. (Pioneer.)

The total demands in Lower Bengal during 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 39,36,958, of which Rs. 38,60,658 was actually collected, at a cost for agency of something less than three lakhs of rupees; making the net revenue Rs. 35,76,439. The Board of Revenue has reason to pride itself on the very high percentage, 98.5, of collections to demand. This calculation, as is only just, omits the taxes on the salaries of

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cofficials, who can hardly be credited with excess of virtue in prompt payment since their contributions are deducted from their income before the latter comes into their hands. On the other hand, in a total of 106,936 assessments there were 29,413 objections, more than twenty-five per cent. Nearly one-half of these were wholly or in part allowed, and the Bengal Government assures us, "that the petitioners were treated with consideration, and there was no unwillingness to modify assessments." This high percentage of allowed objections seems to indicate that the assessing officers went about their work in the first instance without sufficient inquiry, and that the "consideration" to which the Bengal Government refers was merely a more or less graceful submission to the facts of the case. In Calcutta itself the percentage of succesful objections is startlingly high; being 78.4, or three out of four. Wholesale over assessment such as these figures indicate is not the best way in which to endear a naturally offensive impost to the public. A considerable amount of pressure was used in effecting recovery, an average of 12 warrants being issued to every 100 assessments, and property was distrained in 6.3 cases per cent. The average incidence of the tax to the entire population of the province was Rs. 1 to every nineteen persons; but in Calcutta naturally the average was much higher, Rs. 2.8 to each person. But these figures do not show the comparatively small number, 1 in 677, affected by the tax. Incomes ranging between Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 per annum yielded the largest contribution to the exchequer, next came those between Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 5,000, followed closely by incomes of a lakh per annum and upwards. The commercial, mercantile and professional classes, including officials, were the largest contributors.

BENGAL.

Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta.

Mr. C. H. Moore, vice Mr. D. Cruickshank and Dr. Gurudass Banerjea, vice Anundo Mohun Bose, are likely to be the new Members of the Bengal Legislative Council.

ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK RICHARDS, Naval Commander-in-Chief, was expected to arrive in Calcutta about Christmas in the Bacchante.

SIR COMER PETHERAM and Mr. Justice Prinsep left Calcutta on Dec. 6 for Gya, for the purpose of making an inspection tour of the mofussil courts.

THE first garden party of the season took place at Belvedere on Dec. 6, when Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley welcomed a large number of guests, including many native gentlemen.

Mr. A. B. MILLER has been appointed Official Trustee of Bengal in succession to the late Mr. F. J. Fergusson. Mr. Miller will hold the office in addition to that of Official Assignee until further orders.

THE Mint Master of Calcutta suggests that the silver mint may be abolished there, but the engines and plant and engineer should remain in case of emergency. The copper mint may be permitted to continue, as it turns out a large quantity of copper coins, which supply not only the Bengal Presidency, but the Native States, Burma, and even colonial and foreign settlements. The copper mint should be maintained at a limited cost.

TINCOWRIE BANERJEE, proprietor of the *Praja Bandhu* newspaper, published at Chandernagore, has been sentenced to six months' hard labour. He started a lottery for one lakh of rupees, and announced that the first prize would be sixteen hundred. A Chittagong man drew the first prize, but on demanding payment he got only sixteen rupees, and he thereupon prosecuted Tincowrie. Ten days has been allowed him to appeal at Pondicherry. In the meantime, he has been released on bail.

THE Englishman has unearthed a hoax. A firm under the name of Barnett and Company, 10, Creek-row, Calcutta, published in the London newspapers an advertisement offering employment to forty clerks under an Indian Prince. Strong inducements were held out. The advertiser now states that there is no such firm, and that the affair is a hoax. He confesses that he devised it for the sole purpose of deciding a wager regarding the extent to which Europeans are willing to accept employment in India. By one mail 483 ordinary and ten registered letters were received containing stamps to the value of 4s. 6d. As a penalty the Englishman suggests that the joker might be left for half-an-hour in the hands of his wintims

The junior members of the Bengal Pilot Service would seem to be in a bad way, and if their case is receiving attention it is not before time. A correspondent assures the Englishman that seven mate pilots earned absolutely nothing last month, while he himself, a junior master of nearly nine years' standing, earned only Rs. 215. At the same time the seniors of the service, the branch pilots, are making Rs. 2,090 even in bad months.

MADRAS.

THE Commander-in-Chief of Madras has paid a visit to the Nizam of Hyderabad.

H.H. THE NIZAM has agreed to a regiment of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry taking part in the forthcoming military manœuvres at Poona.

THERE has been a severe epidemic amongst the elephants belonging to His Highness the Nizam's Government lately, no less than five or six having died during the past fortnight or three weeks.

THE case against Dr. Currie having closed, the solicitor for the prosecution said that they would withdraw the serious charges, and he asked the magistrate to dispose of the case himself on the charges of defamation and giving false evidence. If the matter were allowed to go to the Sessions, the solicitor said it would entail considerable expense upon the prosecution and inconvenience to witnesses, some of whom were in Burma, and others on steamers. The magistrate said that if the evidence before him disclosed the charge the prosecution wanted to withdraw, he could not shut his eyes to it, as it was not compoundable, and the law must take its course. On asking accused why a charge should not be framed against him, Dr. Currie asked for time to reply. The application was granted.

BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN E. BISHOP, Indian Marine, is gazetted as Port Officer, vice Captain Thyne, retired

Mr. E. M. H. Fulton is appointed to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Naylor.

The removal of the office of Colonel Lindsay, R.E., Chief Engineer of the Southern Mahratta Railway, from Poona to Dharwar, will take place immediately.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association was held on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 13, at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, under the presidency of Mr. R. L. Stewart. The accounts, which showed a profit of Rs. 1,000 on the year's working, were passed. The new committee for the ensuing year was elected, and Mr. Moir's scheme for the establishment of a clearing house in connection with the association was adopted, and the new committee were asked to take the necessary steps and provide the necessary expenditure for this purpose.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

THE Cawnpore-Kalpee section of the Indian Midland Railway, which has been hitherto worked by the East Indian, will be handed over to the agent of the Midland on Jan. 1st, from which day the line will be open for general traffic.

STEPS are being taken in Simla to establish a new club, the Uncovenanted residents being dissatisfied with the privilege of being honorary members of the United Service Club. Already a meeting has been held, and Mr. J. Elston and Mr. Ker, manager of the Alliance Bank, have been appointed trustees. It is proposed to buy the building recently occupied by the Simla Bank Corporation.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University, the Lieutenant-Governor as Chancellor presiding, the resignation of Dr. Thibant of the Registarship was received and accepted with regret. This has been done with a view to the appointment of a full time Registrar, on a salary of Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000, who will be equalified to hold the Principalship of the Oriental College. It was also resolved to advertise, and Mr. Rattigan, the Vice-Chancellor, was authorised to address Sir William Muir, Dr. Markley, Professors Cowell and Max Muller, likewise the Secretary of the Asiatic Society, London, in order to secure a really competent scholar for the post. Mr. Bell, of the Punjab Education Department, is to officiate as Registrar meanwhile.

An ingenious arrangement of punkha hanging, which is calculated to reduce the number of punkha pullers in barracks to one-fourth of the usual establishment, has been submitted for trial by the inventor, a subordinate of the Public Works Department at Campbellpore.

THE next Bengal Army List will include within its pages a record of the war services of the Native Officers in the Indian Army. This is certainly only a just recognition of the splendid work done by many brave men whose names unfortunately for themselves are seldom brought to public notice. In the Army List at present one can only single out the most distinguished among them by carefully studying the "Orders" which have been bestowed upon them, particularly that of the "Order of Merit," the Victoria Cross of the Native Army. Under the new arrangement their actual war services will be clearly shown. Many heroes of the Mutiny days are still with their regiments, and their records will be hard to beat.

THE THIBETAN QUESTION AGAIN.

It is now more than twelve months since the ill-fated Macaulay mission was demonstrated to have missed its aim, and was officially recalled, on the completion of the Anglo-Chinese convention relating to the British occupa-tion of Burmah. In this agreement was the following clause, which it will be as well to recall for the moment:

Article IV. Inasmuch as inquiry into the circumstances by the Chinese Government has shown the existence of many obstacles to the mission to Thibet provided for in the Separate Article of the Chefoo Agreement, England consents to countermand the mission forthwith. With regard to the desire of the British Government to consider arrangements for frontier trade between India and Thibet, it will be the duty of the Chinese Government, after careful inquiry into the circumstances, to adopt measures to exhort and encourage the people with a view to the promotion and development of trade. Should it be practicable, the Chinese Government shall then proceed carefully t consider trade regulations; but, if insuperable obstacles should be found to exist, the British Government will not press the matter

It will be remembered that at the time the agreement was made, Mr. O'Conor was strongly attacked for giving up the right we had acquired under the Chefoo Convention to send a mission to Thibet. A close and careful inspection of the texts in the two instruments will, however, show that the words in the Burmah document are more tangible than the somewhat vaguer language of the Chefoo Convention. By the former we secured the goodwill of the Chinese at some future time to carry out in a more permanent manner—when it should be a *fait accompli*—the opening of Thibet to British and Indian trade. We have before stated that there was no reason to doubt the ultimate good faith of the Chinese Government in the question. China has learned to pay some little respect to such promises, and to perceive in a clearer manner her duties and obligations to other Powers.

The time seems now to have approached when representations should be made to the Chinese Government with a view to the matter being carried through. As we do not doubt the goodwill of the Chinese in the matter, neither can we doubt their power. The decrees in the Peking Gazette relating to Thibet—even when shorn of the grandiose language in which they are couched—can leave little doubt but that it is the Chinese Ambans who virtually rule the country. This being so, the true solution lies at Peking, and not locally.

It is, perhaps, somewhat unfortunate that the question has to be approached through an unpleasant incident caused by the action of the Thibetan authorities in sending troops to Sikkim. This action, it may be remembered, was taken last year to bar the progress of the MACAULAY M'ssion, and though representations have been made the men have nover been withdrawn. The Indian Government has now resolved, first to address Peking to obtain the withdrawal of what prevents trade through the country, in what appears a very accessible portion of the Himalayas. Failing these means proving successful, it has already nominated a force to operate, if necessary, for their expulsion. All is stated to be ready for the expedition to start at a very short notice. This will surprise no one acquainted with the East, for we have already lost too much influence in the hill country. Sikking subsequent to the avents of 1861 has been under Sikkim, subsequent to the events of 1861, has been under British protection, and it has been out of a friendly regard to China more than anything else that we have tolerated what is virtually an invasion by the soldiers of a state which owns the Peking Government as its suzerain. Whether they were advanced in consequence of apparent vacillation of the MACAULAY Mission we need not now inquire. they have been permitted to remain too long there can be no doubt. We manifestly cannot tolerate this armed inroad on a state which is by treaty under our protection. It is distinctly an intrusion and an insult which cannot be submitted to any longer, and we confess ourselves somewhat surprised -viewing the friendly relations believed to exist between Peking and London—that the Chinese Government have not previously issued peremptory orders for the with-drawal of the troops. She confesses herself to be freely willing that commercial intercourse should be opened between India and Thibet. Her first step is to see that |

her vassal withdraws from a place where she has assumed an untenable position, before the Indian Government has to use pressure to enforce the obligations it is under to Sikkim. We trust that no forcible measures will have to be resorted to, but that this withdrawal will speedily take place, and that the opening of Thibet by China will not be longer delayed. They move slowly at Peking, how-ever.—London and China Telegraph.

OPENING UP THIBET.

A correspondent writes to The Times :- The Burmah Convention in which we promise not to urge the Chinese to open Thibet until they have had time to use their influence on the people and reconcile them to the presence of foreigners, was only ratified last summer; distances in Asia are vast; the difficulties of communication are very great; and it would not be unreasonable to ask for a little further time for Chinese to the presence of foreigners, was only ratified last summer; distances in Asia are vast; the difficulties of communication are very great; and it would not be unreasonable to ask for a little further time for Chinese advice to operate on the minds of the Lamas of Lhassa; for, as to the people, they seem to be friendly in the highest degree, and delighted to trade on fav. urable terms with anybody. No traveller has to complain of ill-treatment at their hands; they seem to be a kindly, hospitable race, and probably even the hostility of the Lamas, due apparently to their fear for certain trade monopolies of their own, is not in superable. Chinese influence, it would appear, must first be exercised on the Chinese Ambans, or Residents, at Lhassa, for they seem to be the real leaders of the hostility to the opening of the passes rom Sikkim, and as the Chinese Government can speedily overcomethis, we may hope before very long to hear that a British mission can proceed to Lhassa. We have, as a matter of friendliness to China, and in recognition of the difficulties with which she has to contend in the government of a vast and ill jointed territory, with little beyond the most primitive methods of communication, agreed to give her time to fulfil her contract to us; that time is running on rapidly, and soon she may reasonably be called upon to carry out herengagements. The Tsung-li Yamén could scarcely take exception to this, and very likely would not; for there is no real reason to believe that China wishes to shirk her engagements in regard to Thibet. But if China is suzerain at all, if her alleged rights are not mere shadows—they certainly appear by the memorials in the Peking Gazette to be very real and effective—she cannot complain of being urged in due time to exercise them in order to perform her part of her agreement with us. There is no real ground for believing that the Chinese now have the faintest objection to intercourse between India and Thibet; their political fears, born largely of an ignorance of geogra

and it would appear essential that this matter should be cleared up with China. Here we have Chinese officials referring to Chinese suzerainty over Sikkim as an established fact, and we have the troops of a Chinese vassal—a vassal, too, whose administration is practically carried on by the Chinese authorities—occupying a State nominally, under British protection. No consideration of possible friction at Peking ought to deter the Government of India from having Chinese relations with this state placed on a clear and unmistakable footing. Nothing tends more to the continuance of friendship between States than a definite and comprehensible distinction between meum and tuum. The move of the Chinese Residents—for in all probability they are the responsible parties—in placing a military post in Sikkim has given Lord Dufferin an opportunity of opening the direct route from India to Thibet such as has not offered itselff since Warren Hastings more than 110 years ago sent Bogleto Teshu Lumbo to see the principal Thibetan authorities on the subject. Thibet is practically the last of the hermit nations of Asia, Korea having now opened her ports to foreign trade, and there are no reasons, political or other, why she should continue so. The people have no objection to foreigners, the rulers object only because of their own monopolies, and the Chinese Government has no objection in principle to intercourse between India and Thibet. One of the first points to which the attention of the Peking authorities should be directed is the obstructive and unfriendly conduct of their Ambans at Lhassa. Whether this be a continuation of the traditional policy of China in Thibet—and there seems little doubt that the Ambans at Lhassa. Whether this be a continuation of the traditional policy of China in Thibet—and there seems little doubt that the Ambans at Lhassa. Whether this be a continuation of the direct one, while that through Nepaul, as a glance at the map will show, is roundabout, is that there is a railway direct from Calcutta to Da

It is understood that the Indian Government is desirous of settling

the Sikkim difficulty directly with China through diplomatic channels, but is, at the same time, prepared, and determined, if needful, to forcibly expel the Thibetan troops, who are blocking the road through Sikkim to Thibet, and all is ready for the despatch of a punitive ex-

predition at short notice.

The Standard has a telegram from Calcutta as follows:—Another pacific attempt is to be made to open the route from British India to Thibet. Things at present are in much the same state as they were when the Macaulay Mission found its way barred. The troops despatched by the Thibetan officials, who are opposed to the admission of foreigners, are still in the territories of Sikkim, and block the road from Darjeeling to Thibet. As the Raja of Sikkim is, nominally at least, politically dependent on the Government of India, this is a clearly aggressive step. Orders were given some time ago by the Government of India for an expedition to clear the intruders out of Sikkim to open the Weylapa Pass, and thus restore the freedom of the trade route to the interior. The Derby Regiment, one Ghoorka Regiment and one mountain battery, had been definitely named for the duty. There is, however, another change of policy at headquarters. Hopes are entertained that by the good offices of the British Minister at Peking the Chinese Government, as the Suzerain Power, may use its influence with the Thibetan officials to remove the present impediments to free intercourse, or at any rate to procure the withdrawal of the Thibetan outposts from Sikkim soil. pacific attempt is to be made to open the route from British India to Thibet. Things at present are in much the same state as they were

Among the explorers, remarks a Bombay paper, who have added most to our knowledge of the Home of the Ghoorka and the Abode of the Great Lhama are the two native travellers known as A—K and M—H, who are working in connection with the Survey of India. The latter has recently returned from a tour in Nepaul and Thibet, and the results of his observations have been published under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Thuillier, Surveyor-General. M—K travelled through a wild, inhospitable country, and had his true mistravelled through a wild, inhospitable country, and had his true mission been discovered his life would probably not have been worth half an hour's purchase. Accompanied by four servants, whom he had engaged at Kumaon, he travelled in the disguise of a physician, taking with him a stock of European and native medicines, but carefully hiding his scientific instruments. He was frequently detained by officials—in one instance his detention continued for several weeks; but cofficial virtue was never able to resist the combined attacks of importunity and opportunity, and M—K soon discovered that gold was a key which opened all doors. His journey has added much to our knowledge of both Nepaul and Thibet.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

D-4, R.A., were to leave Agra on Dec. 22, en route for England.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. W Townsend, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Lahore.

COLONEL C. A. MOORE, Bombay Cavalry, Pension Paymaster, Southern Konkan, is proceeding home on furlough on private affairs.

THE Government of India have sanctioned cavalry rates of

pay to the men of British infantry regiments employed as mounted infantry in Upper Burma.

Colonel F. C. Keyser, C.B., commanding the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, will be placed on half-pay, on completing six years' service as Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE Burma medals will soon be ready for use. The Calcutta Mint has turned out 50,000, and the work of putting them together has been entrusted to a Calcutta jeweller, Mr.

John Boseck. BRIGADIER-GENERAL COLLETT, at present commanding a brigade in Burma, becomes permanent on the brigade establishment in Bengal, in succession to Sir John Hudson.

A good service pension has been conferred upon Colonel Sir Edward Sladen, late of the Madras Staff Corps, and upon Colonel (Brigadier-General) George Hodding, C.B., now of the Madras Staff Corps.

OWING to the prevalence of cholera in the Poona Districts his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has decided not to hold the Camp of Exercise next month. The Marine Battalion will not, therefore, now move to Poona.

It has been definitely settled that the Commissariat head quarters are to be removed from Bombay to Poona, and the officers in charge have been warned to expect their orders very shortly.

REPORTED INCREASE IN THE INCOME TAX.—The Bombay Sanachar says:—The rumour that the next budget will announce an increase in the income tax is gaining ground throughout the country. The people regard with dismay the prospect of an increase in this unpopular tax. We think that instead of resorting to such a measure, in order to meet the heavy expenditure that has to be made on the frontier defences, the Government should reimpose the import duties on Management. the Government should reimpose the import duties on Manchester piece-goods. The duties were repealed by the English Government, simply in order to serve the purposes of party, and their reimposition would bring in a large revenue to the Indian Government. The Government ought also to carry out with judicious rigour the policy of retrenchment.

BOOKS. NOTICES OF

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

It is not without its significance, as an indication of the change for the better which even a few months of "staple Government" have wrought in Ireland, that articles on "the burning Irish question" are, in so many monthlies, conspicuous by their absence; and it is, we may hope, a good omen for the New Year that public attention can, during the recess, be directed to other and less threshed-out subjects.

Among such topics reforms of our fiscal system hold a place second to none. And to these two articles in the present number of the National Review are devoted. "A Liberal Unionist" argues against what he is pleased to term "the Protectionist Fallacy." It is right that this matter should be discussed fully and freely; but a man almost puts himself out of court who avers (p. 713) that a competent man who takes a farm with adequate capital can do as well "in agriculture as he can in any other business." When a country is, as the "Unionist" tells us is our case, unable to produce the food required by its population (p. 712), his remedy is to remain where we are, on no account to tax corn, and thus, with a constantly-increasing population, to become more and more dependent on the foreigner. How many millions sterling have, during the last forty years, been lost to a country, whose imports, consisting largely of food-stuffs, exceed its exports by a hundred millions sterling annually? We are never surprised when we read violent denunciations of "Fair Trade." We can usually see underlying them a sort of uneasy consciousness Among such topics reforms of our fiscal system hold a place when we read violent denunciations of "Fair Trade." We can usually see underlying them a sort of uneasy consciousness that "Free Trade," as we practice it, is eminently Unfair Trade. And so it is. England is very powerful, and very wealthy. But all power and all wealth are limited; and one thing England cannot do. It cannot for ever fight the battle of the chimera yclept "Free Trade" against a Protectionist

Dealing with the cognate subject of commercial "Malaise and its Causes," Mr. Mavor dissects the arguments of Mr. Giffen in a late address to the British Association, and impugns—we think with much success—many of the "data" impugns—we think with much success—many of the "data" on which they are founded. But mere subtleties, however valuable in argument, must give way to facts. Nearly every industry is, as Mr. Mavor shows, on the decline rather than on the rise; and as regards agriculture—our most important industry—the fact that in 1872 32 millions of acres, in 1885, 22 millions were under wheat, speaks trumpet-tongued to any one whose prejudices have not blinded his perception. As Mr. Mavor most sensibly remarks (p. 650):—"The mere amount of our external commerce is unimportant compared to the influence of its conduct upon domestic industry."

We are entirely in accord with the estimate formed by "Q."

We are entirely in accord with the estimate formed by "Q." of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy. We can grudge the Premier no possible praise for the single-mindedness and ability with which he has successfully safeguarded his country's interests during a most difficult period, during one, too, in which the Gladstonian faction have left no stone unturned to persuade "the civilised world" that England was "a kingdom divided against itself." As to the future, "Q." appears to us to be in the present "ticklish" condition of European politics—far too optimistic. Recognising the fact that we are in safe hands. too optimistic. Recognising the fact that we are in safe hands, let us not leave out of sight another fact—that, in present circumstances, we really do not know what a day may bring forth. The Bulgarian sore, the threatened recrudescence of which Lord Salisbury has done so much to obviate, is the subject of a paper by Mr. T. W. Legh. It is difficult to form a due estimate of the value of political conclusions or forecasts arrived at during a flying visit to any country; but Mr. Legh will find few to disagree with him in his warm appreciation of the exceptional aptitude for self-government displayed by the Bulgarian nation, and of the ability of the present Bul garian ministers.

garian ministers.

Visitors to Rome will be interested by Mr. E. S. Morgan's article on "Rome and Malaria," in which the measures adopted, or to be adopted, by the Italian Government, in order to minimise the area, and the effect, of this terrible infliction, which is the scourge of the Italian capital for half the day throughout half the year, are set forth. It is not a little curious to observe that the Italians are following the same plan as was adopted by those notable engineers, the ancient Romans. ancient Romans.

Lady Magnus contributes a really interesting Paper, on "Charity in Talmudic Times," which will be new reading even to those who have seen Emanuel Deutsch's excellent Essays on the Talmud. "A Belfast Merchant" depicts Ulster in very different colouring from that employed in the December number of the Westminster Review; while in a paper on Abbé Liszt, under the title "A Magyar Musician," Mr. Paul Sylvester gives a pleasant account of the eccentric composer to whom, be it remembered, the world is indebted for Richard Wagner's first introduction to its notice.

^{* &}quot;The National Review."
Allen and Co.) January, 1888. (London: W. H.

A MEMOIR OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON.*

Few men of letters from the other side of the Atlantic are better known than Emerson. This circumstance is in part, of course, due to the fact that on more than one occasion he visited this country, but it is also ascribable in some degree to the greatness of the man himself. He was a born leader of thought; the look, the style, the action, the everything of Emerson stamped him as a genius to whom ordinary mortals would perforce pay the homage due to mighty intellect and would perforce pay the homage due to mighty intellect and transcendent intellectual powers. Such being the case, Mr. Cabot's intelligent biography of the illustrious American litterateur will be welcome. It is sure to be read with interest and re-read with pleasure. Itself denoting considerable literary skill, the charm of the man is enhanced by the charm of the pen with which he is portrayed. The work has but one defect the absence of a portrait the absence of a portrait.

As for Emerson himself he has been most felicitously described by Dr. Holmes. He was "sparing of words, but used them with great precision and nicety. To hear him talk was like watching one crossing a brook on steppingstones. He was always courteous and bland to a remarkable degree; his smile was the well-remembered line of Terence workton out in living features. But when anything said degree; his since was the well-remembered line of Terence written out in living features. But when anything said specially interested him he would lean towards the speaker, and with a look never to be forgotten, his head stretched forward, his shoulders raised like the wings of an eagle, and his eye watching the flight of thought which had attracted his attention as if it were his prey, to be seized in mid-air and consider the bis certic."

carried up to his eyrie."

With regard to his ideas it is perhaps charitable to draw a veil over them, at least in some directions. Impracticable in reference to the daily routine of life, he was still more idiosyncratic in matters of religion; combining the heresies of free thought with a keen sense of devotion and piety, he seems to

have unsettled his own mind and to have desultory paths of speculation and discussion.

The chief interest in these volumes will doubtless centre in Emerson's descriptions of the great men—notabilities of this country. The public will read with avidity the pages which Emerson's descriptions of the great men—notabilities of this country. The public will read with avidity the pages which tell how Carlyle was an immense talker, and altogether as extraordinary in his conversation as his writing; how Wordsworth was a "bitter old Englishman;" how Macaulay was the "king of diners out," having the "strength of ten men, immense memory, fun, fire, learning, politics, manners, and pride;" how Emerson was "contented" with Tennyson, whom he proclaims as "quiet, sluggish in sense and thought, refined as all English are, and good-humoured;" how Lady Byron was "a quiet sensible woman, with the merit among others that she never mentions Lord Byron or her connection with him, and lets the world discuss her supposed griefs or joys in silence."

world discuss her supposed griefs or joys in silence."

But time bids us separate ourselves from Mr. Cabot's work, which is an addition to the eminent lives of eminent men.

THE BOY TRAVELLERS ON THE CONGO.+

Adventures and tales of daring always enlist popular sympathy, and, judged from this standpoint, the "Boy Travellers on the Congo" is likely to meet with a full share of public patronage. Condensed as it is from Mr. Stanley's well-known volume, "Through the Dark Continent," it records the numerous deeds, alike heroic and interesting, of that most intrepid of travellers. of travellers. Not a page but what contains an account of some act of bravery, some fight for life. At one time it is a struggle with man, with odds too fearful to bear reflection; on another occasion it is a contest with nature, where again the chances of success are much in favour of the rushing, foaming river, which, tearing along, sweeps in its mad embrace all that dares to resist its mighty efforts and defy its monstrous

But it is not only in regard to stirring scenes and perilous enterprise that Colonel Knox's book merits perusal. It depicts scenery so lovely that imagination fails to portray anything more exquisite and fascinating. It speaks of boat races in the heart of Equatorial Africa; it describes queer fashions and quaint costumes; it tells how over in these dreary wilds human nature is the same as in the crowded cities of Western civilization. Surely there is apple mental fare here to satisfy civilisation. Surely there is ample mental fare here to satisfy the most craving of cravers! There are also some excellent one most craving of cravers! There are also some excellent pictures, serving to give a clear idea as to the scenes through which Stanley and his adventurous youths passed; but no! One and one only lived to reach the goal of his venturesome aspirations. Both the companions of the American voyageur died on the road—the latter alone was successful, and left footnints on the pages of time

footprints on the pages of time.

At the conclusion there is an interesting account of Mr. Stanley's subsequent visit for the second time to the mighty Congo, when in charge of the Expedition deputed by the King of the Belgians to establish settlements on the banks of the

* "A Memoir of Ralph Waldo Emerson." By James Elliot Cabot. "The Boy Travellers on the Congo." By Thomas W. Knox. (Sampson Low, and Son.)

River, which his former journey had opened out to Western enterprise. This information makes the "Boy Travellers on the Congo" a complete mine of information regarding this magnificent but as yet little known portion of the habitable world. We have perused the volume with deep interest, and can promise readers who follow our example a rich harvest of profit and pleasure.

A book has just been sent out to India, which it is intended to distribute gratuitously throughout the three Presidencies. It is entitled "A Popular Treatise on the General and Domestic, Medical and Military History and Uses of 'Sanitas' in India and the Tropics generally." Mr. C. T. Kingyett, a well-known analytical chemist, was the first to discover that the healthy atmosphere of a pine wood or a eucalyptus forest is due to the presence of peroxide of hydrogen (a most important antiseptic) and camphoraceous substances produced by the atmospheric oxidation of the essential oils secreted by those trees, and that these valuable natural purifiers can be produced from common turpentine. Mr. Kingyett then invented a method of preparation which brings their total healthful principles within the reach of the public, and gave to these products the name of "Sanitas." The author adds, "The inventions are the result of a close study of the chemistry of Nature and the application of her method to the artificial pro-Nature and the application of her method to the artificial production of materials capable of imitating her hygienic work with the greatest exactitude." In the chapter on "The Essentials for a good Disinfectant in India and the Tropics genreally "we are told that carbolic acid is poisonous—dangerous to human and animal life, the odour irritating and sickening, is corrosive, and will burn and injure animal tissues; cannot be used with safety on board ship; spoils delicate cargoes, bedding, &c.; cannot be used for the preservation of meat and food generally; and is unsuitable for use in breweries, either for cleaning the casks or preserving the grains; and is not sufficiently volatile, and must therefore be brought into actual contact before it will disinfect or deodorise. To meet these objections "Sanitas" and its products have been introduced into India. The book is very carefully put together, and the value and uses of the various Sanitas products are clearly shown, and supported by testimonials from many of the leading members of the medical profession and medical Press. Sanitas has a great future in India apart from its value as a disinfectant. The Sanitas manufactures are susceptible of a variety of applications to the purposes of everyday life in India, and it will not be long before history will repeat itself in India, and say as the Times did (July 21st, 1879), "A very brief experience appears to have take its place as a reliable of Sanitas' will now been sufficient to prove the erally" we are told that carbolic acid is poisonous—dangerous brief experience appears to have been sufficient to prove the value of 'Sanitas,' which will now take its place as a valuable antiseptic and disinfectant." The book is a complete guide to sanitation in India, and should be largely read by all classes

Colonel Rivett-Carnac continues his interesting series of Indian papers in the Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.) for January, his fifth paper dealing with the "Progress of British Arms in India, from the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle iu 1748 to the fall of Dupleix in 1754." Of course, Colonel Malleson has gone over the same ground in his well-known work, the "French in India," but Colonel Rivette. known work, the "French in India," but Colonel Rivett-Carnac manages to collate and arrange the results of his readings excessively well, and this condensed story of the progress of our power in the East will, no doubt, find many appreciative readers. To tell the story of the life of George Washington would also seem to be going over already well-trodden ground, but, judging from the opening chapter Colonel Cooper-King promises to tell an old tale well and interestingly. C. J. L'Estrange contributes a very useful paper on the military system of Switzerland. The Sketches in Burma, from an eye-witness, do not fall off in the merit of fairly illustrating the details of the late troublesome campaign. The Editor provides pabulum in the shape of a serial and a Christmas Eve story for lighter readers, and "Furlough" gives the doings of the month in his usual pleasant, unaffected manner. Captain H. C. Simpson deals with the question of artillery reorganisation, and Major-General Mitchell contributes a scant and rather disappointing paper on "Military Photography"—a subject worthy of more exhaustive treatment than he has given to it.

LETTERS of administration have been granted of the personal estate of her Highness the Maharanee Duleep Singh, who died on the 18th of September last, at 53, Holland Park, intestate. The value of the personalty has been declared at £2,001 15s. 7d., by her son, Prince Albert Victor Duleep Sing, administration having been renounced by the Maharaja Duleep Singh. Duleep Singh.

^{*} See page 98 "Bandobest and Khabar," Reminiscences of India, a delightful book of travel. By Colonel Cuthbert Larking.



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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1888.

INDIA TO-DAY.

Whatever fears are present at this moment in England regarding "the situation in Europe" it must be a matter of pride and satisfaction to all Englishmen to know that the New Year dawns upon a contented, loyal and prosperous India. At the close of the year 1857 this journal reproduced in its columns the celebrated article on the centenary of Plassy which appeared in the Friend of India from the pen of the late Mr. Mead, and which gave at the time such dire offence to the Government of Lord Canning. Reviewing the hundred years of the East India Company's raj which had just expired the brilliant journalist wrote:—

The qualities of mind which enable a man to accumulate wealth are often those which hinder him from making a proper use of it. It was necessary for the conquest of Hindustan that the East India Company should exist, for it is only the intense greediness of traders that could have won for us the sovereignty of the country. The enemies of the Company's rule assert that they made and broke treaties, planned and fought battles for the mere love of gain. Whatever degree of interference with public or private rights was needful for the purpose of collecting the revenue received instant and eager sanction; whatever concerned merely the welfare of Asiatic souls, or the social interests of the great body of Englishmen and Hindoos, was either coldly ignored or bitterly assailed.

They imparted for their own use the might of civilisation, but never cared to exhibit to the nations its beneficent features. Wealth embodied all the attributes of their good deity to whom was rendered with cheerful devotion the homage of heart and brain. The evil principle was symbolised by power, and when they failed to vanquish they fell down and worshipped. Without a spark of patriotic feeling they set on the brow of England a gem of priceless value; without care for Christianity they paved the way for the overthrow of idolatry. Be it so, but the evil which they wrought has well-nigh passed away; the good, of which they have been the not unconscious instruments, will go on multiplying for ever.

When these words were written India was in the throes of the Sepoy Mutiny; our hold on the country was as by a thread; order had gone, confidence had been lost, and there was mutual distrust between the rulers and the ruled. The prospect was indeed dark; and the journalist was bold who prophesied that good would come out of all that evil. But he did not venture to fix the coming of that good till another hundred years should: have passed away, for, as he put it, "a hundred years is but a small point in the lifetime of a nation. It may be a period of sowing or of reaping the harvest of giant labours such as shall influence the destiny of remote generations, or of utter folding of the hands to sleep." He despaired almost of the conversion of the Mahomedans of India to the honest acceptance of British rule. "They will never tolerate," he wrote, " or forgive our supremacy. We may load them with blessings, but the reward will be curses. We stand between them and a fancied earthly paradise, and are not classed in their list of good angels.'

Had not the cruel waters of the Hooghly closed when they did over the head of this gifted writer he might have lived to see one part of his prophecy fulfilled, and another part of it falsified within thirty years. The morning of this year of grace, 1888, finds India loyal, contented, and prospering, and finds also in the Mahomedans of that country the staunchest friends to British rule. Writing under the shadow of the great Mutiny it was hardly possible. perhaps, to write otherwise than distrustfully of Mahomedan, Mahratta, and Rajput. But the whirligig of time has brought in noble revenges, and to-day our old enemies are our faithful friends, helping us heartily in consolidating and strengthening the Empire we have won from them, and ready to do battle upon our side against any Power which would dare to dispute its possession with us. As a contrast to the state of India at the close of 1857 let the words of the Viceroy at the Peshawur durbar at the close of 1887 be taken. Lord Dufferin, speaking in Persian to the Chiefs and Sırdars, said :-

I have spent the last fortnight in a tour along the British border district from Kurrachee northwards. I have found throughout a peaceful frontier, firmly held and firmly administered, and I have been gratified to observe as I passed evidences of the material prosperity which everywhere follow the establishment of British rule—cultivation and wealth increasing among the people, great lines of strategical and commercial railways spreading themselves over the face of the land, friendly relations existing with the rulers and the people of the independent tracts beyond our frontier—these and other hopeful and inspiriting signs of strength and progress have met me on every side, and now that I have arrived in this historical city of Peshawur, I am impressed by the same significant facts. The railway has brought me here through a peaceful and prosperous country, and I stand at this moment surrounded by loyal and contented subjects of the Queen, and by the friendly chiefs and representatives of independent tribes, whom I am rejoiced to welcome in Her Majesty's name.

This is the condition to-day not of Northern India only, but of the whole of British India, from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. Freedom is secure, law and order are respected, education is spreading, religion protected, trade and commerce thriving; peace reigns, and prosperity is spreading over the land. The latter part of Henry Mead's prophecy was that "With the passing away of

the present cloud (that of the Mutiny) there will dawn a brighter day for England and India. We shall strengthen at the same time our hold upon the soil and upon the hearts of the people-tighten the bonds of conquest and of mutual interest. The land must be thrown open to the capital and enterprise of Europe, the ryot lifted by degrees out of his misery, and made to feel that he is a man if not a brother, and everywhere Heaven's gift of climate and circumstance made the most of."

Who shall say that these things are not being done to-day, with Heaven's blessing, under British rule? And this truth being acknowledged, who will dare to doubt or question the stability and permanence of that rule?

IN MEMORIAM—SIR ROBERT MONTGOMERY, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

[COMMUNICATED.]

ONCE again it has fallen to us to take up the pen of sadness, and record the death of another of the great and the mighty of the land. The severity of an English winter has taken from our midst Sir Robert Montgomery, member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, one of the ripest and most experienced of the chosen band who in matters relating to the East are charged with the duty of giving to the authorities the benefit of advice and judgment.

Upwards of sixty-six years ago a stripling arrived in India destined in the fulness of time to be one of the handful of heroes in whose lap a grateful country poured forth honours without stint and showered praises with layish hand. The story has been told again and again, but it will bear repeating, for it conveys a lesson of

life which all would do well to lay to heart.

For years young Montgomery passed an uneventful career in the Bengal Civil Service; always ready to do his duty, well spoken of by his superiors, he had made no mark above and beyond his compeers. But in 1849 the second Punjab War left the Sikh dominions at the disposal of the Paramount Power. John Lawrence was called upon as Chief Commissioner to administer the newly-annexed province, and amongst the small but carefully selected band associated with him was Robert Montgomery; and right well the work was done, so that in a comparatively short space of time the North-West Frontier was a model spot within the red line. To serve under "John" was the aim and object of aspirant to fame and honour. Thus eiglapsed, till the news flashed from east every years west, from north to south, that India was in the throes of rebellion. Then came one of the greatest struggles in which this country has ever taken part. England's sway tottered in the balance, and right nobly did England's sons perform their part. What happened in regard to the Punjab is matter of history; the centre of activity, the centre of danger, was Delhi. If that city, the capital of the Mogul Empire, were wrenched from the Imperial diadem; if the insurgents could float the flag of rebellion in place of the standard of Great Britain, then the sun of power would set behind the horizon of annihilation; then every single soul, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, would have to fight for dear This was a danger which must be averted at all hazards, so John Lawrence determined to denude his province of European troops. No sconer was the decision made than steps were made to carry it into effect. disaffected Native soldiers were disarmed; every single British regiment was hurried off to the north, and upon the heads of the various districts devolved the duty of keeping the peace of his own domains. All did well, but none better than the subject of our memoir. crisis was met. India was saved, and nought remained but to reward the doers of the great deed. The thanks but to reward the doers of the great deed. The thanks of Parliament and a Civil Knight Commandership of the Bath fell to Montgomery's share, to be shortly followed by the succession to the supreme control of the province in which he had won his spurs. For five years Sir Robert Montgomery wielded the sceptre of power; and when he

retired after the allotted span a successful career found its closing years happy, peaceful, and honoured in the favoured and coveted post of Member of Council.

Pre-eminently safe and cautious in all his doings, he was consulted at every turn on the many occasions when great principles were at stake, and great problems under discussion. His knowledge of India, at any rate as regards the North-West Frontier, was unrivalled, regards the North-West Frontier, was unrivalled, added to which his instincts were invariably sound. He seemed to divine by intuition what would be the right thing to do. As a man it would, perhaps, be impossible to speak too highly. Sincere, honest, straightforward, a Christian of the purest and most lovable type, he never made an enemy, he never lost a friend. Guileless in himself Montgomery imputed no guile to others, and he has passed to his rest honoured, beloved, full of years, and carrying with him the respect of every single soul with whom he came in contact. Peace to the ashes of the mighty dead! His memory is his monument. We will linger over his life, and shed a tear over the grave of as noble a hero as ever trod the shores of the sunny East.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 10.)

STEEL-H.E. the Governor-General has been pleased to-reappoint the Hon. R. Steel to be an additional member of the council of the Gover nor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations, from the 10th inst.

BEADON-The services of Lieut. G. C. Berdon, 29th Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

Moore, Rev. C. G., B.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a senior chaplain from Oct. 31.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political

Consequent on the deputation of Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., political assistant of the 1st class, with the Afghan Boundary Commission:—Cornish, Lieut. W. H., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, to be a political assistant of the 1st class, substantive pro tem., from Sept. 22.

Consequent on the seconding of Major D. W. K. Barr, political agent of the 2nd class, as an additional political agent of the 1st class,

from Nov. 8, 1887:—
MOCKLER, Lieut.-Colonel E., political agent, 3rd class, to be a political

agent, 2nd clas

MARTELLI, Major N. C., political assistant, 1st class, to be a political agent, 3rd class, but to continue to officiate as an additional political agent, 2nd class.

RAMSAY, Captain H. L., political assistant, 2nd class, to be a political assistant, 1st class, but to continue to officiate as a political agent,

3rd class

Muir, Captain A. M., political assistant, 3rd class, to be a political assistant, 2nd class, but to continue to officiate as cantonment magistrate at Secunderabad.

BACOCK, Colonel H. P., officiating political agent, 1st class, on return from privilege leave, to be a political agent, 1st class, sub pro tem., from Nov. 8.

from Nov. 8.
Consequent on the employment in foreign service of Captain H. L.
Ramsay, officiating political agent of the 3rd class, from Nov. 15:—
RAVENSHAW, Captain C. W., officiating political assistant, 1st class, to officiate as a political agent, 3rd class.

NEWMARCH, Lieut. L. S., officiating political assistant, 2nd class, to officiate as a political assistant, 1st class.

RAMSAY, Lieut. J., from political assistant, 3rd class, sub pro tem., to officiate as a political assistant, 2nd class.

ARCHER, Lieut. C., from officiating political assistant, 3rd class, to be a political assistant, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

ROBERTS, Lieut. Colonel A. W., political agent, 3rd class, on return from furlough, to be a political agent, 2nd class, sub pro tem., from Nov. 18.

Consequent on the transfer of the services of Lieut. J. R. C. Colvin, political assistant of the 3rd class, substantive pro tem, to the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh from Nov. 21:—Penrose, Captain E. R., from officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to political assistant of the 3rd class, substantive pro tem. MEADE, Captain M. J., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, from the date of assuming charge, and to be the magistrate of Abu, vice Lieut. W. C. R. Stratton.

HANA, Colonel H. B., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating deputy judge

advocate, to be deputy judge-advocate, dated April 1.

Hilson, Brigade-Surgeon A. H., M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to be deputy surgeon-general, with temporary rank, vice Deputy Surgeon-General W. R. Rice, M.D., confirmed, from

MILES, Lieutenant P. J., Royal Marine Light Infantry, is posted to the Bergal, instead of to the Madras, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows from the dates of their arrival in India:—,

PATTERSON, Lieutenant H. M., Suffolk Regiment, to the Bengal Staff Corps.

WATSON, Lieutenant A. C., Wiltshire Regiment, to the Bengal Staff

STOTHERD, Lieutedant E. A. W., 2nd West India Regiment, to the

Bengal Staff Corps.
oss, Lieutenant J. W., South Lancashire Regiment, to the Madras Staff Corps.

ADAMS, Lieutenant W. A., Liverpool Regiment, to the Madras Staff Corps.

MACHUTCHIN, Lieutenant G. M., South Staffordshire Regiment, to the

Madras Staff Corps.
UNWIN, Lieutenant R. B., Suffolk Rogiment, to the Madras Staff

Sinclair, Lieu Staff Corps. Lieutehant J. L., Royal Irish Regiment, to the Bombay

Boltron, Lieutenant A. H., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to the Bombay Staff Corps.

CARTER, Lieutenant J. R. B. G., South Staffordshire Regiment, to the

Bombay Staff Corps.

BLAIR, Lieutenant W. C., Suffolk Regiment, to the Bombay Staff

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's

approva Hoco, Lieut.-Colonel T. W., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the

Army, from Dec. 4.
Meiklejohn, Major W. H., C.M.G., General List, Infantry, to be

lieut.-colonel in the Indian Army from Dec. 4.

Rice, Brigade-Surgeon W. R., M.D., to be deputy surgeon-general from Dec. 9, vice Deputy Surgeon-General R. F. Hutchinson, M.D., whose term of service has expired.

Browne, Major W. A., to be lieut.-colonel of the Calcutta Volunteer

Rifle Corps, to complete the establishment.

LACKERSTEEN, Captain J., to be major of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Major Browne, promoted.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of Iudia from the

dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—
WALLER, Major R. J., Bengal Staff Corps, 45th Bengal lufantry
(p.a.), for 182 days; pension service, 24th year, commenced (p.a.), for March 22.

MUARAY, Lieut. G., Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 8th year, com-

menced Jan. 14.

Coope, Mr. J. M., assistant superintendent, class VI., 2nd grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year, from Nov. 27, 1887.

GIBBS, Mr. R. T, assistant supe intendent, class VI., 2nd grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year, from Dec. 1,

ADAMS, Mr. M. R. W. P, assistant superintendent, class V, 2nd grade is allowed furlough for twelve months, from Nov. 18, 1887.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Nov. 30.)

SPAAT, Capt. F. T. N., R.E., on return from leave, is posted to the Meerut command, Military Works.

THACKWELL, Lieut. O. M. R., R.E., on return from leave, is posted to

the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works.

FURLOUGHS.

GRAY—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Major W. F. C. Gray, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, is extended, pending his exchange with Major R. H. Tyacke, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment.

HORNIBLOW, Lieut. F. H., Royal Engineers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

KING, Lieut H. S, Royal Engineers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BENN, Lieut. R. R. E., 1st Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, on medical certificate, from date of availing himself of it to the date of the arrival of his battalion in England.

Welsh, Lieut. and Adjutant D. J., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, for

niue months, on private affairs.

*OLDHAM, Lieut.-Colonel A., 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie, to Dehra Dun, on madical certificate, from Nov. 14 to May 13.

FIELD, Lieut. C. W., 26th Punjab Infantry, to Roorkee, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the Native languages. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

appointments:—
WYLLY, Captain, H. C., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, to be

station staff officer, Hill Depôts, Darjeeling, vice Captain F. J. Gavin, dated Nov. 12.

Rogers, Lieut. G. E., wing officer, on probation, 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 19th Bengal Laucers, vice Boileau, resigned.

Jones, Lieut. J., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, supernumerary on the Establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, vice Batten, pro-

lishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, vice Batten, promoted to squadron commander.

Reid, Lieut. C. C., wing officer 4th Sikh Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Brown, transferred to the 37th Dogrus, dated May 22.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. E. L., Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 17th Royal Poorbeah Regiment, dated Nov. 14.

Lumsden, Captain H. R. W., Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing commander 32nd Pioneers from date of joining, vice Lieut.-Colonel Nicholls. officiating as second in command.

Nicholls, officiating as second in command.

Worsley, Lieut. G. S., R.A., a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated Nov. 16.

Lang, Colonel A. M., Royal (late Bengal) 'Engineers, lately employed in the Public Works Department, is permitted to reside at Naini Tal or elsewhere in the Bareilly district.

FURLOUGHS.
WELMAN, Lieut. H. B., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, for six

months, on urgent private affairs.

Jenkinson, Captain G. S. C., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

EWART, Lieut. C. F. S., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, for twelve months, on private affairs.

LANG, Lieut. M. C. R., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, for siz

months, on urgent private affairs.

DENNYS, Lieut. H. T., Mauchester Regiment (wing officer, on probation, 28th Punjab Infantry), to Lahore, for four months, from date

of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

Muspratt, Lieut. F. C., West Yorkshire Regiment (wing officer, on probation, 30th Punjab Infantry), to Pe-hawar, from date of availing himself of it, on April 10, 1888, to study the native languages.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 7.)

ALLEN, Mr. D. B., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the Sudder station of

the District of Jessore on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of that district.

RICHIE, Mr. J. G., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as officiating magistrate and collector, 24 Pergunnahs

THOMPSON, Mr. H., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Purneah.

BERNARD, Mr. J. H., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs on being relieved of his present appointment of officiating under-secretary to the Government of Bengal.

McGavin, Mr. A. L., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Julpigori, from the date on which he joined that list.

DUTT, Mr. W., officiating head master of the Chittagong College, is confirmed in that appointment, from June 18, vice Babu Chunder Mohn Mozumdar.

Monn Mozumdar.

WINTLE, Mr. H. E., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, is transferred to the Behar Agency.

Meanows, Surgeon-Major C. J. W., officiating civil surgeon of Patna, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major R. G. Mathew.

Comins, Surgeon-Major D. W. D., officiating civil surgeon, Burdwan, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Mymensingh, during the absence, on deputation of Surgeon F. S. Peak. absence, on deputation, of Surgeon F. S. Peak

FURLOUGHS.

WARDE JONES, Mr. N., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Nel-phamari Rungpore, is allowed leave for six months, from the date on which he availed himself of it.

FORBES, Mr. E. R., personal assistant to the protector of emigrants and superintendent of emigration, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months, from the 10th inst., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Amos, Mr. R., assistant collector of customs and head appraiser, Calcutta Customs House, is allowed furlough for one year, from Feb. 14, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Dec. 8.)

GEE, Mr. H. W., who has been appointed to the Bengal Civil Service, and attached to the Province of the Punjab, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and posted to Uuballa; Mr. Gee reported his arrival at Lahore on Nov. 28.

BRIDGES, Mr. A., who has been appointed to the Bengal Civil Service, and attached to the Province of the Punjab, is appointed an appointed and provided appointed and provided according to the Punjab, is appointed and provided appointed as a provided as a provide

assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and posted to Mooltan; Mr. Bridges reported his arrival at Lahore on Nov. 29.

FAGAN, Mr. P. J., who has been appointed to the Bengal Civil Ser-

vice, and attached to the Province of Punjab, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and posted to Lahore; Mr. Fagan reported his arrival at Lahore on Nov. 26.

O'DWYER, Surgeon M., is, on return from furlough, is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Gujrat district.

RI : HARDSON, Mr., assistant district superintendent of police, Umballa,

is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Montgomery, vice Mr. Close, transferred.

CL se, Mr. A. H., officiating district superintendent of police, Montgomery, on relief by Mr. Richardson is transferred in the same capacity to the Bannu district, vice Mr. W. Ward, district superintendent of police, who has been granted leave on medical continues. certificate.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 10.)

WYE3, Mr. T. R., officiating district and sessions judge, Moradabad, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

EMERSON, Surgeon G. A., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, on return from deputation in the Jail Department, is appointed to the

return from deputation in the Jan Department, is appointed to the civil medical duties of the Bulandshahr district from Nov. 24, pending the deputation of Surgeon-Major J. Armstrong.

ETTY, the Rev. A. H., M.A., who has reported his return from furlough, is appointed to be chaplain of Benares, from Dec. 1.

WARBURTON, Mr. H. G., C.S., who reported his arrival at Allahabad on Dec. 5, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector, and to be ported to the Schampung district.

on Dec. 5, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Saharanpur district.

Nixon, Surgeon G. M., civil surgeon, 2nd class, on return from deputation in the Jail Department, is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Farukabad district, from the date of taking charge.

WOODCOCK, Colonel E. M., district superintendent of police, on return from furlough, is appointed to the Fyzabad district.

Evans, Mr. H. F., district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, on return from furlough is posted to the Aligarh judgeship.

Additional Additional State of the Aligarh substantive appointment as joint magistrate and collector, Bulandshahr, on being relieved by Mr. A. B. Patterson, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate in the same district.

appointment as joint magistrate in the same district.

PATTERSON, Mr. A. B., magistrate and collector, Saharanpur, on being relieved by Mr. W. Irvine, is transferred to the Bulandshahr

Sanders, Mr. J., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Sultanpur to Fyzalad.

Hope, Mr. C. W. W., assistant magistrate, is transferred from Alla-

habad to Mirzapur.

Howell, Mr. M. S., C.I.E., district and sessions judge, Aligarh, on being relieved by Mr. H. F. Evans, is transferred to the Moradabad

judgship.

LARPENT—The services of Major Sir G. A. de H. Larpent, A.D.C. to
H.H. the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, North-

West Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department CARRUTHERS.—The services of the Rev. G. T. Carruthers, M.A., chaplain of Benares, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from Dec. 1, or from such date as he may be relieved of

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Dec. 10.)

CAREY Mr. L. S., settlement officer, Bilaspur, is transferred to Raipur. WILSON, Mr. T. C., C.S., assistant settlement officer, is appointed to officiate as settlement officer, and posted to Bilaspur.

CRADDOCK, Mr. R. H., C.S., assiscant commissioner, Jubbulpore, is appointed assistant settlement officer, vice Mr. T. C. Wilson, C.S.

POWELL—Furlough for one year is granted to Mr. J. H. Powell, inspector of police, Bilaspur, from the date on which he is permitted to avail himself of it.

Beatson, Mr. H. R., officiating inspector of police, Mandla, is transferred to Bilaspur in the same capacity, and will be held to be acting, vice Mr. J. H. Powell.

Paster Mr. H. acting European constable Saugen district in

PASLEY, Mr. H., acting European constable, Saugor district, is appointed to officiate as inspector during the absence on leave of Mr. McGuire, and is posted to Mandla.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 6.)

Underwood, Mr. W. G., sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from Dec. 10.

Sewell, Mr. E. J., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, North

Arcot.

The following gentlemen, who have been appointed to the Madras Civil Service, reported their arrival on the dates set opposite their manies :

his duties at Benares.

BATTEN, Mr. J. R., Nov. 29.

MICHEL, Mr. W. A., Dec. 5.

O'FARRELL, Mr. H. H., acting principal assistant to the agent,
Ganjam, to be an additional sessions judge for the trial of such cases as may arise within the agency tracts in his division.

Young, Mr. H. G., assistant superintendent of police, Kurnool District, to act as superintendent of police, Jeypore District, during the employment of Mr. Egan on other duty.

phyment of Mr. Egan on other duty.

Sweet, Mr. H. E., assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam district, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, Ganjam district, during the employment of Mr. Fawcett on other duty.

Tomlinson, Mr. T. A., acting deputy superintendent, 1st grade, to be deputy superintendent, Madras Survey, vice Mr. Beaumont, retired.

Mattry, Mr. A., acting deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to be deputy superintendent, Madras Survey, 2nd grade, vice Mr. Tomlinson promoted.

Tomlinson, promoted.

Thornmill, Mr. W. H., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate till further orders as deputy superintendent, Madras Survey, 2nd grade, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Colonel Liardes.

GREENE, Mr. G. P., assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, to act as

assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, 1st grade.

HASTED, Mr. W. A., probationary assistant superintendent, to act as assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, 2nd grade, vice Mr. Greene.

MILITARY.

RIDDELL, Captain W. H., 2ud Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to be deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry. viee Lieut.-Colonel W. Stainforth, General List, Infantry, promoted.

IND, Captain H. W., R.A., officiating deputy assistant quartermastergeneral, Southern District, to be deputy assistant quartermastergeneral, vice Lieut.-Colonel S. E. Atkinson, Staff Corps, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Nov. 25.

McEvor, Surgeon W. G., is admitted to the Madras Establishment from Nov. 3, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Franklyn, Major W. H. M., to be lieut.-colonel, dated Dec. 4.
TIGHE—The services of Lieut. M. A. Tighe, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, from Oct. 22.
BAYLEY, Lieut. F., R.E., is transferred to the Bengal Presidency.

FURLOUGHS.

MURRAY, Colonel G., Staff Corps, commandant 29th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year from Nov. 10.
TAYLOR, Colonel J. B., Staff Corps (p.a.), for one year.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 9.)

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:-

following appointments:—
BLANEY, Mr. T., is appointed to be sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, to be computed from Dec. 20, 1887.
HOSKING, Mr. E., on his return from leave, to do duty as judge and and sessions judge of Thana.
MOSCARDI, Mr. E. H., on being relieved by Mr. Unvin, to do duty as assistant judge and sessions judge of Rutnagiri.
CANDY, Mr. E. T., on his return from leave, to resume his substantive appointment of judge and sessions judge of Poona and agent for Sardars in the Deccan.

appointment of judge and sessions judge of Poona and agent for Sardars in the Deccan.

CROWE, Mr. W. H., on being relieved by Mr. Candy, to resume his substantive appointment of judge and sessions judge of Satara.

MACPHERSON, Mr. C. G. W, C.I.E., on being relieved by Mr. Crowe, to do duty as judge and sessions judge of Dharwar, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. J. L. Johnston.

UNWIN, Mr. A. H., on being relieved at Sholapur by Mr. Tagore, to act as judge and sessions judge of Kanara.

ALCOCK, Mr. J. B., to act as assistant judge in the Surat District for the Broach Collectorate.

JOPP. Mr. C. H., to act as assistant judge and sessions judge of Satara.

JOPP, Mr. C. H., to act as assistant judge and sessions judge of Satara. DREW, Mr. W. W., acting first assistant collector. Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from Jan. 3, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. FROST, Mr. C. E., C.S., to be forest settlement officer in place of Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.S., from Nov. 9, for the Chandor, Dindori, Igatpuri, Nasik, Niphad, Peint, Sinnar and Yeola Talukas of the Nasik district, in addition to his other duties as a sistant collector.

PRICE Mr. W. S., on special duty. Department, of Land Records and

PRICE, Mr. W. S., on special duty, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from Jan. 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail him-

MACKENZIE, Mr. T. D., C.S., to act as sub pro tem. chief secretary to

Government.

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. McL., C.S., to act as sub pro tem. senior collector.

WINTER, Mr. H. E., C.S., to act as sub pro tem junior collector.

OMMANNEY, Mr. H. T., C.S., to act as sub pro tem first assistant

collector

TUCKER, Mr. A. L. P., C.S., third assistant collector, from the date on which he assumed charge in Sind.

MILITARY.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Dec. 9.)
The-Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :-

Anderson, Surgeon A. V., 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to officiate in medical charge

medical charge.

EDWARDES, Lieut. S. M., wing officer and officiating adjutant 2nd
Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant, vice Captain
Leslie, who vacates the appointment on promotion.

MEYER, Surgeon C. H. L., 8th Bombay Infantry, to officiate in medical

GORDON, Captain J. W., S.C., wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing commander 17th Bombay Infantry.

MacGregor, Surgeon J., to the medical charge of 20th Bombay Infantry, vice Surgeon H. P. Dimmock, appointed civil surgeon,

ALBAN, Lieut. W. G.. S.C., wing officer 13th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 27th Bombay Light Infantry for duty in the same

capacity.

LANGLEY, Lieut. J. P., D-2 R.A., has been promoted captain into 5-1

Northern division.

BAYLEY, Captain, D.A.Q.M.G., is posted to the Northern division.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 15.)

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 15.)

Hogg, Major A. M., Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be lieut.colonel from Dec. 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Gray, Surgeon-Major W., M.B., Indian Medical Service, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Peters—Davidson—The service of Surgeon-Major C. T. Peters and Surgeon D. C. Davidson, Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :-

ACMAUGHTEN, Colonel A. W., Cavalry, to be pension paymaster, Southern Konkan, during the absence of Colonel C. A. Moore on furlough.

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

The Queen has been pleased to approve Sir Richard Garth, Q.C., late Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, being admitted a Member of Her Most Honourable Privy Council.

Her Majesty has been pleased to signify her intention of conferring the honour of Knighthood upon Dr. William Tindal Robertson, M.P., and upon Ower Roberts. Fee. Clerk to the Cichwaykers' Company.

the honour of Knighthood upon Dr. William Tindal Robertson, M.P., and upon Owen Roberts, Esq., Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.

The following promotions in and appointments to the Civil Division of the Orders of the Bath have been approved by the Queen:

To be Knights Commander.

Sir Robert Rawlinson, C.E., C.B., Chief Engineering Inspector, Local Government Board, on his retirement from that appointment.

Colonel Sir Charles Warren, R.E., G.C.M.G., Chief Commissioner, Metropolitan Police.

Metropolitan Police. TO BE COMPANIONS OF THE BATH.

J. S. Purcell, Esq., Controller and Registrar of Stamps and Stores, Inland Revenue, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

T. Browning, Esq., Irish Office, Private Secretary to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the following promotions and appointments in the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

TO BE KNIGHT GRAND CROSS

Sir Ronald Thomson, K.C.M.G., late Her Majesty's Minister at

To BE KNIGHTS COMMANDER.

Colonel Robert Murdoch Smith, R.E.

John Pender, Esq.

To BE COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER.

Russell Brooke Robertson, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Yokohama.

Hugo Marinitch, Esq., Dragoman to Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople

Mirza Abbas Khan, British Agent in Khorassan,

The Queen has been pleased to approve the following appointments and promotions in the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

TO BE A KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER His Highness the Maharajah Sawai Madhu Singh, of Jeypore.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDER.

James Braithwaite Peile, Esq., C.S.I., Bombay Civil Service, Member of the Council of India.

Moulvie Saiyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

Brigadier-General James Browne, R.E., C.B., C.S.I., Public Works Department of the Government of India.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Major-General Oliver Richardson Newmarch, Bengal Retired List.
Philip Perceval Hutchins, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Member of the
Council of the Governor of Madras.
William Erskine Ward, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Judicial Commis-

sioner in Burma

Francis Langford O'Callaghan, Esq., C.I.E., Superintending Engineer,
Public Works Department of the Government of India.
Edward Raban Cave-Browne, Esq., Deputy Accountant-General, India

Office

The Queen has been pleased to approve the following appointments and promotions in the Order of the Indian Empire:—

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDER.

Sir Charles Arthur Turner, C.I.E., late Chief Justice of the Madras High Court.

Nawab Bushir-ud-dowla Amir-i-Akbar-Asmanjah Bahadur, Minister of the Hyderabad State.

Nawab Shams-ul-Umara Amir-i-Kabir Khushed Jah Bahadur, Member

of the Hyderabad Council of State. Edwin Arnold, Esq., C.S.I. Maharajah Radha Prosad Sing of Dumraon. Vinakerala Varma Elaya Raja of Cochin.
To BE COMMANDERS.

Frank Forbes Adam, Esq., Member of the Council of the Governor of

Bombay. Munshi Newab Kishore.

Rao Bahadur Krishuaji Lakshaman Nulkar.
Colonel Henry Constantine Evelyn Ward, Bengal Staff Corps, Ministerof the Bhopal State.

of the Bridge State.
Frederick Thomas Granville Walton, Esq.
Ney Elias, Esq., Political Department of the Government of India.
Shahzada Nadir, Honorary Magistrate, Ludhiana.
Kazi Syud Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Attaché in the Foreign Department

of the Government of India.

Syed Ameer Hossein, Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India for making Laws and Regulations.
Reinhold Rost, Esq., LL.D., Librarian, India Office.

INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengel Estab.—Surg.-Major A. H. Williams, Lieut. C. E. Hodgson, S.C., Lieut. A. E. Whistler, S.C., Capt. W. G. Yate, S.C. Madras Estab.—Lieut. D. G. L. Shaw, S.C. Eombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. F. M. Hunter, S.C., Lieut. G. G. J. S.

Jones, S.Č.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab. - C. H. Hallett, F. T. B. Daniell, F. G. Burne.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.-Lieut. M. L. Shipley, S.C., six months Madras Estab. - Col. C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., Inf., 295 days.

Bengal Estab.—Asst.-Surg. Fatch Chand, nine months' extraordinary leave; W. H. Grimley (Cov.), five months' furlough; Capt. W. J. Lister, R.E., six months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—E. C. K. Ollivant (Cov.), nine months' and fifteen

days' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.-Lieut. G. C. C. Shakespear, S.C., Lieut. G. S. Ommanney, S.C. Madras Estab.

-Lieut, K. M. Foss, S.C. Bombay Estab.—Col. E. S. Reynolds, S.C.

Bengal Estab .- Major G. F. O. Boughey, R.E.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Beech—Dec. 24, at The Cross House, Fawkham, Kent, the wife of Surgeon-Major Lionel Beech, Indian Medical Department, of a son. Bell—Dec. 23, at Louth, Lincolnshire, the wife of Charles W. J. Bell, M.R.C.S., of a daughter.

Hervey-Bathurst—Dec. 15, at 17, South Eaton-place, S.W., the wife of Major Hervey-Bathurst (Rifle Brigade), of a son.

Marrow—On Christmas Day, at Cairnsmore, Palnure, Galloway, N.B., the wife of Major P. Marrow, King's Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

Sargeaunt—Dec. 26, at Cheltenham, the wife of Major R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., of a son.

SMYTH—Dec. 20, at Lexham-gardens, Kensington, [the wife of T. W. Smyth, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

Smyth, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GALLO—GROSE—Feb. 19, at Rome, the Count F. Saverio Pierantonj di Monte Gallo, of Rome, and of Monte Gallo, near Osimo, Province of Ancona, to Mary Ellen Grose, widow of Major Alexis Read, Madras Staff Corps, and daughter of the late Henry Smith, Esq, of The Priory, Isle of Wight.

GRAY—WORSOP—Dec. 22, at St. Mary's, Kilburn, John Foster, fourth son of William Gray, Esq., Cork, to Emma Louisa Arthur, el-lest daughter of the late Major M. A. Worsop, Madras Staff Corps.

Tyers—Evans—Dec. 21, at St. Thomas's Church, Shepherd's-bush, by the Rev. Thomas Tyers, James Tyers, third son of the late Thomas Tyers-Tyers, to Isabella Maria Evans, daughter of the late William Evans.

DEATHS.

CLEGHORN—Dec. 22, at Stravithie, Fifeshire, Mabel, the wife of Hugh Cleghorn, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals (retired), Madras, and daughter of Charles Cowan, of Loganhouse. Hodgson—Dec. 24, at 210, Piccadilly, Major-General Henry Burdon Hodgson, late Bombay Army, aged 64.

Ker—On Christmas Day, at Great Malvern, Major-General Darling Ker, late of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, Bombay Army, aged

64.

RIDGE—Dec. 12, at his residence, Movilla, county Wexford, Robert Thomas Ridge, Esq., eldest son of the late Major Ridge, E.I.C.S., of Mackey, county Galway.

SCOTT—Dec. 27, at 15, Coleherne-mansions, Bolton-gardens West, Robert Alexander, eldest son of the late Robert James Scott, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Mrs. Scott, formerly of Hylands House, Epsom, and now of 82, West Cromwell-road, S.W.

VARDON—Dec. 24, at Torquay, Rebecca, the wife of E. S. Vardon, of Calcutta, aged 31.

WINGHESTER—On Christmas Day, at 42, Inverleith-row, Edinburgh, James Webster Winchester, I.L.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, retired, Bombay Army.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

CORFIELD—Dec. 3, at Umritsur, the wife of the Rev. E. Corfield, M.A., Principal of the C.M.S. Baring High School, Batala, of a son.

HOLDEN—Nov. 17, at Bellevue, Gibraltar, the wife of Captain H. Winton Holden, the Royal Berkshire, of a daughter.

MACKINNON—Dec. 8, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major H. Mackinnon, M.S., of a son.

WILSON—Dec. 8, at Roorkee, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Wilson, M.S., of a daughter.

WILLIE—Dec. 4, at Meerut, the wife of Major R. J. H. Wyllie, Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

MACKENZIE--SHAVE-Nov. 29, at Cachar, F. F. Mackenzie, son of the late Captain Mackenzie, 59th Regiment, and grandson of the late Sir H. Mackenzie, Bart., of Gairloch, N.B., to Eveline Edith, daughter of W. T. Shave, of Kurkoorie.

POLLARD—BRODHURST—Dec. 8, at Allahabad, W. C. Pollard, Captain 7th Bengal Cavalry, son of Lieut.-General Pollard, R.E. (Bengal retired), to Alice Emmeline, second daughter of M. Brodhurst,

B C.S.

Autson—Anderson—Dec. 5, at Rawal Pindi, Major A. J. Watson, Suffolk Regiment, to Fairlie Caroline Gordon, daughter of the late Colonel A. Anderson, C.M.G., of Fairlie House, South Yarra, Melbourne, and Commandant of the Military Forces of H.M.'s Government of Victoria.

CLARK-Dec. 9, at sea, the wife of Captain A. C. Clark, Surveyor to

Lloyds.

EASTER—Dec. 8, at Poonamallee, Mary, the wife of Barrack-Sergeant G. Easter.

McALISTER—Dec. 9, at Bandora, John McAlister, Government Pen-

sioner, aged 59.
STEPHENS -Dec. 10, at Gowalia Tank-road, Charles Stephens, Veterinary Surgeon, aged 59.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

KEEP YOUR GAME IN VIEW. TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—It is necessary to teach the Dacoits of Upper Burma that the British Government has not only a long and powerful arm, but that its sight is keen. Brigands must learn that they are not safe when they escape the bullets of the police and run away home, and resume the agricultural employments of well-behaved peasantry. A captured Dacoit, whether wounded or not, is usually in a fit state of mind to tell the magistrate who his accomplices are, the villages in which they usually reside, and the places where plunder is concealed. Magistrates ought to keep accurate lists and brief histories of the accomplices who have for the time escaped from the grasp of justice; and it will often be found, when a peaceable-looking villager is arrested, that he has been concerned in five or six dacoities.

In 1859 the province of Oudh was in a very disorderly state owing to gang robberies, but as the members of the gangs were gradually run into jail, they learned to distrust their numerous companions, in whose numbers they formerly trusted, though they soon found, that out of twenty-eight or thirty rascals, many would be eager to turn Queen's evidence.—Your obedient servant,

December 27th.

OBITUARY.

SIR ROBERT MONTGOMERY

Sir Robert Montgomery, whose death took place on the 28th ult., at the advanced age of seventy-eight, was the son of the Rev. Samuel Law Montgomery, rector of Lower Moville, county Donegal. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1828, and after filling with credit subordinate offices in the North-West Provinces was transferred to the Punjab by the Marquis of Dalhousie, and took an important part in the organization of that newly-subjected province as, successively, Commissioner of the Lahore Division, member of Board of Administration in association with Henry and John Lawrence, and Judicial Commissioner. It was in the latter capacity and as representing in the absence of his chief, Sir John Lawrence, the civil power at Lahore, that he shared with the military authorities the grave responsibility of the momentous decision under which, immediately the seizure of Delhi by the mutineers was known, the large force of Native troops in the neighbouring cantonments of Mian Mir were summarily disarmed. This hazardous operation was successively performed by a single weak European battalion, and was the earliest masterstroke of that resolute policy which carried the British Empire safely through the critical populating from the cudden defection through the crucial trial resulting from the sudden defection of nearly the whole of the overgrown Native army. It was speedily repeated at Peshawur and wherever a sufficient force of European troops was available, and not only assured the peace of the Punjab, but rendered possible the subsequent conversion of that country into the base of operations for the crownservices on this critical occasion were ungrudgingly acknowledged by Lawrence; he was selected by Lord Canning to succeed Sir James Outram as Chief Commissioner of Oude; and was principally instrumental in enforcing the revised policy of the Governor-General in effecting the pacification of that dis ordered province. The rapid and complete success of his administration led to his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in succession to Sir John Lawrence, and he continued to hold that important office until his return to England in 1865. Although the times in which he acted called not seldom for the exercise in an eminent degree of called not seldom for the exercise in an eminent degree of stern masculine qualities, there was probably never an Englishman in India who was so generally beloved by the Native communities with which he was brought in contact. One of the districts of the Punjab is named after him, and a memorial hall at Lahore erected by the voluntary contributions of all classes attests his widespread popularity. He had gained in an equal degree the confidence of the Government under which he served and of its subjects whose interests his life was passed served and of its subjects whose interests his life was passed in promoting. Within a few years of his return to his native in promoting. Within a few years of his return to his native land Sir Robert became a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, to the assistance of which he brought an experience exceptionally valuable from its having been acquired in the discharge of the hightest political functions during a crisis which exacted all the powers and resources of the national character for the maintenance of the Queen's Empire in India. Such experience is from the nature of the case becoming yearly more rare, and the lives in which it has been embodied must as they pass away be mourned as an irreparable loss to the State. Sir Robert was created K.C.B. 1859 and G.C.S.I. 1866.

General Nassau Lees writes with regard to Sir R. Montgomery:—The modesty of Sir Robert was so great that, except those who served under him (and by 99 out of 100 of them, I am safe in saying he was beloved as much as he was respected) few knew his sterling worth. So much of the milk of human kindness remained stored in the inner recesses of his heart, that he had an ample store to enable him to be levish in acts of good-will generosity and kindness recesses of his heart, that he had an ample store to enable him to be lavish in acts of good-will, generosity, and kindness to all who were in need of his aid or assistance. It was these qualities which earned for him the soubriquet of "Pickwick," by which he was long known by his subordinates, and fellow Civil servants in the Punjab—certainly it was from no want of firmness of character, for it was to Sir R. Montgomery's foresight, prudence, and courage, more than anything else, that Sir John Lawrence and the Government of India owed the safety of the Punjab during the mutiny of the Bengal Army in 1857. I allude to the disarmament of the Native troops at Lahore by Sir Robert during the absence of Sir John Law-Lahore by Sir Robert during the absence of Sir John Law-rence. The amount of cool courage which this act required, to say nothing of the responsibility it involved, and the terrible risks a subordinate officer ran in giving the order should the attempt have been made without success, those only who were on the spot at the time can fully realise.

THE Duke and Duchess of Montrose have arrived at Agra. from Jeypore. They were to be his Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore's guests at Agra, and put up at Hariperbat.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 27, Verona (s), Bombay.—23, Quetta (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Dec. 23, Malwa (s), London; Dracona (s), Clyde.—26,
Cathay (s), London.—27, Etolia (s), Liverpool; Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool.—28, Clan Graham (s), Clyde.
CALCUTTA.—Dec. 23, Pantanon (s).—24, Chollerton (s), Bombay;
Clan Macpherson (s), Clyde; Rosetta (s), London.—28, Governor (s),

Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 23, Rewa (s), Calcutta.—24, City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta.—26, Clan Murray (s), Bombay.—28, Worsley Hall (s), Bombay. CALCUTTA.-

-Dec. 27, Clan Macarthur (s), London. MADRAS.—Dec. 22, Ghoorka (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:

S.s. Ganges, from London, Jan. 5; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Jan. 12; from Brindisi, Jan. 16.

from Brindisi, Jan. 16.

For Bombay: Mr. R. Cornish, Miss Osborne, Mr. W. F. Ackland, Mr. Pengelly, Mr. Brewster, Mr. A. W. McLeod, Mr. G. Hampton, Mr. J. Sharp, Miss Marrett, two Misses Starling, Mr. Laski, Miss Sinolair, Mrs. T. G. A. Edwards. From Venice: Mr. H. E. M. James, Mr. J. H. James, Colonel Chaplin, Mr. McMinn, Mr. C. R. Orr, Mr. Fagel. From Brindisi: Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. H. Maude, Colonel Dowden, Miss Hilson, Mr. and Mrs. Berry White, Mr. G. D. and Mrs. Blake, Colonel Cummins, Mr. Campbell, Mr. G. B. Roynolds. From Suez: Mr. G. E. Coles. From Malta: Mr. W. H. and Miss Smith. For Port Said: Mr. A. N. and Mrs. Leatham, Mr. J. F. Leatham, Mr. Pelham. Mr. Bishop.

Mr. Pelham, Mr. Bishop.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. E. T. Halsey, Miss Tingby,
Miss Lafor, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw, Sir H. and Lady Meux, Mr. E. L.
Phillips. From Venice: Rev. C. B. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss
Benson, Mr. Crawley, Mr. McGregor.

For Suez: Mr. Laing, Mrs. Laing and friend, Mrs. Downe and

For Malta: Mr and Mrs. Woolcott, Mr. Pully, Colonel H. H. Jones, Miss Jones, Mrs. Goodenough and two children.

S.s. Verona, from London, Jan. 12; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Jan. 19; from Brindisi, Jan. 23.

For Bombay: Mr. T. Sharples, Mr. Hurst, Mrs. Ritchie and sister, Mr. R. and Mrs. Allison, Mr. N. Woods, Mr. Goldthorpe. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Wylie, Mr. T. C. Hetherington, Mr. F. Cook. From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Collen, Mr. S. Jacob, Mr. R. Miller,

Major Heath. For Kurrachee: Miss Goodman.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Quetta, to sail Jan. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. E. C. Fletcher, Miss Cave, Miss Thomas, Mr. K. Borleau, Mr. Ellis, Mr. MacCarthy, Mrs. MacCarthy, Mr. R. C. J. Swinhoe, Mr. R. W. Adamson, Mr. A. H. Luard, Mr. Gordon Fraser, Miss Crean, Mr. Jno. Daddow, Mr. Edwin Craze.

For Aden: Miss Ashby.

For Colombo: Mr. J. Monro.

For Madras: Mr. G. P. Higginbotham.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail Jan. 19.

For Madras: Lieut.-Colonel H. R. and Mrs. Shelley, child and infant,

Mrs. John Adam.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Lee, Mr. R. F. H. White.

For Colombo: Mr. Wm. B. Hunter. For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Finnimore.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. . Feb. 18. For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Vivian, Colonel Reynolds.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Nubia, sailed from Liverpool, Dec. 24. For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Tokes, two infants and European nurse, Mrs. F. Duffin and Miss E. Duffin.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Armenia, sailed from Liverpool, Dec 31. For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Down, infant and ayah, Mr. S. L. Hunt, Lieut. T. H. Henderson, Mrs. J. E. Kennedy and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ffrench Mullen and infant, Major and Mrs. Neville, Miss Robson.

Per Auchor Line s.s. Roumania, sailing from Liverpool, Jan. 14. For Calcutta: Miss Nisbet, Miss C. Nisbet, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Scotland, two infants and ayah.

Per Star Line s.s. Capella, to sail Jan. 25. For Colombo: Mrs. Mitchell and child, Mr. F. Wintle. For Calcutta: Sister Fanny Gertrude. Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s Clan Sinclair, passed Malta Dec. 21.

From Malta: Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, three children and nurse

Per s.s. Clan Mackenzie, passed Malta Dec. 21. From Calcutta: Capt. and Mrs. Peters and infant, Mr. J. Barn.

Per a.s. Clan Macintosh, to sail Jan. 14.

For Madras: Mr. Prest, Miss M'Clelland. For Colombo: Mr. Wardrop.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, to sail Jan. 28.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. McCallum and three children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Siam, Capt. T. H. Wheigell, Dec. 13. From London: Mr. and Mrs. F. Calvert, Colonel and Mrs. Hibbert, Rev. and Mrs. P. R. Bartlett, Mr. J. J. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Hensley, Mr. T. W. Grant, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Seymour Keay, two-children and governess, Mr. Bosustow, Mrs. Bryce, Lieut. H. Clair Ford, Mr. N. Tighe, Mr. Westropp, Miss Mary Lewis, Miss Pollock, Miss Matson, Mise Dawlly, Mr. and Mrs. Hosie, Mr. Bicholls, Miss Cumberland, Miss Weatherby, Rev. J. R. Rogers, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Stoll Stoll.

From Brindisi: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Brett, Mr. E. Salano, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bird, Mr. A. F. Dowling, Major Aitken, Mr. A. E. Trotten, Mr. A. D. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Tremenheere, Mr. W. Murray, Mr. Rautenberg, Mr. Masotti, Baron de Hara, M. Zeiglur, Mr. G. S. Forbes, Mr. Kenyon, Rev. and Mrs. K. C. Chatterjee and child, Mr. J. W. de Tivoli

From Venice: Mr. Duarte, Mr. Schlypl, Colonel Harcourt, Mrs. Harcourt, Mrs. John Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. Romilly, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. Von Bocks, Mr. Barton Wright, Mr. H.

C. Dagmar and son From Sucz: Sir Horace and Lady Rumbold, Gahiamul Manockran.

and brother.

From Aden: Colonel E. D'O. Temlow, Colonel Sandford, Major Hildebrand.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ancona, Capt. W. J. Webber, left Bombay, Dec. 16. For London: Mrs. Oldham and child, Miss Haig, Mrs. Luckstedt and infant, Mr. W. Grey, Mr. T. Browne, Mr. W. Ward, Mr. and Mrs W. F. Hall.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. G. Underwood, Mr. Allan C. Stewart, Mr. H. Sevestre, Mr. C. J. Peters.
For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Sommer.

Per P. and O. s.s. Bokhara, Capt. Nantes, from London, Dec. 29.

Per P. and O. s.s. Bokhara, Capt. Nantes, from London, Dec. 29.

For Bombay: Mr. Naine, Mrs. Whittingdale, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson Bryne and two daughters, Capt. Stockley, Mr. Lloyd, Mrs. J. Millar, Colonel Williamson, Mr. J. C. Christie, Mr. W. Holowes, Mr. Huntingdon, Capt. and Mrs. Brownlow.

For Madras: Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Whymper, Mr. M. T. Quinn Mr. H. Comer, Mrs. Barnet.

For Port Said: Mr. H. Whymper.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Hepburn and infant, Miss Dods, Mr. Irwin, Mr. J. Florence, Mr. C. M. Bastin, Mr. J. A. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Mardell and four children, Mr. E. A. Watson, Miss Dodd, Dr. Dundee, Mrs. Handley and infant, Dr. J. M. Lang, Mrs. Baker and three children, Miss Baker, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. J. Bunyard, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. Anderson, Rev. G. M. and Mrs. Davies and two infants, Mrs. Whittingdale, Mr. Gayer, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Curzon, Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh.

For Colombo: Lieut. L. Jones.

For Colombo : Lieut. L. Jones. For Kurrachee : Mr. M. J. Jackson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Rewa, from London, Dec. 23.

For Madras: Mr. John Phillips, Mr. G. P. Higginbotham, Mr. H. D. Chaldecott.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Howell and infant, Miss M. Bradburne, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Knight Watson, Mr. Edgar Kiernander, Mr. Gordon Fraser, Mrs. White and infant, Capt. Maneras, two children and nurse.

For Colombo: Mr. F. H. Crozier and servant, Mr. Geo. Thompson, Mr. Wm. Pilley, Mr. Taylor.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Navarino, from London, Dec. 24.

For Bombay: Capt. J. A. Magenis. For Kurrachee: Mrs. T. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Taylor.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per P. and O. s.s. Nizam, Capt. R. W. Haselwood, sailing on Dec. 23 For London: Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hall, Mrs. Cooper Oakley.

Per P. and O. s.s. Malwa, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, sailing on Dec. 30. For London: Mrs. F. Morrison.

, sailing on Jan. 13. Per P. and O. s.s. Ravenna, Capt. rindisi: Mr. A. P. McDonnell, Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. H. B. Beames.

COMMERCIAL BOMBAY GOVERNMENT	•	_	Kemp & Co	9
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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.) Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos.

Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April 3, 87.

Ackland, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 30 mos., Mar. 2, 28.

Adams, M. R. W. P., Tele. Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 18, '67.

Ahmadi, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, 83.

Aitken, E. H., Salt Dept., Bombsy, 12 mos., Apr. 16, '87.

Aldridge, D., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 11, '87.

Anderson, J.D., Bon.Cov., AssamComn., 24mos., May 26, '87.

Anderson, J., Brn.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 11½ mos., Sept. 30, '87.

30, '87.

Androws, H. E., Bo. Forests, 6 mos., Nov. 11, '87.

Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '87.

Arbuthnot, L. G., Msd. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.

Austin, W. P., Ms. Cov., Ms. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., May 1, '87.

Avrou, E., Bombay Judl.. 12 mos., Aug. 1, '87.

Ayerst, Lt. W., Burma Comn., 11 mos., Mar. 12, '87.

Ayerst, Lt. W., Burma Comn., 11 mos., Mar. 12, '87.

Baird, 'Maj. A. W., R.E., Sur. Dept., 1 yr. 265 dys., Nov. 11, '87.

Baker, F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., to Mar. 21, '88.

Baker, J. E. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 20, '87.

Baker, Surg. R., Bo. Medl., 9 mos., June 11, '87.

Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on daty.

Barclay, P. D., India Rails., 8 mos., May 12, '87.

Barnes, H. C., Ben., P.W.D., 18 mos., Dec. 16, '86.

Barnes, H. S., Ben.Cov., India Pol., 12 mos., Apr. 29, '87.

Barrow, W. D., India, P.W.D., 6 mos., Sept. 6, '87.

Barrow, W. D., India, P.W.D., 6 mos., Sept. 6, '87.

Barry, W. R., Ben.Cov., N. W.P. Judl., 24 mos., July 8, '86.

Barwise, J. W., Postal Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '87.

Batten, H. G., 24 mos.

Bayley, R. D., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., May 20, '87.

Beddford, C. A. S., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 25, '87.

Begbic, Maj. A. G., R.E., P.W.D., Accounts, 17 mos., Nov. 4, '87.

Bernard, Sir C. E., K.O.S.I., Ben.Cov., ChiefCom., Burma, 12 mos., Mar. 20, '87.

Bewley, A., India D.W.P., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '86.

Bliderbeck, J. B., Mad. Educl., 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.

Bliderbeck, M., Burma P. W.D., 12 mos., May 7, '87.

Blarhord, H. F., Meteorological Reporter, 10 mos., May 6, '87.

Bliss, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., 20 mos., '197.

6, '87. Bliss, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., 20 mos.

Apr. 1, 37.
Boughey, Maj. G. F. O., India Rails., 10 mos., May 24, 87.
Boyce, W. C., Ben. P. W. D., 12 mos., May 25, '87.
Bradbury, J. F. Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 13 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
Brand, W. H., P. W. D. Accounts, 14 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Brereton, C. H., Railway Dept., 93 mos., June 11, '85.
Brereton, W. R. J., N. W. Provs., Forests, 12 mos., Nov. 22, '87.

Brereton, W. R. J., R. W. F. Froves, Frances, and S. (22, 287.
Brodie, W. P., Punjab P. W. D., 18 mos., 20 April, '87.
Brown, R. C., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Bruce, R. J., C. L. E., India Folitical, 11 mos., 6 May, '87.
Burne, K. G., Burma Comn.
Burkitt, W. R., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Judl., 5 ms., Nov. 4, '87.
Butcher, H. L., India Railwavs, 11 mos., 6 Jan. 87.
Buyers, W. L., Bo. P. W. D., 12 mos., Oct. 14, '87.

Buyers, W. L., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 14, '87.

Campbell, Maj. D., R. E., Ben.P.W.D., 14½ mos., '87

Campbell, F. J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '87.

Casey, A. E. C., Bn. Cov., N. W. P. Rv. & Gen., 27 ms., Ap. 16, '86.

Channer, Surg. O. H., Bo. Med., 15 mos., March 2, '87.

Chanter, F. W., Pun. P. W.D., 16 mos., July 26, '87.

Charles, T. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 15, '87.

Charles, T. G., Ben. Poirests, 15 mos. Sept. 28, '87.

Charles, T. G., Ben. Educl., 7½ mos., Nov. 5, '86.

Clarke, C. B., Ben. Educl., 7½ mos., Nov. 5, '86.

Clarke, W., Burma Railways, 6 mos., Aug. 15, '87.

Clay, A. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 6, '87.

Clay, A. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. Gen., 21 ms., Dec. 2, '87.

Clifton, H., N.W.P. Provs., P. W.D., 15 mos., Dec. 18, '86.

Cockerell, H. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 8 mos., Mar. 11, '87.

Cole, W. S., Sind Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 5, '87.

Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Apr. 10, '87.

Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Apr. 18, '87.

Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Apr. 18, '87.

Coole, M. P., Hyderabad, P. W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '87.

Coonybeare, H. C. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12½ mos., Mar. 25, '87.

Cornwall, W. W. G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 13½ mos., 1 Feb. 87.

Contenty, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 16½ mos., Sept. 30, '87.

Contenty, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 16½ mos., Sept. 30, '87.

Coxhead, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 17 mos., 1 Feb. '87.

Craeswell, P. H., Ma. P. W.D., 18 mos., Oct. 4, '86.

1 Feb. '87.
Craig, J., Berars P.W.D., 16 mos., Oct. 20, '87.
Cresswell, P. H., Ma. P.W.D., 18 mos., Oct. 4, '86.
Gritchley, C. E. B., Asst. Sec., Central Provs., 9 mos.
Aug. 3, '87.
Cumming, C. L. B., Mad. Cov., 15 mos., Feb. 10, '87.

Daniell, F. T., Poisian Tolegraph, 24 mos.
D'Arcy, W. E., Punjab Fores's, 24 mos., Aug. 81, '83.
Dalyell, Surg. P. W., Burma Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '87.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 9 mos., June 28, '87.
Dawe, M. E., N.W.P. Board of Rev., 24 mos., Oct. 29, '86.
De Mella, C. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Desai, Framji, Sind Forests, 6 mos., Oct. 7, '87.
De Wintoz, T. W., Bo. P. W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.
D'Oyly, W. H., Ben Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar.
4, '87.
Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., June 1, '87.
Duff-Bittee, W. Ben. P. W. D. 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Duncan, D., Madras Educational, 12 mos., Apr. 22, '87. Dunlop, J. B., Burma Comn., 6 mos., Msy 1, '87.

Earle, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 20 mos., Sept. 29, '86. East, W. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., June 7, 87. Ellison, T. E., Ba. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 19ms., May 31, '87 Erskine, H. N. B., Bo. Cov., Comr. Sind, 16½ms., Apr. 14, '87.

Fagan, Capt. C. G. F., Punj. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 5, '87. Fawcett, G. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Feb. 25, '87. Ferrar, M. I., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev. & Gen., 24ms., Myl., 36. Fiddian, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20mos., Mar. 22, '87. Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo., 18 mos., Oct. 15, '86. Fitzgerald, P. S. V., Bombay Political, 6 ms., Aug. 2, '87. Fitzpatrick, H. E. J., Ajmere Comn. Fleet, J. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 20, '87. Foster, H. W., Ma. Co., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 15ms., May 6, '87. Fowler, F. D., India P. W. D., 12 mos., 15 April, '87. Franc.s, F. W., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 7, '87.

Franc.s, F. W., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 7, '87.

Gael, C. E., Central India, P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 23, '67.

Gamble, J. S., Madras Forests, 18 mos., Aprl 7, '87.

Gayer, A. H., Burma Police, 9 mos., May 27, '87.

Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 11 mos., July 18, '87.

Gibbs, H. M., Sind Police, 12 mos., March 26, '87.

Gilman, A. J., Bengal Pilut, 17 mos., June 10, '87.

Gladstone, C. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 18 mos.,

May 1, '87.

Glass, J. G. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 2,'87.

Glenny, W. H., Mad.Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.

Godfrey, G., Ben.Cov., Assamuomn., 18 mos., Mar.18,'87.

Goulding, F., Punjab Rev. & Gen., to May 4, '88.

Graham, G. D., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 20,'87.

Grant, J. D., Ma. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.

Grant, J. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Sev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 20,'87.

Grant, J. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., Sept. 15,'87.

Grant, T. J. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.,

Feb. 16, '87.

Greer, R. T., Assam Comn., 21 mos., July 4, '86.

Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 24 mos., July 4, '86.

Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 24 mos., July 18, '86.

Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 24 mos., June 29, '86.

Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 24 mos., July 18, '86.

Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 24 mos., July 18, '86.

Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 24 mos., July 18, '86.

Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 24 mos., June 29, '86.

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Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 24 mos., June 29, '86.

Griffiths, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 37ms., Mar. 16, '85.

Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 37ms., Mar. 16, '85.

Hallett, C. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Nov. 11, '87.

Hampton, G. H., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Apr. 20, '87.

Hammick, M., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 14 mos.

Handley, F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 25, '87.

Harington, H. B., N. W. P. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 25, '87.

Harris, C. V., Burma Police, 12 mos., April 29, '86.

Harris, E. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 25, '87.

Harris, E. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr., 1, '87.

Harris, F., Punlab Irrigation, 24 mos., May 7, '87.

Harris, H. N., Ben. Police, 14 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Harrison, A. G., Bom. P. W. D. Accounts, 12 mos., Apr. 16, '87.

Hart, G. H. R., Fincl. Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 11, '87.

Hatt, J. H. E., Bo. P. W. D., 10 mos., Sopt. 30, '87.

Hatten, J. J., Punlab P. W. D., 10 mos., Nov. 4, '86.

Hatten, J. J., Punlab P. W. D., 11 mos., Apr. 20, '87.

Hayes, A. M., Mad. P. W. D., 6 mos., Nov. 11, '87.

Hebbert, H. L., Punlab, P. W. D., 24 mos., June 3, '86.

Higgins, A. W. E., Mad. Forests, 18 mos., Aug. 23, '87.

Houldch, Lieut. Col. T. H., Survey Dept. 17 mos., Nov. 26, '86.

Holme, C. H., N. W. Provs., P. W. D., 224 mos., Apr. 14, '86.

Hope, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 18 mos., June 8, '87.

Housden, W. P., N. W. Provs., P. W. D., 24 mos., May 18, '87.

Housden, W. P., N. W. Provs., P. W. D., 24 mos., Apr. 14, '86.

Hugnes, E. W. M., India P. W. D., 18 mos., June 8, '87.

Hunt, E. L., N. W. Provs., P. W. D., 19 mos., Apr. 19, '87.

Hunter, Lt. Col. J. M., Bo., Pol., 6 mos.

Ibbetson, D.J., Ben.Cov., PunjabComn., 19mos., Apr. 5, '87. Ivens, T. E., Punjab P.W.D., 6 mos.

James, H. E. M., Bo.Cov., Postal Dept., to Jan. 31, '88. Joffery, T. J. P., Punjab, P. W.D., 15 mos., June 28, '87. Jerdon, C. M., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 5, '87. Johnson, H., Indias P. W.D., 18 mos., 22 April, '87. Johnston, W., Ben. Forests, 12 mos., 3 April, '87. Jones, F. C., Sind Police, 12 mos., April 22, '87. Jopp, C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 10mos., May 25, '87. Joseph, H. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn, 12 mos., July 24, '87. Joyner, R. B., Bo. P. W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87. Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 31 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

King, W. H., Biluchistan P.W.D., 12 mos., May 31, '87. Kingsmill, J., Bo. Govt. Press, 15 mos., Mar. 21, '87.

E. S.. Mad. Cov., Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos.

Lafan, E. S.. Mad. Cov., Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos., Nov. 10, '86.
Lala Falleb Chand, Punj. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
Langley, Capt. L., R. E., Ma. P. W.D., 6 mos. Aug. 23, '87.
Larminie, J. C., Mad. P. W.D., 21 mos., May 2, '87.
Lea, R., Assam Com, 12 mos., Sept. 11, '87.
Ledger, J. C., India, P. W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '86
Leman, G. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Mar.
11, '87.
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 39 mos., Aug 11, '85.
Lister, Capt. W. J., R. E., Bo. P. W.D., 12 ms., Aug. 22, '87.
Lillingston, O. A. G., Ben. Forests, 8 mos., May 10, '87.
Lingham, A. F., Burma Judi., 18 mos., Jan. '2, '87.
Little, Surg. S., N.W P., Medl., 15 mos., Jan. '87.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov.. Bo Rev. & Gen., 34 mos., July 26, '85.
Love, Capt. H. D., R. E., Mad. P. W. D., 20 mos.
Luard, Col. C. H., India P. W. D., 6 mos., to Feb. 16, '88.
Lushington, H. W., Madras Police, 12 mos., June 28, '87.

Macdonell, A., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Oct. 16, '87.
McIver, C. M., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Oct. 30, '87.
Macleod, N. F., N. W. Provs., P. W. D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Macleod, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos.,
Dec. 18, '86.
Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos.,
Apr. 15, '87.
Madge, P. M., Telograph Dept., 21 mos., Sept. 1, '86.
Maguire, H. F. J. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 16 mos.,
Apr. 15, '87.

Maitland, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 18 mos., Oct. 23, '86. Mallot, F. R., Geological Survey, 12 mos., June 28, '87. Maltby, E. N., Madras Salt, 18 mos., Apr. 27, '86. Mann, J., Ben. Educl', 12 mos., Mar. 6, '87. Mathew, G. F. (C.I.E.), India Railways, 24mos., Oct. 17, '87. Maude, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15mos., Aug. 2, '87. May, H., Cent. Ind. Agency, 12 mos., May 1, '87. McCalm.q., Surg. H. Bo. Medl., 12 mos., May 2, '87. McLalm.q., Surg. H. Bo. Medl., 12 mos., May 25, '87. McIvor, W., B. n. Marine, 24 mos., June 19, '86. McNally, Surg. Maj. C.J., Ma. Med. Col., 12 mos., May 26,'87. McLauglin, F. H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Jud', 11mos. Mar. 4,'87. Michell, W., India, P. W. D., 15 mos., Sept. 28, '87. Middleton, J. R., Bo. Cov., Be. Rev. & Gen., 18mos., Doc 1, '86. Miller, J. A. E., 'Punj. Judl., 13½ mos., Apr. 19, '87. Monies, W., India, P. W. D., 22 mos., June 3, '86. Morris, Capt. C. H., B.S. C., Punj. Comn., 12mos., Apr. 29,'87. Morris, N., Burma Police, 9 mos., Feb. 26, '87. Morris, T. B., Punjab P. W. D., 24 mos., May 24, '87. Morros, A., India P. W. D., 18 mos., Apr. 15, '57. Morros, A., India P. W. D., 18 mos., Apr. 15, '57. Morton, A., State Railways, 24 mos., Sept. 7, '86. Moylan, E. C., Bo. P. W. D. Accounts, 6 mos., May 5, '87. Mullen, Surg. D., Ben. Medl., 19 mos., July 8, '86. Muntz, W. E., Burma, P. W. D., 12 mos., Sept. 5, '87

Nicholson, Surg. G. F., Punjab Medl., 18 mos., Mar. 23, '67. Nicholson, W. C., Bon. P. W.D., 18 mos., May 12, '87. Nichols, J. R. C., N.W.P. P. W.D., 17 mos., May 16, '87. Nisbet, J. Burmah Forests, 24 mos., Feb. 20, '86, Nuthall, Lt.-Col. H. J., RailwayDept., 6mos., July 10, '67. Nugent, J., Bo. Cav., to Feb. 22, '83.

O'Connell, H. H., Madras P.W.D., 18 mos., April 7, 87. O'Flyan, J. J., Mil. Acots. Madras, 24 mos., Nov. 28, 85. Ollivant, E. C. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Municipal Comr., 18 ms., April 29, 87. Oman, J. C., Punjab Educl., 24 mos., Apr. 12, '87. Osborn, Ms.j. W., P.W.D. Bombay, 12 mos., April 9, '87. Ovens, J. L., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., June 14, '87. Owen, Surg. W., Ben. Medl., 1 yr. 257 dys., Apr. 8, '87.

Palliser, H. G., Bo, P.W.D., 12 mos., April 8, '87. Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Aug. 12, 86. Parkes, B., Punj. P. W. D., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '87. Parsons, Lt. J. H., Burma Comn., 16 mos., July 6, '86. Pascoe, Commr. T. C., Marine Survey, 12 mos., Jan.12,'87. Patten, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 23 mos., Apr. 9, '86. Pennington, J. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Sept. 7, '86. Peters, Lt.-Col. E. N., India P. W. D., 13 mos., Feb. 14, '87. Pinhey, H. T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 14, '87. Pollea, Lt. W. H., Survey Dept., 9 mos., June 7, '87. Pope, F. J., India P. W. D., 18 mos., 22 April, '87. Pope, Surg. T. H., Ma. Medl., 12 mos., Sept. 1, '87. Portman, M. V., Port Blair Police, 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87. Pudan, T. G., India Rails, 12 mos., Apr. 23, '87.

Quayle, Surg. W. A., Cent. Prov., Med., 12 ms., Oct. 15, 87 Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comn., 24 mos., Mar. 12, 87.

Raban, C., Assam Police, 12 mos., Mar. 31, '87.
Rawlins, T. W., Ben. Cov. Agent, Pun., 12 ms., May 1, '87.
Rawlins, T. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Roes, F. W. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., July 26, '87.
Roes, F. W. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., July 26, '87.
Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt, N. W. Provs.
24 mos., June 16, '86.
Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Jan. 19, '87.
Reunie, W. C., India P. W. D., 12 mos., May 31, '87.
Ring, R., Burma P. W. D., 12 mos., Mar. 27, '87.
Roberts, L. R., Ben. P. W. D., to Sept. 1, '88.
Robertson, F. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Robertson, W. R., Ma. Agricultural, 18 mos., Apr. 14, '87.
Rogers, P. P., Cent. Provs., P. W. D., 18 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Ross, D., State Railways, 24 mos., Apr. 15, '86.
Rossman, J., Tolegraph Dopt., 18 mos., May 7, '87.
Routh, R. S. J., Ben. P. W. D., 9 mos., Mar. 22, '87.

Routh, R. S. J., Ben.P. W.D., 9 mos., May, 4, 87.
Routh, R. S. J., Ben.P. W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 22, '87.

Saunderson, G. P., Elophunt Kheddahs.
Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R. E., Ben. P. W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Scottand, J. P., Ben. P. W.D., 11 mos., Mar. 31, '87.
Scott, M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judil., 24 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Segrave, W. H., Burma Police, 8 mos., Aug. 2, '87.
Sely, F. G., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 18 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Eswell, E. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Jan.
14, '87.
Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 38 mos., May 2, '85.
Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 27 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
Smith, Maj. A. C., R. E., Mad. P. W.D., 13/ mos., Feb. 17, '87.
Smith, G. F. N., Madras Salt, 34 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Smith, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judil., 11 mos., Apr. 8, '87.
Smith, V. A., Ben. Cov., N. W.P., Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
Smyth, G.I. R. G., R. E., India P. W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 15, '88.
Smyth, G., Ben. Cov., PunjabComn., 22 mos., Dec. 10, '88.
Smyth, G., Ben. Cov., PunjabComn., 22 mos., Dec. 10, '88.
Smyth, T. W., Ben. Cov., PunjabComn., 22 mos., Dec. 10, '88.
Smyth, G., Ben. Cov., PunjabComn., 22 mos., Dec. 10, '88.
Smyth, G., Ben. Cov., PunjabComn., 22 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
Snow, P. C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14½ mos., Mar. 25, '87.
Somers-Eve, J. F., Ma. P. W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
Spedding, R. D., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., mos., Apr. 23, '87.
Spenling, A. H., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 4, '87.
Staley, A. E., Ben. Cov., Pun, Judl., 8 mos., May 7, '87.
Stulpnagel, C. R., Punjab Educl., 18 mos., May 7, '87.
Stulpnagel, C. R., Punjab Educl., 18 mos., May 7, '87.
Stulpnagel, C. R., Punjab Educl., 18 mos., May 7, '87.
Symes, E. S., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 18 mos., Apr. 21, '87.

Tate, W. J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 21, '87. Thackwell, Lt. O. M. R., Rail. Dept., 6 mos., May, 31, '87. Thomas, G. E., Burma Rails., 6 mos., Oct. 28, '87. Thompson, G., Cent. Provs. Educl., 12 mos., May 14, '87. Thomson, A. S., Bengal, P. W. D., 12 mos., July 26, '87. Thorburn, S. S., Een. Cov., Punjab, Rev. and Gen., 61 mos., Oct. 3, '87. Tufnell, C. F., P. W. D., Punjab, 24 mos., Nov. 5, '87. Twigg, J. H., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev. & Gen., 23ms., Ap. 23, '86.

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One Bottle	•••	•••	•••	Sauce.
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 23rd December; from Allahabad and Madras to the 21st December; and from Calcutta to the 20th December.

H.E. THE VICEROY arrived in Calcutta on the afternoon of December 17th, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, Sir Mackenzie Wallace, and Lord William Beresford.

LORD REAT has had a very busy time of it at Ahmedabad, where he has delivered several speeches, principally on the educational requirements of the city. He has visited the experimental well on the banks of Sabarmati, and, while congratulating them on the success of the scheme, pointed out the necessity of sanitary improvements.

THERE is no further news of any consequence from Nepal. It seems clear that there was a certain amount of dispersing among Ranbhir Jung's party after the skirmish in which they were defeated; but on the other hand, as nothing has yet been heard of their recrossing the frontier, they must be still able to show some sort of a front.

THE Afghan Boundary Commission had settled the new line up to the Murghad river on the 8th December, and the last pillar on this section was expected to be built by the 18th. The party were then to march towards the Oxus to mark the strip of territory east of Dukchi. All were well by latest accounts, and the work was going smoothly and rapidly.

THE proposed camp of exercise at Poona has been abandoned, owing to the alleged prevalence of cholera in the district. In the present month, however, there have only been a few isolated cases in three talukas, chiefly in villages forty miles from Poona on the Nasik Road. The disease has at no time assumed an epidemic form.

THE great bridge over the Ganges at Benares was opened by the Viceroy, in honour of whom it has been named the Dufferin Bridge. A fatal accident occurred at it some hours after the opening ceremony. A young man named Clarke fell from the bridge, and was drowned.

The opening of the Marmagoa Bailway, which was fixed to take place at the beginning of the New Year, has been postponed to the end of January or beginning of February next.

News has come to India of the death of Sirdar Baluch Khan, chief of the Khetran tribe, who died suddenly at Barkhan on the 8th of last month.

THE Aman-ul-Mulk, Ruler of Chitral has sent two students to Peshawur for instruction in English and medical science.

ORDERS have been received by the Wali of Basrah abrogating the prohibition against the export of horses from Turkish Arabia.

H.S.H. Prince Henri D'Orleans, with Count de Boissy, have visited the ancient capital of Aurangabad, after which they paid a visit to the famous caves of Ellora, en route to Nandgaum. The Count and Countess Moreas did not accompany them.

THE Senate of the Bombay University has, after a long debate, referred the proposed Bill to consolidate and amend the acts relating to the University to a special committee.

THE Maharajah of Bhownugger, who has been on a prolonged visit to Bombay, has returned to his State.

H.H. THE MAHARANI of COOCH BEHAR returned to India by the last mail steamer.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE has arrived in Bombay on a visit. After a week's stay he proceeds up country.

H.H. THE MAHABAJAH OF JEYPORE proposes to visit Calcutta towards the end of January.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOT takes over the Public Works portfolio from Sir Theodore Hope.

THE appointment of Mr. Moore and Dr. Guru Das Banerji to the Bengal Legislative Council is notified in the Calcutta Gazette. The Hon. G. C. Paul is also reappointed to the Council.

MR. GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH, Consulting Engineer for State Railways, has returned to Calcutta from his Madras tour.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN and staff have arrived at the Hyderabad Residency. Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone and Sir Horace and Lady Rumbold are also guests of Mr. Cordery.

The latest report shows that the total area sown with cotton in the Bombay Presidency is 1,013,000 acres, or 6.42 per cent. below the area of 1886-87, or 13.14 per cent. above the average of the three years ending 1886-87.

It is proposed to make a testimonial to Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I., late member of the Supreme Legislative Council, in recognition of his "long, zealous, and distinguished public services."

New swimming baths have been opened in Calcutta by the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE Government of India have decided to await the results of friendly intervention with the Chinese Government before undertaking an expedition against Thibet.

It is practically settled that Ayub Khan will come to

SEVERAL officials lately belonging to the staff of Ayub Khan have arrived in Kurrachee.

THERE is no thoroughly authentic news from Afghanistan.

THE Manzal tribe is reported to be finally submitting and making terms with the Ameer.

SEVERE fighting at Khost is said to have taken place between the inhabitants of Jadran and the Khost tribes.

SMALL dacoities are reported from parts of Burma.

THE march of one of the four columns which were to have co-operated for the pacification of the Yau country has been countermanded.

THERE is every probability of the country between Chittagong and Burma being thoroughly explored this cold season.

RUNBIR JUNG is reported to have invaded Nepal with a force of two thousand men.

The expedition met with a check at Kalya-Berewan, which place was captured by the Durbar troops. Reinforcements have been sent for from Khatmandu.

A POLITICAL crisis is said to be taking place in Chitral, which may affect our relations with that State.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is suffering from fever.

THE Commissariat Headquarters are to be removed from Bombay to Poona.

THE whole of the West of India Portuguese Railway

system is now ready for through traffic. Aformal inspection has been made, and a train has passed over the Ghat.

Now that there is to be no camp of exercise at Poona it is expected that his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief will take up his residence in Bombay early in January.

THE Gazette of India contains a resolution of the Government of India on the working of the Indian Companies' Act during 1886-87. At the close of 1885-86 there were in different provinces 806 joint stock companies, with a nominal total capital of 2,854, and an actual of 2,100 lakhs. Forty-five of these who increased their capital with a paid-up capital of 9 lakhs ceased to work. One hundred and fifty-eight companies, with a nominal capital of 193 lakhs, were registered during the year. The nett result at the close of 1886 87 was a total of 886 companies, with a nominal capital of 2,913 lakhs. The actual, so far as reported, was 2,138 lakhs. Bengal, Bombay, and Madras head the list with a paid capital at the close of 1886-87 of 968, 872, and 144 lakhs respectively. The largest part, 911 lakhs, of the aggregate is invested in mills and presses. Bombay shows the largest contribution with 619 lakhs, chiefly for working cotton; Bengal following with 196 lakhs, chiefly for working jute. Tea and other plantations follow with a total of 362 lakhs, mostly tea, registered in Calcutta. Banking and loan companies follow with 324 lakhs, Bengal being first with 174 lakhs, Madras next with 77 lakhs. Trading companies rank fourth with 316 lakhs, Bombay having 147 lakhs, and Bengal 141 lakhs. Mining and quarrying engage 98 lakhs, Bengal 78 lakhs, Madras 10 lakhs. Other industries and icemaking about 21 lakhs, and breweries 12 lakhs. The increase in companies in the past seven years, 1880-81 to 1886-87, was as follows:—475, -.500, 547, 649, 696, 805, and 886.

OBITUARY.—Colonel S. Penny, R.A., and Bala Mungesh Waglé, M.A., I.L.B., Advocate of the High Court.

NOTES.

THE news to-day from India by wire and Overland Mail continues to be of the same quiet and uneventful nature as we have been glad to chronicle for some time past. Reuter cortainly telegraphs on the strength of a paragraph in the Calcutta Englishman that Tibetans are entering Sikkim in large numbers, and that it will probably be necessary for the Government of India to consider the advisability of despatching a force thither, but this need not create any alarm. We are not likely to enter upon another little war; tact and diplomacy will no doubt arrange all difficulties with our troublesome friends on that frontier satisfactorily.

FROM Afghanistan and the North-West frontier the news is reassuring. The last pillar on the Murghab section has been erected by the Boundary Commission in the presence of General Alikhanoff and Colonel Taikhanoff, Governor of Penjdeh, together with some German travellers and a Turcoman escort. The English and Russian officers exchanged hospitalities.

THE Moscow Gazette, while recognising the present satisfactory relations between Great Britain and Russia, is condescending enough to give the former some advice gratis. It recommends England to abstain from participating in any coalition of the Central European Powers "in order to conciliate Russia, and thus secure a peacoful possession of India, which is England's greatest interest." This scores well for cool audacity, but then it should be remembered that Russia has now Dhuleep Singh as an ally.

That foolish person has allowed a couple of letters written by him from Moscow to a friend in Paris to be published. He complains that M. Grevy did not behave courteously to him, as he sent him no answer to a request that he might reside at Pondicherry under French pro-

tection. "But that matters now very little," writes Dhuleep, "as my destiny has brought me to the feet of my Sovereign, the Emperor of Russia, whom I am prepared to serve with my life should he ever desire to employ me in his service." And he signs the letter, "Dhuleep Singh, Sovereign of the Sikh nation, and prond implacable foe of England."

This, of course, is very "high fulutin," but we have always believed that there was something to be said on Dhuleep Singh's behalf, and we are confirmed in that belief by the perusal of a communication received by the Editor of the Asiatic Quarterly from a distinguished and long-experienced Anglo-Indian officer, and published in the current number of that able Review.

THE writer says that Dhuleep Singh assured him that he never understood the true nature of the Agreement of Bhyrowal, which he signed, and by which he made over his kingdom to the British in exchange for a life provision of £40,000 a-year, until after the death of Colonel Oliphant, his officially-appointed counsellor, eleven years ago. If this be so we can only say that we find it difficult to account for the long delay, for the Agreement in question was signed in December, 1846. According to the statement in the Review, after he had studied all the papers, and mastered all their details, "his feelings were those of a ward who had suddenly made the discovery that his guardian had swindled him out of his ancestral estate ... Even then, however, continues his friend, "there was time to avert a catastrophe, inevitable unless promptly stayed. The bestowal upon him of English rank and of a permanent income proportionate to that rank would, whilst constituting an advantageous arrangement on the whole transaction for England, have sufficed to soothe his wounded pride, to atone for the confiscation of private estates and of a kingdom. But whou nothing in that way was done for him, when the money necessary to pay his debts, large as it was, had to be wrung by importunity, his whole nature changed; he gave up the hall at Elvedon, and the shooting which with him became a passion, and from the friend of the English became their inveterate enemy."

THE writer concludes with an appeal to the English people not to be bitter against a man who has been driven wild by the conviction of the wrongs he has received. "It wild by the conviction of the wrongs he has received. It is with him an honest conviction, and I believe that it lies still within the power of the British Government to restore to him his lost tranquillity by repairing the wrong which was undoubtedly perpetrated in 1849." If any arrangement can now be come to to win Dhuleep Singh back to a better from of wind one are the condition of the condi frame of mind, and so put an end to a grave political scandal, it is to be hoped that such an arrangement will be attempted and carried out successfully. "We have no wish," says the Editor of the Review, commenting upon the communication quoted, "to exaggerate the importance of Dhuleep Singh, nor do we think that the sums of money he received from first to last were inadequate to his legitimate claims. But too often they were given in the shape of doles, and after delays which deprived them of much of their value. He will find Russia a worse paymaster, however, and after a short period of expectation and disappointment we have no doubt that he will be in the frame of mind to listen to a judiciously worded intimation that his material interests will be served by making his surrender to us in imitation of the example set by a still bitterer foe of the English, Ayoob Khan." We hope that this may be so.

AYOUB KHAN, according to the *Times* telegram, leaves Meshed this week, and it is reported that his destination is Kurrachee. He is said to be very happy in finding himself under British protection, as is also King Theebaw, who is said, however, to be in bad health, and is to be removed from Ratnagari to the hill-station at Sattara. His condition or fate, it is stated, does not excite any interest among his late subjects. The Burmese are sup-

posed to have long memories, but they can afford, perhaps, to forget a monarch who very often forgot that they had bodies or souls worth caring for.

TRADE and navigation reports of India for November TRADE and navigation reports of India for November show the following results as compared with those of the same month in the previous year:—Value of imports, Rs. 7,00,85,129, against Rs. 6,69,24,368; exports, Rs. 6,31,48,050, against Rs. 6,31,61,090; import duty collected, Rs. 22,95,653, against Rs. 25,23,312; export duty Rs. 2,35,871, against Rs. 2,86,069. The results for eight months, April to November, are:—Imports, Rs. 49,04,26,667, against Rs. 47,76,63,369; exports, Rs. 56,73,74,434, against Rs. 56,72,71,635; import duty, Rs. 1,67,01,283, against Rs. 1,63,75,238; export duty, Rs. 35,94,769, against Rs. 33,29,219. Rs. 35,94,769, against Rs. 33,29,219.

We would remind our readers that a very interesting paper on "The Tea Industry of Ceylon, with reference to Tea Culture in India and other British Possessions," will be read to-morrow (Tuesday) evening at the Royal Colonial Institute by Mr. John Loudon Shand (late M.L.C., Ceylon). The chair will be taken at 8 P.M. by Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA JAN. 8.

Several Khyber chiefs are about to visit Calcutta, accompanied by Major Warburton, the Political Officer in charge of the Pass. It was originally proposed that the number should be limited to seven, but there seems to have been a general desire to join the party, and now it is believed that it will consist of over 100 chief. sist of over 100 chiefs.

The son of the Ameer of Chitral is also expected here shortly. His visit is an earnest of the good relations now existing between the Indian Government and that State—relations which

are by no means the least important of the steps recently taken to safeguard the frontier of India.

The Supreme Government has addressed a long despatch to all local Administrations on the subject of discipline and moral training in schools and colleges. The despatch begins by admitting that the general extension of education has in some measure resulted in the growth of tendencies unfavourable to discipline and favourable to irreverence in the rising able to discipline and favourable to irreverence in the rising generation, and then it proceeds to discuss how such tendencies should be controlled and directed. The recommendations on the subject made by Lord Ripon's Education Commissionare quoted and commented on, and the Government expresses the opinion that, although good so far as they go, they do not go far enough. The Governor-General in Council considers that the principles on which a proper standard of discipline should be based may be found in the following directions:—First, providing efficient training schools for teachers; second, extending a system of teaching having direct bearing upon personal conduct; third, the repression of breaches of discipline in accordance with certain well-defined rules; fourth, the introduction of conduct registers; fifth, the extension of the introduction of conduct registers; fifth, the extension of the hostel or boarding-house system; sixth, the introduction of a system of school monitors; and seventh, the exclusion from school of boys who have not reached a certain class by a certain age

Each of these heads is then discussed in turn. Local Governments are informed that in the truest interests of education the cost of providing training schools for teachers should be recognised as the first charge in the educational grant. The second head is complicated by the State policy of neutrality in religious matters, and it is proposed that an attempt should be made to carry out the suggestion of the Education Commission by preparing a moral text-book, based on the fundamental principles of natural religion. A paraon the fundamental principles of natural religion. A paragraph is devoted to the question of punishments, and recommends the imposition of tasks, deprivation of privileges, a judicious use of the rod when local feeling permits its use, and, finally, expulsion in gross cases. Stress is laid upon the admany, expulsion in gross cases. Stress is laid upon the advantage of well-managed boarding-houses, and it is stated that the monitorial system has been tried with success in some Indian schools. It is further suggested that weekly meetings should be held by the principal and professors of colleges to consider questions of discipline, and that considerable powers of punishment should be given to them.

The whole subject is then commended to the early and careful attention of local Administrations as one the importance of which cannot be exaggerated, and they are asked to submit their views without delay. Anyone who has seen much of Vative schoolboys of the present day will admit that the ques-tion of introducing more healthy discipline has not been raised

too soon.
The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association of Calcutta have followed the lead of the local Chamber of Commerce, and have addressed the Government on the question of discussing the Budget in Council instead of publishing it in the official *Gazette*. It is not, they say, satisfactory that annual statements of financial transactions rivalling in magnitude those of the mother-country should be withdrawn from the notice of the only body competent to discuss them. The Government, the only body competent to discuss them. The Government, they urge, would gain strength by adopting a popular course, and while they see many reasons for adopting the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce they see not a single reason against it. It is now a considerable time since the Chamber moved in this matter, but the Government has not yet given any reply, although the Press and the public, both European and Native, have spoken almost unanimously in favour of the

The Maharajah of Mysore arrived at Calcutta last week, and exchanged formal visits with the Viceroy on Thursday.

A conference of divisional commissioners of Bengal was

held at Calcutta lately, which it is believed may result in some important changes in the existing system of administration, especially as regards the present civilisation under the Board

especially as regards the present civilisation under the Dollard of Revenue.

The James and Mary Sands in the Hooghly River, the scene of the loss of the British India Company's steamers Mahratta and Arcot last summer, nearly proved fatal to the same company's steamer Almora last Wednesday. The Almora was coming up the river, and while trying to avoid collision with a country boat grounded close to the wreck of the Arcot. Luckily she did not, like that vessel, capsize. The passengers were landed at once, tugs were sent to help, and after several hours of hard work she was eventually got off next morning. hours of hard work she was eventually got off next morning.

BURMA.

Rangoon, Jan. 7.

The seventh and last official bulletin reports favourably as to the condition of Mandalay and district. Myadoung, Shwebo, and the Ruby Mines districts show some improve-

In the Meiktila district the Kyouktan village was attacked and burnt by a band of Dacoits 300 strong. One policeman and four villagers were killed, and 40 prisoners, with a quantity of property, were carried off by the Dacoits. A body of cavalry pursued and overtook the Dacoits, recovering some

property and releasing some prisoners.

A mixed force of military and police have killed Bosan and captured one of his followers.

General Sir R. Low's force in the Yaw country find considerable difficulty in moving, owing to the difficult nature of the country, whose these are no roads. Small columns are however, traversing the district in all directions. The people are friendly. Strong measures are being taken to disarm the Pagyee district, where the late rising occurred. Owing to the vigorous action of General Low's cavalry in the district between Men and the Mon river, many dacoits are surrendering

vigorous action of General Low's cavalry in the district between Men and the Mon river, many dacoits are surrendering and giving up their arms.

The road having been found impracticable, it has been decided that the Ghoorkha regiments shall come from and go to Munipoor vià Chindwin river.

Much greater difficulty than was originally anticipated has been experienced in opening up the routes between India and Burma. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company have sent a party to explore the Irrawaddy above Bhamo, that portion of the river having hitherto been unexplored. The exploring party have reached the junction of the Irrawaddy and Myingai rivers, twelve days' journey from Bhamo. They were unable to proceed further without escort, owing to the menacing attitude of the wild tribes inhabiting the district. The channel is found navigable for 150 miles for steamers of very light draught. A cataract prevents further navigation. The country seems rich and fertile, and abounds with game. To the north and east are mountain ranges some 6,000 feet high. The Wunnun and Palan routes to China are closed for two years, owing to the wild tribes blackmailing the Chinese caravans. The furthest British outpost will be established at Hokat. An exploration party, however, proceeded six days beyond Hokat. The Mogoung river is now being surveyed by the same party.

Some time ago I referred to the sale of public lands made same party.

Some time ago I referred to the sale of public lands made to officials at Mandalay and the abuses which had arisen and were likely to arise in connection therewith. The Government of India called for a return of all land held by officials in Upper Burma, and have just decided to issue a series of regu-

lations as to the alienation of public lands to officials. These regulations will prevent any abuses, while affording all fair facilities to officials wishing to erect residences. When Government land is available at any station sites will be leased for twenty-one years to those officials who must live there, at such rent as the Chief Commissioner fixes, on the following conditions:—They will have to build houses on a plan and at a cost approved by the Chief Commissioner. The officials will bind themselves not to transfer the land, and undertake to lease the houses they erect to their successors in office at a rent fixed by the Public Works Department. It is presumed that those who recently obtained permanent hereditary and transferable titles to valuable lots of public land without competition and at nominal prices, will now be required to relinquish such land.

General changes are about to be made in the Burma Commission. The Burmese Commissioner of Mandalay goes on furlough. He will be succeeded by Colonel Strover, officiating Commissioner of Arracan, who will be replaced by Colonel Spearman, Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon. Colonel Spearman is an officer of proved capacity. Colonel Street, Commissioner of Pegu, and senior officer of the Burma Commission, leaves in a few weeks. Colonel Street, who has served thirty years in Burma, has secured the confidence and esteem of all classes and races in the province. During the formidable rising in Pegu in 1866 he rendered valuable service. Mr. Hodgkinson, who acted as Commissioner on special duty, succeeds Colonel Street. Mr. Ireland, Commissioner of the Irrawaddy division, has left on furlough, and does not return. His successor is not decided on.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

ECCLESIASTICAL TOURISTS. (Daily Post).

A fashion has grown up of late years of well-to-do Englishmen visiting this country. In former times it was considered necessary for a young gentleman to do the "grand tour;" now India has to be done. Since the Prince of Wales visited the country the numbers coming here from England in the cold weather have been on the increase, and at this time of the year the outward-bound steamers are crowded with people who will only remain for a few months. It is not, however, of cold-weather visitors in general that we wish to speak to-day, but of a certain section of them. The Church Missionary Society has sent out a number of clergymen, and also some laymen, to inspect the missions, and to preach to all and sundry—Hindus, Mahomedans, and Christians. The question arises when we hear of their arrival—are they required? A second—why do they come? It cannot be said that the Christian community of this land is greatly in need of teachers. On the contrary, few people are better provided with religious instructors than are those who worship in our churches and chapels. There is abundant accommodation, as a rule; the religious instructors than are those who worship in our churches and chapels. There is abundant accommodation, as a rule; the religious instructors than are those who worship in our churches and chapels. There is abundant accommodation, as a rule; the religious instructors than are those who worship in our churches and chapels. There is abundant accommodation, as a rule; the religious instructors than are those who worship in our churches and chapels. There is abundant accommodation, as a rule; the religious instructors than are those who worship in our churches and chapels. There is abundant accommodation, as a rule; the religious instructors than are those who worship in our churches and chapels. There is abundant accommodation, as a rule; the religious instructors than are those who worship in our churches and chapels. There is abundant accommodation, as a rule; the religious instructors than are those who worsh

THE LOT OF THE PLANTER IN INDIA. (Madras Times.)

(Madras Times.)

It is the misfortune but not the fault of the planter that, though there is nowhere a steadier and more hardworking body of men, taken as a whole, than the class which he represents, he is yet liable to as many risks and changes of fortune as the veriest gambler on the Stock Exchange. It is instructive to look at the history of the last ten years, and the probable present position of a young fellow who became a planter, say, in 1877. After looking about and working, more or less, for a year or two, he perhaps invested in a coffee plantation, coffee being at a high level at that time. Scarcely had he done so when prices began to fall, leaf disease became steadily worse, and the probability is that he was on his last financial legs by about 1885, and was lucky if he managed to pull through, though in all likelihood with a much deteriorated property, to the present time of plenty. Supposing he had planted cinchona, which was also a highly remunerative in-

dustry in those days (Lewis and Peat's Circular, dated February, 1879, showing that nothing under 5s. 8d. per lb. was realised for Madras bark, and quoting Sulph. of Quinine at 11s. 3d. per oz., whilst a year afterwards it was 12s. per oz.), that he had selected the right class of plant and suitable land—rocks on which many a cinchona planter came to grief—he would have had to watch the steady fall in prices, whilst his plantation came into bearing, culminating in the present miserable quotation of the unit, and no immediate prospect of improvement. Tea was fetching high rates ten years ago, rates which the planters of to-day are not likely to see again, and can only look back upon with regret.

"Ah, for the days beyond recalling, Ah, for the golden days!"

must often be the cry of owners of tea and cinchona as they contrast their present account sales with those of yore, and feel tempted to wish that Ceylon might be engulfed by an earthquake. Then, besides the fluctuation of the market, the planter has to reckon with other agencies, even more uncon trollable. He may at any time find green or black bug fastening on his best fields of coffee; leaf disease he has long been accustomed to; and borer is a name which makes the inhabitant of the Coorg "bamboo" district tremble at the ghastly reminiscence. A heavy storm at blossom time may render the previous care and expenditure almost useless, whilst whole fields of cinchona may die out from canker, rust, or that mysterious sickness which everyone has his theory about, but which no one can put a name to. Tea has its blights, not to mention the pressing attentions of the porcupine, and unseasonable weather does damage impartially. Now and again the planter is threatened with total extinction at the hands of a Date-Coffee Company, or some one announces that he has discovered how to manufacture quinine synthetically at a coast of 3d. an ounce.

On the whole, therefore, it may be conceded that the planter's life, though sometimes a profitable is not always a happy one, and it is not wonderful that he exercises to the full his British privilege of grumbling. Perhaps he is too much inclined to look upon Government as his natural enemy, and to use the subject as a safety valve for his annoyance at some of the numerous other ills to which planting flesh is heir. The planter does not consider that the executive pays sufficient attention to the wishes and requirements of his community—one representing considerable capital and large employers of labour. The iniquity of Government Cinchona. Plantations is a standing theme with him, and he waxes bitter over refusals to grant land, grazing restrictions, and general obstruction. He is great at petitions and memorials, but in a spasmodic way. Periodically he works himself into the belief that his grievances will be attended to if properly brought to the notice of Government, and he sends in or presents his petition. It is rejected, but he does not lose heart. Another, and perhaps a third follows, meeting with the same fate, after which he gradually realises that the matter is hopeless, and subsides into a steady course of grumbling for the next year or so. On the other hand the official is apt to regard the planter as a well-meaning but hopelessly wrongheaed man, who is always "asking for more;" who if his desire for a particular star were granted to-day, would request that the moon be given him to-morrow; who does not know what is good for him, and quarrels with those who do; in short, as an unavoidable nuisance, and as one of the crumpled rose leaves of official life. But there are other themes besides his relations with Government on which the planter can, and does, expiate. He will rise to eloquence on the enormity of Agents' charges and London rates, and will express his desire that the next shipment of his produce may be lost on the way home, in order that he may realise the insurance money. Sometimes the pr

in order that he may realise the insurance money. Sometimes the pressure of circumstances is too much for him; and, if he is fortunate, he goes into the Police, the Survey, or the Salt. Perhaps he finds a grim pleasure in becoming one of the officials with whom he has hitherto been on terms of armed neutrality, and devoting himself, like the elder Mr. Weller when he announced his resolve of keeping a pike, to "taking it out of" his fellow-creatures.

The planter is usually as jovial as the depressing influences of low prices, his misfortunes and grievances will permit him to be, and, as far as his means will allow, his hospitality is a remnant of old times. He is always ready to help a brother planter who is down in the world, and, in spite of his grumbling against Government, there is no more ready volunteer. His occasional bitterness is mostly assumed. Much as he would appreciate five shillings a lb. for his cinchona bark, he fully recognises the blessing of cheap quinine to a poor and fever-stricken population; and his desire for a cataclysm in the region of Ceylon is strictly coupled with the impossible proviso that no damage should be done to life or fortune. Thus the planter is a good fellow, and it would be more to the purpose if, instead of informing him that he ought to have more capital, as our late Governor did in his Farewell

Minute, he were given every official assistance to make the most of what he has.

SERICULTURE IN INDIA.

The interest awakened within the last year or so in the revival of the silk industry in India has extended to Madras, and the Board of Revenue there have set about making some systematic arrangements for the collection of cocoons and the rearing of silkworms through the aid of the Forest Department. So far as we are aware this is the most systematic proposal yet made to overcome the uncertainty in the production of cocoons from wild silkworms which arises from the peculiar conditions under which they are propagated. For this reason of occoons from wild silkworms which arises from the peculiar conditions under which they are propagated. For this reason it deserves the careful attention of the authorities in Assam and elsewhere, where this difficulty has hitherto prevented the tussar silk trade from assuming the dimensions natural resources seemed to warrant. What may be expected from trade, if it is once found possible to regulate the annual production, may be judged from the returns of filling's silk exports last year. Wild silk in the form of realed silk in the control of the second warrant. silk in the form of reeled silk, chasm (waste) and cocoons were exported to the extent of 443,140lbs., being nearly 30 per cent. of the whole exports of raw silk in these forms. The Assistant Secretary to the Finance Department has always taken a gloomy view of the future of India's silk trade, and in his latest Report, in face of the fact that the quantity of raw reeled) silk increased last year by no less than 25½ per cent and the value by 48½ per cent, he expresses the opinion that the silk produced by the mulberry worm of Bengal has but little chance of success in competition with the silk of Europe, China and Japan, and he is extremely doubtful whether the tussar silk trade "possesses elements of permanence." The investigations made some time ago in Bengal, however, showed very plainly that the failure of the local mulberry worm could be otherwise explained than by supposing an inherent and be otherwise explained than by supposing an inherent and irremediable inferiority, and we must wait till we see the effect of such measures as the Madras Government are taking before we assume that a permanent and important trade in tussar silk is an impossibility.

BOMBAY COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY.

(Times of India.)

(Times of India.)

The success of the Bombay cotton spinning industry is causing much excitement in Lancashire just now, and at the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce it was resolved to hold a full inquiry into the whole question. In India, in 1876, there were 1,100,112 spindles, in June last year there were 2,421,290—that is, they have been more than doubled. Nor is this all, for the consumption of cotton per spindle has risen from 72lbs. to 117lbs. Of the total number of 2,421,290 spindles in all India no less than 1,779,220 are at work in Bombay. The increase within the last fourteen years has been at the rate of 94,933 spindles per annum—that is, five times as rapid since 1873 as it was before. The Manchester Guardian quotes these figures in order to show that the extraordinary increase has occurred since 1873 when the French Mint laws were suspended, and the great divergence between the value of gold and silver began. "Is there," asks the Guardian, "any connection of the nature of cause and effect between the changes in the Indian and English standards of value and this greatly accelerated rate of English standards of value and this greatly accelerated rate of progress?" And this was the branch of the subject most earnestly discussed by the members of the Manchester Chamber. Bombay manufacturers know their superiority and mean to maintain it. They will follow the results of the Manchester inquiry with much interest, and will be ready to learn what lessons they can. But they will resist to the utmost any English interference in the hours and regulations of Indian labour—and this, we are sorry to see, the Manchester papers are beginning to suggest. A young industry, however thriving, cannot afford to let itself be hampered by interested rivals. The work in the Bombay mills, though the hours are nominally long here, is very light, and for every hand employed in the Bombay mills there are dozens anxious for employment. We have no more faith than Mr. Bythell or Mr. O'Conor in bi-metallism as a cure for the grievance of Manchester. We can afford to deplore them. But there is one remedy, and one only, for the present state of things. Let the Manchester capitalists bring their money out here and meet the Native manufacturers fairly on their own ground. The more of them that come the better will it be for Bombay, and the Bombay working classes—and the better, we imagine, for Manchester itseif. interference in the hours and regulations of Indian labour

ENGLISHMEN AND INDIANS. (Burdwan Sanjibani).

The English rule has effected considerable changes in the administration of India. Many will admit that in several in-

stances those changes have done good. The people of India do not now wish for the end of the English rule. They only wish for reforms in the administration of the country. The English rule is not free from faults, but in spite of this the people of India do not wish for its subversion. They believe that the shortcomings it now has will be gradually removed. Those who consider the Natives are rebellious are in error. It is a matter for deep regret that even now the Government enter-tains this belief to a considerable extent. The Arms Act is an instance in point. However, there is in this world no man who is free from shortcoming or error, and it is no wonder that the Government has shortcomings and errors. The people of India have been in contact with the English for 150 years, but feelings of mutual love have not as yet been established between these two races. The people of India are admirers of the English rule, but they do not approve the actions of individual Englishmen. The liberality which is displayed in framing rules is not shown to us with regard to our treatment. When the Mahomedans first came to the country they showed hostility to the Native shows to the individual treatment. nrst came to the country they showed hostility to the Natives, but as their rule was prolonged, they began to be friendly with us. But the English have been among us for a long time, and good feeling has not as yet prevailed. Rather the good feeling which existed before is being ruined. Several English gentlemen say that the Natives do not mix with them, so the gulf which now exists is attributable to the shortcomings of the said Natives. This gulf the English may easily remove if, instead of hating us, they treat us as younger brothers. It will not be removed through the efforts of the Natives. Its removal entirely depends upon the English. entirely depends upon the English.

BENGAL.

THE actual receipts from nine months' sales of Bengal opium and eight months' duty on opium exported from Bombay, has amounted to Rs. 6,13,47,675, which is Rs. 19,44,125 below the estimate. Of this latter amount Bengal opium has contributed Rs. 16,36,775, and Bombay opium Rs. 3,07,350.

THE remains of Mr. H. Dear have been brought from Mussocrie to Monghyr for interment. Mr. Dear was the son of a Polish Jew, who cast him off as a young man on his becoming a Christian. This happened after the family came to India, and Mr. Dear turned his hand to dealing in hides for a livelihood. He prospered amazingly in business, and was known for many years before his death as one of the wealthiest Europeans in India. He was also a man of boundless beneficence and charity, dispensing benefactions on a princely scale, and for the most part through religious channels. A considerable part of his enormous fortune was left by his will to religious and charitable objects.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, C.S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months. Mr. W. H. H. Vincent, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, a consistent when the covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Dacca Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Dacca. Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Midnapore. In modification of the order of November 24, 1887, the furlough for eight months granted to Mr. H. N. Harris, District Superintendent of Police, under the order of March 7, 1887, has been extended by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to fourteen months. The following gentlemen are appointed to act, until further orders, as Assistant Superintendents of Police:—Mr. H. C. L. O'Bamber and Mr. W. A. Gayer. Dr. W. Forsyth is appointed to be Civil Medical Officer of Beerbhoom, on being relieved of his appointment as Civil Medical Officer, Tirhoot State Railway.

Mr. N. C. Bose, on behalf of a Burmese named Kalan.

Mr. N. C. Bose, on behalf of a Burmese named Kalan, applied to the Calcutta Police Magistrate for a warrant against Mr. Joseph Isaac Joseph for criminal breach of trust and cheating. The solicitor stated that in September last complainant, who was in Mandalay, pledged a ruby with accused for Rs. 35,000. In December accused came to Calcutta, followed by complainant, who requested him to sell the ruby at the highest price he could possibly obtain. Accused informed complainant that he could not get a higher figure than Rs 75,000 on which he was told to part with it. He however formed complainant that he could not get a higher figure than Rs. 75,000, on which he was told to part with it. He, however, according to the complainant, seems to have sold the ruby to one Munna Lall, a johurry, for Rs. 95,000, and credited complainant with Rs. 75,000. Out of the latter amount he deducted Rs. 35,000, the sum advanced, with interest thereon, and paid complainant the balance. Accused had left Calcutta on the following day for Mandalay. His Worship directed an Inspector of Police to institute inquiries, and report thereon. The police officer reported that he had traced the ruby to the purchaser, Munna Lall, who said that he had purchased it for Rs. 85,000. His Worship directed a subpœna to be issued on Munna Lall for the production of the ruby, after which his Worship would pass orders in the matter.

MADRAS.

ONE of the results of the Finance Committee's visit to Madras was that considerable reductions were made in the establishment of the Public Works Department. These reductions are thus noticed in the Administration Report of the Department for last year, which has just been issued:—At the suggestion of the Finance Committee, the Government, in the Financial Department, restricted the Provincial share of the cost of public works establishment to Rs. 6,50,000. The grants for public works under Imperial heads of service for the year 1887-88 were, at the same time, considerably less than those previous years. In framing the preliminary issue of Provincial budget for 1887-88, it was found, as a consequence, that the contributions from other funds, on account of establishment, amounted to only Rs. 13,70,614, against Rs. 16,35,424 in the previous year; and the total provision for establishment, including the Provincial contribution, amounted to Rs. 20,20,614, against Rs. 24,59,156, the grant for 1886-87. A large reduction of establishment therefore became necessary, and, at the end of February, 1887, the services of the entire temporary establishment attached to the department were dispensed with. This temporary establishment had been gradually entertained during several preceding years to meet the expanding operations of the department, and, at the time of this reduction, consisted of seventeen temporary engineers, about eighty upper subordinates, and a large number of office and inferior servants, the whole costing about three and a quarter lakhs per annum. The reduction was carried out in the midst of the best working season, and caused much inconvenience to the department, but to the credit of administrative officers it may be said that it was effected without friction of any kind.

LORD CONNEMARA, in distributing the prizes to the pupils of the Thondal Mundalum Anglo-Vernacular School, Madras, made some interesting remarks on primary education in the Madras Presidency. He said:—"I can assure you that I have the cause of primary education very deeply at heart, and, although this school teaches something beyond primary education, I am very glad to see, from the number of small boyston, I show that they seems to be the chief work and the chief business. here, that that seems to be the chief work and the chief busihere, that that seems to be the chief work and the chief business. Primary education, unfortunately, is in a very backward state here. I am glad to see Mr. Grigg, the Director of Public Instruction, here this evening. There is no person in India who has the cause of primary education more at heart than he has. Only this day I have been looking over some work of his which will have the effect of giving a stimulus to primary education in this Presidency. I think one of the great objects that we all ought to have in view is not to fly too high. We should make primary education as easy as possible. In order to do that we should not make the test too high. Nowadays we are inclined to make the test in the examinations too high, and the consequence is that we do a great deal of harm to the health, both of the pupils and also of the teachers. But I am all in favour of getting boys and young men to go out to the health, both of the pupils and also of the teachers. But I am all in favour of getting boys and young men to go out into the highways and byways of the Presidency, and teaching children in the Vernaculars in primary and elementary subjects, which, unfortunately, a vast number of our population are still in ignorance of. We have, I believe, in the Presidency now only about one out of five of the population going to school (amongst the boys), and that shows what a very great deal there is to be done. I am very glad indeed to have the opportunity of seeing you all here to-day. I hope every one here will do what he can to promote the interests of this school and of all schools founded on the same principles as this is. and of all schools founded on the same principles as this is. and of all schools founded on the same principles as this is. We have all heard with very great pleasure the invocation, in Tamil and Telugu, at the beginning of our proceedings. It was a most admirable invocation, and it is one that I am quite certain every one who has a respect for the Almighty could join in with the greatest sincerity. But I have a word to say to the boys who have received prizes. I am very glad to compare the boys who have received prizes. gratulate them upon receiving such a gratifying testimony of their work. I observed that many of the books that they have received may be of very great use to them in after life, and I hope the boys will make good use of the books they have received. I have also to say a word to those who have not received prizes: I hope they will not be discouraged, and that next year, if I am spared to come here again, I shall have the pleasure of presenting them with prizes. I was also have the pleasure of presenting them with prizes. I was also very glad to see that, amongst the vernacular prizes that I have given away, are many books which have been translated into the vernaculars. For instance, Smiles' 'Self Help,' a book which everybody who wishes to earn an honest livelihood book which everybody who wishes to earn an honest livelihood can study to the greatest possible advantage. It is very gratifying to people who are interested in the spread of pure literature to know that the managers of this school have made such a good selection of prizes. There is a vast field before us for good which we can accomplish by increasing the number of translations from English books—books of a simple elementary and useful character."

Mr. Jehangeer K. N. Kabraji has been nominated to the Statutory Civil Service of Bombay.

BOMBAY.

Mr. E. Hoskings, C.S., on return from leave, is appointed a Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana.

A PROPOSAL to make Mormagao the capital of Portuguese India is under consideration.

THE REVEREND J. H. BECK, M.A., is appointed to act as Chaplain of Ghorepuri on the return to duty at Aden of the Reverend G. B. Streeten, M.A.

Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.S., C.I.E., on being relieved by Mr. Crowe, will do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar during the absence of Mr. J. L. Johnstone.

The result of the balloting for the Deputy Chairmanslip of the Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year was that Mr. A. F. Beaufort, of Messrs. Lyon and Co., was elected.

Mr. Smythe, of Messrs. Glover and Co., and formerly Storekeeper of Port Trust, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Trust.

The Dewan of Palanpur was so well pleased with the proceedings at the prize distribution of the Mahaluxmi Female Training College at Ahmedabad, that he has made a present of Rs. 500 to that institution.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay from London by the mail steamer *Ballaarat* were the Maharanee of Cooch-Behar, Lord Tenterden, Sir C. and Lady and Miss Elliot, and Mr. J. D. Inverarity.

THE Government of India has decided not to abolish the Army Clothing Department, Bombay, but to extend its sphere, and so be able to effect a saving by the abolition of the Madras agency.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT has given an endowment of Rs. 1,000 to the Hemabhai Institute, Ahmedabad, to commemorate the memory of the late Nagersht, Premabhai Hemabhai.

At the ballot at the Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., was elected Chairman of the Chamber for the ensuing year.

On the retirement of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the end of the year, Mr. P. Ryan will become second Presidency Magistrate, and will sit at the Girgaum Police Court; Mr. W. R. Hamilton being appointed third Presidency Magistrate, taking his seat in the Fort Police Court.

The health of Colonel Becher, equerry to H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, has of late been so much affected as to necessitate his taking a sea voyage to recruit it. He, therefore, left Poona for Bombay by the Madras Mail on Dec. 15, and will proceed on a coasting voyage as far as Rangoon.

DR. R. E. BHANDARKAR, professor of Sanskrit in the Deccan College, has been invited by the American Oriental Society to be an honorary member of it. The society confers the honour only on foreigners of distinction. The American Oriental Society was founded in 1842 for the promotion of Oriental learning and researches, and consists of ordinary members, corresponding members, and honorary members.

corresponding members, and honorary members.

A LARGE and influential meeting of the leading members of the Native community has been held at the residence of Sir. D. M. Petit to consider the advisability of raising a testimonial in honour of the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlick, C.S.I., "for his great and distinguished services to this country generally, and Bombay in particular." Sir D. M. Petit, who was called to the chair, briefly recounted the Rao Saheb's various services rendered to his countrymen. An influential committee was appointed to consider what form the testimonial should take. About five thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot to enable the committee to carry out the objects of the meeting.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

Among the Christmas visitors to the capital of the North-West will probably be Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Oliver St. John, and Colonel H. C. E. Ward from Bhopal.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West has returned to Allahabad. At Agra his Honour will hold a durbar, the first of a series of such gatherings to take place at the various divisional headquarters of the local Government during the winter.

The new Club at Simla is, it is believed, progressing apace; but up to the present moment the proceedings of the provisional committee have been kept a profound secret. The new Club will practically become in the future an Uncovenanted Service Club, though, like the Madras, Bengal, and Punjab Clubs, there will be no Service restrictions of any kind—anyone being eligible for membership provided he is not black balled. There has been some difficulty in obtaining a convenient and available site for the Club, and this difficulty—which is not lessened by the large number of men who have put down their names to join—has not yet been definitely settled. The Club is anxious to begin operations next season,

and hence it is necessary to obtain some place which would house a considerable number of members; and this, as every one who knows Simla is aware, is not easily met with. Eventually, it is believed, the intention is to build a palatial Clubhouse on the hill at present occupied by the Simla Bank; but this project obviously cannot be carried out by next season.

In the Chief Court, Lahore, before Sir Meredith Plowden, Mr. Spitta appeared on behalf of the petitioner in the case of Buchanan v. Buchanan and Chadwick. A decree nisi was granted by the Chief Court on the 21st April last, dissolving the marriage between the petitioner, Surgeon-Major R. H. Buchanan, and the respondent, Sarah H. Buchanan, on the ground of her misconduct with the co-respondent, Chadwick. Mr. Spitta, on behalf of the petitioner, now moved the Court to make the said decree absolute, and to award to the petitioner the custody of the two infant children of the marriage. Mr. Cope, on behalf of the respondent, asked for access to the children to be allowed to the respondent, and that a provision in the shape of permanent alimony should be also granted. Sir M. Plowden made the decree absolute, finally dissolving the marriage of the parties, and awarded the custody of the children to Dr. Buchanan, with a stipulation for reasonable access being allowed to the respondent. The learned Judge further fixed the sum of Rs. 125 per mensem as permanent alimony for the respondent so long as she remained chaste and unmarried. An application on the part of the respondent to pay the marriage settlement of the parties was rejected by the Court.

NATIVE PRESS.

SEDITIOUS WRITING.

The Rast Goftar, writing under the above heading, says:—
The Times of India has done valuable public service by exposing an example of seditious writing from the Mahratti columns of the Native Opinion newspaper. We once had respect for this Anglo-Mahratti journal, but its partial writings have since greatly detracted from its merit. It accuses English officials of having two sets of teeth—one for grinding and another for mere display. But, as the Times of India has well pointed out, it is our Mahratti contemporary that has been doing something of the kind denoted in his illustration by employing two languages for the expression of its opinions. In its English columns it speaks in favour of the English, while its denunciations of the English have been published in its Mahratti columns, so that they may not know anything as to what is said about them.

The Kaisar-i-Hind says:— The Times of India has done good service by administering a dignified rebuke to Native Opinion for its article against the British Government. The Times of India has presented to the public a painful picture of some disaffected Native writers, whose misguided views have well been exposed by our contemporary. We shall be always glad to see impartial criticisms published on the faults and merits of the Native Press; but we, along with the respectable portion of the Press, take exception to the reference made in the leader of the Times to the Vernacular Press Act. The Times of India has justly acknowledged the fact that the respectable portion of the Press of this Presidency is conducted with moderation and good sense. The very fact of the Press having allowed the views expressed by Native Opinion to pass by in silence proves that there is no necessity whatever for the arrival of the Gagging Act.

TRAVELLED NATIVE PRINCES.—The Jam-e-Jamshed, speaking upon the travels of some of the princes of Kattywar in Europe and America, doubts whether the distinguished travellers receive all the benefits that one might expect them to derive from a visit to the land of western civilisation. Their time, the paper thinks, is too much occupied in receiving and returning hospitalities, to enable them to pay due attention to the trade, the resources and the modes of Government in the different countries which they visit. Rather than go so far afield, where there is always a fear of their contracting luxurious habits, they should only confine their travels to India, keeping their eyes open, and forming an intelligent appreciation of the things they see. The Jam-e strongly recommends such a tour for the students of the Rajkumar College during the vacation every cold season. At present the students generally spend their vacations in their own Native homes, where the evil influences by which they are often surrounded counteract the good that is done to them during their stay at the college.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—The Jamee-Jamshed says:—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has taken an important step, and we hope the public opinion of this Presidency, both Native and European, will support that body. It is unfortunate that the public have had no opportunity given them in this country

for discussing the Budget. We agree with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in its representations in favour of a free discussion of the financial policy of the Government. But we do not agree with that body in all that it has said in its memorial. For instance, the Chamber objects to the reduction of the Salt Tax, which, it ought to know, falls very heavily on the poorer classes of Natives. The Chamber, is, however, at one with the country in its demand that the Budget should be annually brought before the Supreme Legislative Council for discussion. It has been forcibly pointed out in the memorial that there have been Viceroys and Finance Ministers who have themselves been in favour of the reform, on the ground that if the people were taken into the confidence of the Government they would, in the event of a financial crisis or difficulty, be ready to evince their cordial sympathy with the Government.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL J. R. Nimmo, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, became entitled to the colonel's allowance on the 11th instant.

Major A. M. Hogg, S.C., has been promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy on the completion of twenty-six years' service.

CAPTAIN JACKSON, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir-George White, K.C.B., is about to proceed home.

THE services of Surgeon-Major J. Davidson, M.A., have been replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

Major Wolseley, 2nd Cheshire Regiment, is retiring from. the service, and has proceeded home.

Colonel A. W. Macnaghten, Cavalry, has been appointed to be pension paymaster, Southern Konkan, during the absence of Colonel C. A. Moore, on furlough!

CAPTAIN F. WILLCOCKS, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, who has done excellent service in the Commissariat Department in the Kubo Valley, has resigned the Department and rejoined his regiment for duty.

THE Government of India having sanctioned the appointment of an Inspector of Gymnasia for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, it is notified that all correspondence, reports, and returns connected with Gymnasia and Gymnastics should in future be addressed to the Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Poona.

A GOOD service pension has been conferred on Brigadier-General Sir Oriel Tanner, K.C.B., Bombay S.C., in the room of Brigadier-General Charles Thomas Heathcote, C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance. A list of General Tanner's appointments and a record of his war services are placed at the disposal of the Government in the Civil Department.

AFTER holding it for five and a-half years, Major J. H. Spring Branson has resigned the command of the Madras. Artillery Volunteers. In that responsible position he has cheerfully, and at great expenditure of time and money, performed responsible duties without receiving very active encouragement from the Government; and his resignation will be a severe loss to the two Batteries. He joined the Madras. Infantry Volunteers many years ago, and had attained the rank of Major sometime before he joined the Artillery Volunteers with the rank of Captain.

In his district order, dated the 17th Dec., the Brigadier-General Commanding, announces with regret the death of Colonel Stapleton Penny, R.A., who died the previous day at the European General Hospital of pneumonia. The deceased Colonel was buried with military honours at the Sewree Cemetery.

THE Crocodile brings the undermentioned drafts for corps serving in India:—

			Officers.		Men.		Station.	
ı	1st Dragoon Grands	•	•••	2	•••	93	•••	Rawalpindi.
	3rd Dragoon Gards	•	•••	2	•••	93	•••	Muthra.
	7th Dragoon Guards	••	• • •	1	•••	88	•••	Mhow.
1	8th Hussars	•	• • •	0	•••	73	•••	Meerut.
			•••	1	•••	52	•••	Lucknow.
Į	2nd Oxford Light Infan		•••	0		15	•••	Bangalore.
	2nd Dragoon Guards .	••	•••	2	•••	1	• • •	Meerut.
Į	H-2 R.A	••	• • •	4	•••	62	•••	Meerat.
	N-2 R.A	••	•••	5	• • •	58	•••	Allahabad.
i	I-1 Western Division .	••	•••	0	•••	21	•••	Bombay.
	I-1 Scottish Division .	••	•••	2	•••	14	•••	Allahabad.
	and in addition to the	abo	⊽ e 4	wa	rra	nt off	icers.	3 non-com-
	missioned officers, 3 me	n of	Der	art	me	nts. 9	ladi	es. 1 female
	servant, 30 soldiers' wive	es an	d 38	chi	ldr	en.		,

THE following movements of officers have taken place in Burma:—Captain A. P. Nuthall, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, has proceeded to Bombay; Major A. R. F. Dorward has proceeded to Thabetkyin; Surgoon-Major McDermott to Yewun;

Lieutenant Fitzgerald, 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, to Thabetkyin, to rejoin his regiment: Major-General Sir George White, K.C.B., Captain Spragg, D.A.A.Q.M.G., and Captain Jackson. A.D.C., have returned to Mandalay, from Myingyan; Surgeon Blanchard has gone to Myingyan, for duty in the Chindwin; Captain E. E. Taylor, 18th B.I., to rejoin his regiment at Jabalpur; and Colonel W. F. Stokes, Royal Munster Fusiliers, and Colonel J. C. Stewart, 7th Bengal Cavalry, to Mandalay.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

> COPPER. TO THE EDITOR.

-As the price of copper has recently risen, it is desirable that the merchants of London should apply to the India Office for information regarding the copper mines in Nepal

Ome for information regarding the copper mines in Nepai and in Upper Burma.

Travellers from Segowli, our military station, and Rathmandoo, the capital of Nepal, are assured that the hills south of the Rathmandoo Plain possess great quantities of copper; but the Nepalese are very jealous of European intrusion, and are not inclined to permit the construction of roads and canals, by means of which copper could be exported into Hindustan. India requires at least 10,000 tons of copper annually for the manufacture of cooking utensils.

manufacture of cooking utensils.

Twelve miles SS.W. of Rathmandoo, in north latitude 27° 35′ and east longitude 84° 46′, is a productive copper mine, from which a 2-foot guage rail could convey the copper to the

Our information regarding the copper mines in Upper Burma is at present vague, but as that country now belongs to Great Britain, it is only necessary for the India Office to publish information in order to induce merchants to export copper by the Irrawaddy river. At present I believe there is a small importation of copper pots from China, so neglectful was the late Government in developing the resources of the country. Your obedient servant,

January 7th.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. Francis W. Lethbridge, The Buffs, eldest son of Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., of Lynsted Lodge, Lynsted, Kent, and 19, Clanricarde-gardens, and Gertrude, youngest daughter of Admiral Croft, of 30, Powis-square.

THE MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company has received a telegram from Captain Plummer, dated Friday, giving last month's return of gold as follows: "1,500 tons of quartz from all parts of the Mine produced 1,241 ozs. of gold; also 56 ozs. obtained from tailings." It will be remembered that in the previous month (November) 1,500 tons of quartz from all parts of the mine produced 1,471 ozs. of gold, 60 ozs. also being obtained from tailings.

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—These shares on Saturday were rather flat. Ooregum fell \(\frac{1}{2}\), and some other descriptions 6d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 11-16 to 3 13-16, Nundydroog 24s. to 26s., Indian Consolidated 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Balaghat-Mysore (12s. 6d. paid) 8s. to 9s., ditto fully paid (£1) 13s. to 15s., Ooregum 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., ditto Preference 10s. to 11s., Devala-Moyar 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., Nine Reefs 24s. to 26s. Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 12s. to 13s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. paid) 4s. to 5s., Indian Glenrock 10s. to 11s., Gold Fields of Mysore 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1\(\frac{2}{3}\), New South-East Wynaad 2s. to 3s.; Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 5s. to 6s.

The Defalcations at Karachi.—It is notified in the Indian Gold Mining Shares.—These shares on Saturday

Mysore West (fully paid) 5s. to 6s.

The Defalcations at Karachi.—It is notified in the Government Gazetts that the authority held by Mr. James Grant to act on behalf of the Bank of Bombay at Karachi has been cancelled. Mr. Hugh Fraser has succeeded Mr. Grant at Karachi, Mr. V. K. Kingcome being appointed to take charge of the Ahmedabad branch, and Mr. James Begbei of the Khangaum branch. The Sind Gazette refers as follows to the defalcations:—We are informed that the accounts and books of the Bank are all in perfect order; and in the cash reserve there is a sum of Rs. 75,000, represented only by a cheque for the amount drawn by the manager himself. To meet this there are no assets, and the deficit is admitted. There appears to be nothing further to be revealed. The only question that aggests itself is whether the matter may not resolve itself into one of debt only, to be the subject of a civil action. But we are sure there is not among our numerous readers one, who are sure there is not among our numerous readers one, who having known Mr. Grant, does not feel the keenest regard and pity at the incident which have o curred at the close of a career long, useful, and, until now, deemed irreproachable.

THE OPERATIONS IN BURMA.

It was very generally believed that with the death of Boh Shway the troubles with the dacoits in Upper Burma would cease. Later events, however, have shown that the belief was not well founded. The following from Mandalay, dated 14th Dec., shows that the country is still overrun by dacoits:—

A sad occurrence is reported from the Ava district. On 10th Dec. Mr. Rind, Inspector of Police, was returning to the Nizam post with a sergeant of police and a Burman servant, when he was attacked by dacoits. Mr. Rind and his servant were killed, and the sergeant escaped slightely wounded.

Ottama is giving a good deal of trouble in the Mimbu district, and General Low has several parties of troops out after him.

A dacoity of cattle is reported from the Pagyi district, but

A dacoity of cattle is reported from the ragyl district, but the dacoits were followed up and the cattle recovered.

News comes from the 3rd Brigade that Mr. Calogrady, a Myoke, with a small party of cavalry, has surrounded and killed a notorious dacoit leader, by name Chit-thaung.

In the Bhamo district the police have made two small punitive expeditions against Kachin robbers, both of whom were successful.

ere successful.

were successful.

The Northern Shan Column has left Maymyo.

In Yaw the Myaung column started on Dec. 4, and moved into the Kyan Valley, where it halts a few days. The Pouk column is pushing forward advanced depots at Yedu and Thillen on the road to Gangaw. The advanced party of the Kalewa column, accompanied by Captain Raikes, Deputy Commissioner of the Chindwin, has started for Kalemyo. The Kale Tsawbwa is friendly, and some of the Chin headmen are coming in to meet Mr. Raikes. The fourth column for Yaw, namely, the one from Salin, has been detained to assist in the operations against Ottama. It was to start for Loungthe about the end of December.

CINCHONA PLANTATIONS IN INDIA.

CINCHONA PLANTATIONS IN INDIA.

The Cinchona plantations at Darjiling met with a serious loss in June, 1886, when a heavy downfall of rain caused a number of landslips by which no less than 300,000 cinchona trees, some of them among the best on the estate, were entirely destroyed. Fortunately there was but little loss of life. This was not the only loss sustained, for in the earlier part of the year a severe hailstorm destroyed 20,000 promising young trees. No extension of the area planted was made, but a large number of the red cinchona trees have been rooted up, and 389,000 calisaya trees and hybrids planted in their stead. These latter species yield excellent quinine, and it is hoped in a few years that none but the best species will be grown on the plantation. The bark produced is entirely used in the factory, where the demand is governed by the requisitions for febrifuge. In 1886, owing to the cheapness of quinine, the demand for the febrifuge had fallen off, and the crop of bark for the year was, therefore, only 225,631lbs. The harvesting of the bark cost a fraction over 5½ annas per pound, the cost on the Government plantations on the Nilgiris being a little over 10¾ annas per pound. The cost price of the material and of the preparing of it was Rs. 94,028, while the value of the febrifuge produced was Rs. 1,13,152. The sales of the febrifuge to the Medical Departments and the public amounted to 5,885lbs., which was a slight increase over the previous year, though not equal to that for the years 1881 to 1884. One of the causes of this is said to have been that the Medical De. though not equal to that for the years 1881 to 1884. One of the causes of this is said to have been that the Medical Departments had to work off the large stocks of English quinine partments had to work off the large stocks of English quinnesent by the Secretary of State four years ago. It is hoped that the present low price of quinine, which has been chiefly caused by the large exports of bark from Ceylon, where whole plantations of trees have been uprooted and their bark stripped off for sale to make room for tea plants, will soon end. The off for sale to make room for tea plants, will soon end. The export has amounted to fifteen million pounds annually for the last three years.

The death is announced of Deputy Surgeon-General Henry Martyn Fraser, M.D. Entering the Medical Department of the Army as assistant surgeon in 1849, he served throughout the Indian Mutiny, being present at the siege and capture of Lucknow.

The Survey of India has recently lost two good and able assistants, after long and valuable service in the Department—Mr. C. W. Coard, superintendent of engravers, and Mr. James Mackenzie, the head photographer. The Survey Office carries photography and its allied processes as far as has been done anywhere in practical work, and of the credit which is due for the perfection attained a share must belong to Mr. Mackenzie, who had been twenty-five years at the work. Mr. Coard was the maker of the engraving department, having been brought out in 1868 with a staff of assistants by General Thuillier to take up the work which had previously been done entirely in England. THE Survey of India has recently lost two good and able

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

HITHERSEA MERE.*

Lady Augusta Noel is no ordinary woman; in her eyes love and matrimony are not the only things in life worth living for.

"Hithersea Mere" scarcely deals with those topics. Her
characters seem rather indifferent to the seductive influences of the passions, and two volumes and a-half are hurried to their resting-place ere such a thing as a match is dreamt of. The novel is, in good truth, rather an attempt to analyse life by depicting in the form of a narrative the inner workings of a variety of personages. "Vanity, all is vanity," seems the key-note of this somewhat unusual effort to combine instruction and enlightenment. Not a character is placed before the reader but what the canker of disappointment eats away the reader but what the canker of disappointment eats away the bud of hope—not a person, young or old, but what feels some pangs which occasion searchings of heart. In one case it is a wife finding too late, when her husband is taken from her that she never understood him, never realised what he was to her and she to him. In another instance the daughter, charged to write the life of her father, a model man of piety, uprightness, and sterling integrity, finds, to her horror, that the angel whom she adores had passed through the fiery ordeal of scepticism, that withering blast that dries up the life-blood of so many a weary pilgrim in this land of sorrows. Sometimes a light-hearted daughter of Eve is rendered miserable because the cold, unimpassioned world have yet to learn the secret typified in the beautiful sentiment "love me, love my dog." Anon there is the yearning after the unsearchable, which fluds expression in the peal of the organ or the melancholy wail of one of the untempered instruments within the chamber of solitude. of solitude.

Then, now and again feelings of decency are shocked to learn that the chamber of death finds the living cold, unimpassioned, mercenary, and heartless beside the corpse of the dead; and the reader turns aside in disgust from scenes where the petty meannesses of human nature stand out in glaring bideougness, mocking as it was the pobler instincts of readers. the petty meannesses of human nature stand out in glaring hideousness, mocking, as it were, the nobler instincts of poor fallen man. Of course, there are exquisite traits of exquisite sweetness, but the general tone of this "study of life" is, as we have said, sad and melancholy. Lady Augusta Noel is a keen observer of what passes around her; she seems constantly on the watch to analyse motives and probe the actions of life to the quick. But her aims are pure and noble; she does not endeavour to destroy, but rather to build up, by showing that all which partakes of earth is earthy, that the rose always has a thorn. She strives to inculcate lessons of fervour and piety, leading her readers to reflect that happiness is not to be found in giddy gaiety, in stern infidelity, in placid indifference, but in plain, honest gentleness of soul, in guileless and unpretentious integrity. There is something very thoughtful and enticing in "Hithersea Mere," and it is refreshing to find originality, and turn aside from the beaten path of disappointed love and mismatched affections. path of disappointed love and mismatched affections.

HARMONIA.+

The author of "Harmonia" has taken a fresh line in the region of fiction, and laid the scene of his novel in a new Settlement in America. Of course, in these circumstances, he introduces his readers to the professional tout, always ready when selling land to proclaim that prices had just had a tremendous "boom," and equally prepared, when other people's property was in the market, to proclaim that hard times and bad seasons made it hopeless to realise high figures. Then there is the "parson" of the place, a mean-minded, half-educated individual, whose sole and solitary aim was to squeeze as much as possible out of his reluctant flock, and preach at them from the pulpit in the event of any shortcomings in the way of "donations." If the picture of "the voluntary system" be true to life—and there is no reason to suppose otherwise—it is greatly to be regretted that there are people in the world who would have it believed that the union of Church and State is an unmixed evil. mixed evil.

As might be supposed, the Settlement comprised a motley rew of different personages. First on the list is a Devonshire farmer, migrated to better himself; steady, sober—in fact, a teetotaller—he prospers, and leads a happy, contented life. His straightforward conduct, his wont to pray every morn and eve for the souls of those in a bad way, inspire that respect which is the due of sterling uprightness and utter respect which is the due of sterning aprignances and atter-absence of hypocrisy. Next comes an ex-clergyman of the Church of England forced by the voice of public opinion to quit his living, where for years he had laboured successfully, and with the approval of all with whom he came in contact. And why this banishment? Because he was supposed to have

made away with some funds entrusted to him for parochial purposes. For a quarter of a century he lived a blameless, pious life, unmurmuring and without complaint; and not till the icy hand of sickness warned him of his approaching departure did he reveal the secret that his wife had purloined the cash to pay an unduly extravagant milliner's bill. But, perhaps, of all the "male" characters none will command so much admiration as the young "honourable"—the "fag-end" of a family of aristocratic children, whose extravagance the father's purse could not stand. Migrating to the New World, the youthful roue was fast on the road to ruin when a young maiden's charms brought him to his better self—led him to reflect as to his folly, and finally effected a complete reformation. The artless simplicity of this offshoot of English nobility, his freedom from vanity, his plain unpretentiousness, his sterling love for the girl of his choice—each and all place him upon a pedestal of admiration, which all will envy, but none will grudge. made away with some funds entrusted to him for parochial none will grudge.

Amongst the gentler sex there is the heroine of the story, a beautiful, open-hearted girl, who sacrifices everything to marry the man she worshipped. A charming wife, she was blessed with a charming husband; each was perfect in the eyes of the other, each trusted the other, and, as a result, happiness and contentment reigned supreme amidst but little of this world's goods to minister to the wants or the pleasures of worldly evictore. existence

existence.

The artless maiden, who, as aforesaid, was wooed and won by the young "honourable" of the Settlement, was the embodiment of all that is lovable and lovely. She deserves to live for ever in the pages of fiction. The parson's wife was, like himself, worldly-minded, grovelling, querulous, and embittered. Other characters there are interesting, and all drawn with a master-hand. It is seldom the lot of the reviewer to pass unstinted commendation, but on this occasion there is absolutely nothing to be written in dispraise of this most masterly novel—the interest never flags, the scenes are not only full of life and novelty, but replete with instruction. "Harmonia" is a gem of the season. is a gem of the season.

The Century Magazine for January contains a very good article on the Catacombs of Rome, and a singularly able criticism on Ruskin. The "Elk-Hunt on the Plains" will interest those addicted to sport; but the other articles are not particularly attractive to an English reader.

The Art Journal for January contains an exquisite etching of Orchardson's celebrated and magnificent picture "Hard Hit." There is also some very interesting notes on "Japan and its Art Wares," and some attractive illustrations of "Gray's Inn."

The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.) for January contains a number of papers on various professional subjects, amongst which may be specially mentioned that on the Nordenfeldt Submarine boats, on Russian Novelties, and on the Trans-Caspian Railway, by C. J. L'Estrange. There is an exhaustive paper giving the history, with illustrations of military and naval medals, besides an account with adopted frontieries of the most eminent Order of the with illustrations of military and naval medals, besides an account with coloured frontispiece of the most eminent Order of the Indian Empire; the Distinguished Service Order; and the Order of the Crown of India. Mr. Vandam concludes the letters which he has pleasantly edited "From a French Dragoom to an English Journalist," and Admiral Winning-Ingram contributes some extracts from his journal while commanding H.M.S. Argus on the coast of Sicily in 1860. We miss, however, the usual notice of some one of our Military Stations in India—a series of papers which were looked forward to by military readers.

The illustrations fully sustain the reputation which they have already achieved.

have already achieved.

Books for Review.—"Neo-Hellenic Manual," by Rev. Anton Tien (W. H. Allen and Co.).

THE London Spectator has managed to get alarmed about the extinction of the elephant—a consummation which it believes that persons now living may very probably witness. believes that persons now living may very probably witness. The wild herds of Africa are being reduced with melancholy rapidity—which is perfectly true—by the demands of the ivory trade, and though the tuskless variety of Ceylon remains Ceylon is small, and the demand for tame elephants large. As the elephant rarely breeds in captivity, the conclusion is that "within no long period of time the species will altogether cease to exist." One would have thought that a writer who sets himself to discuss a special subject like this in the solemn Spectator might have been expected to know that there is yet another home of the wild elephant neither exposed to the ivory hunter nor limited in extent—the continent of India.

^{* &}quot;Hithersea Mera." By Lady Augusta Noel. (Macmillan and Co. † "Harmonia." By the Author of "Estelle Russell." (Macmillan (Macmillan and Co.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1888.

THE BENGALI PRESS AND ENGLISH OFFICIALS.

THE Amrita Bazar Patrika, which is printed in English in Calcutta, and is supposed to have a considerable influence amongst educated Natives, has of late been indulging in the most scurrilous abuse of English officials in India. It has been directing a persistent attack, chiefly against Sir Lepel Griffin, but there are several officers in responsible positions who also come in for abuse in no measured terms. The Editor formulates some fifteen charges against Sir Lepel, the first of which is that he persuaded Sir Gunput Rao to invest three crores of Scindia's money in Government Securities, and the last that he sent a commanding telegram from Simla ordering the Mahommedan State of Bhopal to pay for a Christian church and Christian chaplains. Between these charges lie accusations of high-handed proceedings, intrigue, deception of the Viceroy, and bullying of the Begum. It has been said that Sir Lepel asked permission of the Viceroy to defend himself against the charges thus made, either judicially or through the Press, but that his request was refused. Whether this be so or not, he is fortunately able to take care of his own reputation, and the speech which he lately

made at Indore shows that he thoroughly understands the character of his Bengali traducers. It may not, perhaps, have been the most judicious act for an officer in his high position to do to stir up the passions of Rajputs, Sikhs, and Mahomedans against the Bengalis; but the vigorous language which he used contained only truths which the Government of India pretends not to recognise in its foolish petting of the spoilt Babú. And if that Government continues to be indifferent to the attacks continually made in the Native papers against Government officials, it cannot be surprised if now and then one of those officials takes sufficient courage to himself to speak out his mind, as Sir Lepel Griffin has done. Some check ought surely to be available to protect the servants of the Government from continued and wanton insult in the execution of their duties. The Paramount Power would not interfere with the liberty of the Press in permitting an official who was libelled to sue his. detractor in a court of law. Fine and imprisonment are methods of restraint which the "high class classical" Babú scribblers of the Press have a wholesome dread ofand a little experience of which would go far towards mending their manners in type. Even the Statesman, which, though under English editorship, is an admirer of the Babu, and an upholder of his political aspirations, confesses that India is the first example of a purely despotic Government challenging freedom of speech upon all it-does or forbears doing. "The world has never before a great and powerful despotism administered side by side with a free Press, and with thean almost gratuitous University educaof tion for all who aspire thereto. It is a problem, the conditions of which were never before imagined, and its solution cannot be anticipated." This is all very true; the problem is a complex one, but liberty of the Press does not even in free England embrace all immunity from the consequences of slander, libel, andbearing false witness. The disreputable portion of the Native Press of Bengal has license to indulge in this way provided that the slandered and maligned are English. officials. But not only is personal malice and spite permitted to flourish, but seditious writing is amiably winked at, and thereby encouraged. In one column of the Amrita Bazar Patrika of December 8th we read: "The Politicals have made the lives of the Native Princes. miserable, and therefore if any disturbance were to happen. here it is doubtful whether all of the Native Princes of India, from Nepal to Hyderabad, will leave everything they consider dear, and join the standard of the British Government as they did at the time of Lord Canning."

This is a plain enough hint to disloyalty in all conscience. In another column of the same paper its readers. are told that the people are hunted like wild animals by the police whose oppressions are taken no notice of, thatthe "most convicting" magistrate is the pet of the-Government, and that the Indian Criminal Procedure Code is "a bloody law." But whilst the Amrita Bazar Patrika boasts that it "has taken the noble task in hand of exposing the high-handedness of some of the Anglo-Indian officials who consider the Natives-rich or poor, high or low-their legitimate prey, and ruthlessly fall upon them whenever they get any opportunity," it quotes from another Native paper what would happen if Government prosecuted the Editor. The Dacca Gazette says :-"We would be no false prophet if we were to say herethat as soon as the news spreads throughout the country that the Editor of the Amrita Bazar is in trouble the whole country from Peshawur to Assam, from Himalaya

to Comorin, will rise to one man to help him, and send forth a growl that will shake the throne of the Queen-Mother, and make her look attentively into the affairs of

After the reading of this terrible threat one must pause for breath. Can it be from fear of this threatened vengeance that the Government of India has hitherto declined to allow even a gentle prosecution of Babú Shishir Kumar, the amiable editor? The Babu says, in one of his leader paragraphs, that "prisons should not be places for punishment, but reformation, and that Indian prisoners deserve some consideration." Certainly the Bal u does, and the sooner he gets it the better.

Some statements which have been quoted by the Pioneer regarding Dr. G. W. Leitner's retirement from the Educational Department of the Punjab are, we are assured, incorrect and misleading. We are informed that the facts are that Dr. Leitner was given the option by the Secretary of State either to return to Indian Service or to accept a bonus in addition to pension. He has elected to do the latter, and has taken a bonus of £1,500 in addition to a pension of Rs. 5,000 a year, the Secretary of State pre-ferring this arrangement rather than charge the revenues of India with Rs. 7,500 per annum, which was the amount of the special pension for which he was recommended by the Government of the Punjab and the Government of India in recognition of the services which he had rendered to the cause of education in the Punjab.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 17.)

GREEN, Lieutenant G. E. T., 3rd Regiment Madras Light Infantry, is ointed, on probation, to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade appointed in Burma

KELLY, Mr. C. A., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Jan. 7.

HILSON—The services of Brigade-Surgeon A. H. Hilson, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

MARSDEN, Surgeon J. C., 29th Madras Infantry, is appointed to be

civil surgeon of Coorg.

SHORE, Surgeon R., M.D., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as residency surgeon in Nepal.

MILITARY.

MILITARY.

JOHNSTONE, Major W. G. C., commandant 3rd Infantry, to be commandant 2nd Infantry (Hyderabad Contingent), vice Major J. J. Kennedy, killed in action, dated Nov. 17.

Salmon, Major W. H., wing commander and 2nd in command 3rd Infantry, to be commandant, vice Major Johnstone, appointed commandant of the 2nd Infantry, dated Nov. 16.

ORR, Captain C. J., wing officer 3rd Infantry, to be wing commander and 2nd in command, vice Major Salmon, dated Nov. 16.

MEDLEY, Lieutenant A. G., Suffolk Regiment, officiating squadron officer 19th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from April 14, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India. State for India.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—
BROWNE, Captain A. G. F., Bengal S.C., 2nd Battalion 3rd Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 17th year, commenced Oct. 28.

ADVE. Captain G. Bongal S.C., 17

ADYS, Captain G., Bengal S.C., 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 15th year, commenced June 9. HUTCHINSON, Lieut. F. P., Bengal S.C., 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 10th year, compressed May 1.

menced May 1.

Ross, Lieut. C. R., Bengal S.C., 14th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, commenced Oct. 22.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State

RICHARDS, Lieutenaut E. W., Royal Artillery, wing officer 39th Bengal

RICHARDS, Lieutenant E. W., Royal Artillery, wing officer 39th Bengal Infantry, from May 2; 1886.

Venner, Lieutenant C. F. V. S., Royal Sussex Regiment, wing officer 10th Bengal Infantry, from May 20, 1886.

The names of the following officers are placed on the list of majorgenerals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, on Oct. 28 and 30, respectively, of Colonels T. Lamb, Bombay S.C., and H. Fraser, Madras S.C. (whose names are borne on the list of major-generals of the Indian Army):— Army)

SMITH, Colonel C. J., Madras Staff Corps. HANKIN, Colonel E. L., Madras Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
BAYLAY, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the
army, from Dec. 11.

TABUTEAU, Lieut.-Colonel T. R., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in

the army, from Dec. 11.
RITCHARD, Lieut.-Colonel H. G., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in

wilkins, Lieut.-Colonel W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 12.

Wilkins, Lieut.-Colonel W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 12.

PALMER, Lieut.-Colonel R. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 12.

GRIERSON, Lieut.-Colonel J., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 12. Shaw, Lieut.-Colonel E., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army,

from Dec. 12.

Dobbs, Lieut.-Colonel A. F., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the

army, from Dec. 12

CHRYSTIE, Lieut.-Colonel G., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 12.

ORCHARD, Lieut.-Colonel A. F., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 12.
HOLMES, Lieut.-Colonel A. L'E. H. Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel

in the army, from Dec. 15.

GORDON, Colonel W., Bengal Staft Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, from Dec. 12.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

HARTSHORNE, Major A. G., General List, Infantry, from Dec. 31.

GREY, Major L. J. H., Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 20.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, DEc. 10.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

ELTON, Captain A. G. G., 1st Battation Connaught Rangers, to be station staff officer, Dalhousie Depot, vice Captain A. West, 6th Dragoon Guards, who rejoined his regiment on transfer to the Bombay Presidency, dated Dec. 1, 1887.

BURTON, Major F. C., squadron commander, to be 2nd in command, 1st Bengal Cavalry, vice Glascock, retired, dated Oct. 5.

MICHELL. Captain St. J. F., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Burton, and to remain seconded, dated Oct. 5.

Gartside-Tipping, Captain R. F., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Mitchell, and to remain seconded, dated Oct. 5.

HAYES, Captain C. H., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Gartside-Tipping, dated Oct. 5.

Manifold, Surgeon C. C., to the officiating medical charge of 4th Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon-Major C. W. Calthrop, granted ieave in India on medical certificate.

Locke, Lieut. C. A., Royal Marine Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 20th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 23.

CHESNEY, Lieut. N. E., Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 36th Sikhs, on probation, dated Nov. 17.

WATSON, Captain G. H. Bengal Staff Corps to be officiating wing

Watson, Captain G. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing commander 38th Bengal Infantry from date of joining, vice Gowan

commander 38th Bengal Infantry from date of joining, vice Gowan officiating as 2nd in command.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to the approval of his Royal Highness th. Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

Allgood, Lieut. G. G. H., to be adjutant 4th Battalion King's Roya-Rifle Corps, vice Captain C. A. T. Boulbee, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Nov. 1.

KING-SALTER, Lieut. H. P., to be adjutant 4th Battalion Rifle Brigadevice Captain H. F. M. Wilson, who has resigned, dated Oct. 26.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 14.)

McLaughlin, Mr. F. H., C.S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

MORIEST, Mr. W. H. H., who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Dacca Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Dacca.



STEVENSON-MOORE, Mr. C. J., who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Midnapore.

MULLER, Mr. W. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Goalundo, Furridpore, is transferred to Chittagong, and is posted to the sudder station of that district, from the date on which he joined his appointment.

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AUGIER, Mr. M. J. W., is appointed temporarily to be a sub-deputy collector of the 4th grade, and is posted to Manbhum, from the date on which he joined his appointment.

HARRIS—The furlough for eight months granted to Mr. H. N. Harris, district superintendent of police, has been extended by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to fourteen months.

BAMBER, Mr. H. C. L., to act as assistant superintendent of police.

GAYER, Mr. W. A., to act as assistant superintendent of police.

HAVELOCK, Mr. G. B., assistant superintendent of police, is appointed to be a district superintendent of police of the 5th grade, from Oct. 11, vice Mr. W. F. Smith, resigned, and to be district superintendent of police, Puri, from the date on which he joined that appointment. pointment.

pointment.

Bernard, Mr. A. B., temporary additional deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, is promoted to the 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police from Oct. 11, vice Mr. F. R. Havelock.

Moorr, Mr. C. H., is appointed to be a member of the council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William.

Paul, Hon. G. C., C.I.E., is reappointed to be a member of the council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William.

FORSYTH, Dr. W., is appointed to be civil medical officer of Birbhum, on being relieved of his appointment as civil medical officer, Tirhut State Railway.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 10.)

MOLONY, Mr. E. A., assistant magistrate, Aligarh, is allowed special

leave, on urgent private affairs, for three months, from Dec. 8.

Wells, Mr. W. F. W., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, who has reported his return from furlough, to be city magistrate, Lucknow, from the

date of taking charge.

Evans, Mr. L. G., city magistrate, Lucknow, on being relieved by Mr. W. F. W. Wells, to be joint magistrate, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Unao district as assistant commissioner.

RADICE, Mr. E. H., C.S., who reported his arrival at Allahabad on

RADICE, Mr. E. H., C.S., who reported his arrival at Allahabad on Dec. 15, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Aligarh district.

BATEMAN, Mr. H. B. J., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to Budaun.

McConagher, Surgeon-Major J., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the civil medical duties of the Bari Banki district, from Dec. 8.

CADELL, Mr. A., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government, is posted to the Muttra district.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Dec. 17.)

LAURIE, Mr. H. M., who has been appointed to the Bengal Civil Service and attached to the Central Provinces Commission, is appointed a supernumeray assistant commissioner, and posted to the Nagpur

◆ BEIRNE, Mr. H., who has been appointed to the Bengal Civil Service and attached to the Central Provinces Commission, is appointed a supernumerary assistant commissioner, and posted to the Jubbulpore

**CLEVELAND, Mr. C. R., who has been appointed to the Bengal Civil Service and attached to the Central Provinces Commission, is appointed a supernumerary assistant commissioner, and posted to the Raipur District.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Dec. 3.)

MARTINDALE, Lieut. C. S. de B., assistant commissioner, Myadaung District, is placed on special duty with the Mohnyin Party of the Mogaung Expedition.

SPENCER, Surgeon D. B., I.M.S., is appointed to the civil medical

charge of the district and police of Bhamo, in addition to his military duties, vice Surgeon-Major P. F. O'Connor, I.M.S., transferred.

CHATTERII, Surgeon N., I.M.S., is appointed to the civil medical charge of the police and district of of Yamethin, in addition to his military duties, vice Surgeon J. Crimmin, relieved.

duties, vice Surgeon J. Crimmin, relieved.

The following transfers are ordered:

CAMPBELL, Mr. G. G. G., district superintendent of police, from Pegu to the charge of the police of the Minbu district.

TUCKER, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, from Minbu to the charge of the police of the Pegu district.

KENNY, Mr. R. J. S., myook, is transferred from Htigyaing to the charge of the Kawlin sub-division of the Myadaung district during the absence, on special duty, of Mr. H. Hall.

FANSMAWE—The notification transferring Mr. R. A. L. Fanshawe, district superintendent of police, from Henzada to the charge of the police of the Minbu district, is hereby cancelled.

Townsend, Lieut. E. C., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Tharrawaddy to the charge of the Paungde sub-division of the

Prome district.

Hertz—Leave on medical certificate for three months was granted to Mr. H. F. Hertz, officiating assistant superintendent of police, from the date on which he availed himself of it.

STREET—The Chief Commissioner accepts, from Nov. 30, the resignation by Colonel C. W. Street of his appointment as chairman of the commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.

CUMMING, Lieut.-Colonel W. G., R.E., is appointed a commissioner for the Port of Rangoon, to be chairman of the commissioners, from Dec. 1, vice Colonel C. W. Street, who has resigned.

(Dec. 10.)
GREY—On return from the leave granted to him Captain W. F. H. Grey, deputy commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Sandoway

Colquhoun, deputy commissioner, is posted to the charge of the

Savaing district.

PLANT—On return from the leave granted to him Colonel W. C. Plant, commissioner, is posted to the Tenasserim division.

CLARK, Mr. W. D., assistant district superintendent of police, Kyaikto, is transferred to the charge of the police of the Myede sub-division

is transferred to the charge of the police of the Myede sub-division of the Thayetmyo district.

CHOLMELEY—From the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. S. H. T. de la Courneuve, Mr. N. G. Cholmeley, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, is transferred from Yamethin to the charge of the Meiktila district, vice Mr. H. Buckle, who proceeds on leave.

COURNEOVE, Mr. S. H. T. de la, officiating deputy commissioner, is transferred from Sandway to the charge of the Yamethin district from the date on which he may be relieved by Captain W. F. H. Grey.

HODGEINSON—On relief by Colonel W. C. Plant, Mr. G. J. S. Hodg-kinson, C.S.I., C.S., is transferred to the charge of the Irrawaddy division, vice Mr. W. de Courcy Ireland, B.A., LL.D., who proceeds

EALES, Mr. H. L., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Pyinmana, designanted furlough for 18 months from Feb. 15. an ainail

to the car

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 14.)

FARMER, Mr. H. R., to be district and sessions judge, Kurnool. WYNNE, Mr. S. H., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, South Arcot, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the district, South Canara.

district, South Canara.

Twigg, Mr. J., to be special assistant to the collector and magistrate and agent to the Governor, Godavari, but to continue to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Madura.

TREMENHEERE, Mr. J. H. A., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, North Arcot, during the absence of Mr. E. J. Sewell, on leave.

MOUNSEY, Mr. C. H., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Madura, during the employment of Mr. Winterbotham, on other duty.

MOBERLY, Mr. H., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Nellore, during the absence of Mr. Underwood, on leave.

Walker, Mr. J., assistant to the collector and magistrate, South Arcot,

WALKER, Mr. J., assistant to the collector and magistrate, South Arcot, to be magistrate, 2nd class.

BOURCHIER, Miss H. J., M.B., to be lecturer on midwifery and the diseases of women and children to the female students of the Medical College, vice Mrs. Scharlieb, resigned.

HOWLETT—The services of Captain A. Howlett are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

SMITH, Mr. C. M., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the colonel's allowance from Dec. 12:—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the colonel's allowance from Dec. 12:—
CLOBTS, Colonel H. D., Staff Corps.
MENZIES, Colonel H. C., Staff Corps.
SEARLE, Colonel A. T., Staff Corps.
BERKELEY—The services of Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Madras Infantay, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief from the date on which he ceases to be employed in the Political Departments, Howlett—The services of Captain A. Howlett, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, dated Dec. 10.
LEVINGE—The services of Surgeon-Major E. Levinge are replaced permanently at the Commander-in-Chief.
EVANS—FULLER—The services of Surgeon J. W. Evans and Surgeon H. K. Fuller. M.B., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Public Department.

FURLOUGHS.

BROOKE, Colonel T. H. B., Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, Mandla, Central Provinces (p.a.), for one year and 183 days.

BURTON, Lieut. H. G., Staff Corps, wing officer 4th Sikh Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

BATEMAN, Surgeon-Major D. F., medical officer 3rd Light Cavalry (p.a.), for one year and 13 days.



BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 22.)

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the

following appointments:—
RYAN, Mr. P., to be second presidency magistrate, vice Mr. Dosabhai
Framji, C.S.I., retiring.

HAMIJON, Mr. W. R., to be third presidency magistrate, vice Mr.

Ryan.

BATTY, Mr. H., acting judge and sessions judge of Thana, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twelve days, or for such longer period as he may be entitled to on the date from which he may avail himself of

MURPHY, Surgeon-Major P., superintendent of Mahableshwar in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class

in the district of Satara Jore, Mr. C. H., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave, on medical certificate, for

three months. CAMPERLI—KHARKAR—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, C.S., to be registrar of Bombay, and Mr. Atmaram Trimbak Kharkar to be sub-registrar thereof,

from Jan. 1. H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotion in the Engineer Establishment, from Nov. 13, 1887, vice Colonel Seton, R.E., deceased:—
THOMPSON, Mr. H. M., B.A., M.Inst.C.E., to be executive engineer,

1st grade.

MILITARY.

List Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Dec. 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

ments: -4

Peart, Lieut. D. G., 2nd Glo'ster Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer 2nd Bombay Infantry, on probation.

Walker, Lieut. H. G., 2nd Glo'ster Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry, on proba-

WILKINS, Surgeon-Major J. S., to officiate in medical charge of 21st

WILKINS, Surgeon-Major J. S., to officiate in medical charge of 21st Bombay Infantry.

Henderson, Lieut. T. H., S.C., wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 24th Bombay Infantry.

TRUMAN, Colonel W. R., 7th Dragoon Guards, to be commandant Declali Depot, vice Colonel H. J. Hallowes, appointed assistant adjutant-general of a division.

A TOUCHS, Colonel C. D. U., S.C., is transferred from general duty, Poona, to general duty, Ahmednuggur.

FURLOUGHS.

STOPFORD, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. J., 5th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-Ka-Rissla), in India from Oct. 28, 1887, to Feb. 14, 1888, on private

affairs.

HASLAM, Veterinary Surgeon A. J., to remain in England from Nov. 24, 1887, to Feb. 22, 1888, on medical certificate.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 22.)

HART, Major E. C., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, P.W. Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private

ment, is anowed affairs.

Mosse, Lieut. W. O. M., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 20th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on urgent private affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, eighth year, commenced Oct. 23.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years'

sion service, eighth year, commenced Oct. 28.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be lieut.-colonels from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—JOSEPH, Major F. W., Staff Corps, Dec. 18.

LAWRENCE, Major J. W., Staff Corps, Dec. 18.

WALKER, Lieut. H. G., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, is appropriated a probationar for the Rombay Staff Corps, from Dec. 10.

WARRER, Eleut. H. G., 2nd Battation Gloucestershire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from Dec. 10.

Morris—The service of Lient. G. S. Morris, Staff Corps, 4th Bombay Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Peart, Lieut. D. G., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from Dec. 11.

Davidson—The services of Surgeon-Major J. Davidson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander in Chief from Oct. 1.

Commander-in-Chief, from Oct. 1.

Captain Charles FitzGerald, R.N., C.B., died on the 29th ult. He entered the Royal Navy in 1809. In 1838 he was sent in command of the Buzzard to the West Coast of Africa to aid in putting down the slave trade, and he captured several slavers. He was invalided home in 1840, and was promoted to the rank of commander soon afterwards, when he went on half-pay. In 1844 he was appointed Governor of the British Settlements on the Gambia, and from 1847 to 1855 held the Governorship of Western Austra'ia.

INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. F. S. Carr, Inf., Lieut. L. E. Cooper, S.C., Major A. C. G. Lydiard, S.C. Eombay Estab .- Surg.-Major G. E. E. Burroughs.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.-E. A. Malony (Cov.), J. M. Coode, V. A. Smith (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—W. M. Clay (Cov.), W. H. Glenny (Cov.). Bombay Estab.—E. Gray (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major F. C. Nicholson, six months; Lieut.-Col. A. Landon, Inf., 92 days; Capt. F. G. Vivian, S.C., six months.

Bengal Estab. J. K. C. Nicholls, seven months' furlough; A. Sprenger, special furlough for two years.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. J. Lister, R.E., six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN. -

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. N. Hodgson, Inf., Capt. R. Gordon, S.C., Col. H. C. Kemble, Cav., Lieut.-Col. W. W. H. Scott, Inf., Bde.-Surg. J. Duncan, Lieut. A. G. Davidson, S.C., Capt. J. G. Smith, S.C. Madras Estab.—Surg.-Major T. C. H. Spencer, S.C. Bombay Estab.—Col. W. Merriman, R.E., Lieut. F. R. H. Chapman, S.C. Lieut. C. H. H. Bell S.C.

S.C., Lieut. C. H. U. Price, S.C.

Bengal Estab.—R. J. Bruce, C.I.E., Lieut.-Col. E. N. Peters, R.E., J. Spence. Bombay Estab.—J. Nugent (Cov.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM-Jan. 3, at Skelmorlie, Castle, Ayrshire, the wife of Donald

Graham, Esq., C.I.E., of a son.

Macmillan—Sept 26, at Airedale, Woodside, South Norwood, the wife of Henry Macmillan, Civil Engineer, Hissar, Punjab, India, of a daughter

Murphy—Dec. 25, at Chiswick, the wife of Captain Murphy (Royal Irish Fusiliers), of a daughter.

Tidy—On Christmas Day, at St. Brelade's, Dorking, the wife of William Mermott Tidy, Bengal Civil Service (retired), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HERRING—MURRAY—Dec. 29, at St. Mathew's, St. Pancras, W. Conyers
Herring, Esq., to Florence Ida Mary, youngest daughter of the late
Stephen Murray, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps, and stepdaughter of Dr.
Bright, of Glastonbury.

Long—Taylor—Dec. 26, at Bhaugalpur, James Lane Long, P.W.D.,
Indian Service, eldest son of Archdeacon Long, Fethard, Ireland, to
Florence Mary Taylor, third daughter of John and Carolina Fran-

cisca Taylor, of Cromwell-crescent, South Kensington.

REID—Scorr—Jan. 5, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh,

James Reid, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, to Kate, only daughter

to the late William Scott, Calcutta, and Mrs. Scott, St. Bernard's Bower, Edinburgh.

THOMSON—LOUGH—Dec. 29, at St. Michael and All Angels' Church, Portsmouth, Wilfred Burrell Thomson, Army Medical Staff, son of the late Captain Thomas H. Thomson, Madras Army, and grandson of the late Major-General James Mandeville Hackett, to Charlotte Eleanor, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Lumley Lough, Rector Paget

Hieanor, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Lumley Lough, Rector Paget and Warwick, Bermuda.

WHITE—LAGY—Dec. 26, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, John Berry White, late Bengal Army, of Monkhams Hall, Essex, youngest son of the late Newport White, of Whiteville, county Tipperary, to Minna, only daughter of the late Thomas Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, of 32, Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, S.W.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—Dec. 28, Christopher Blake, Branch Pilot, aged 82.

COTGRAVE—Nov. 30, at The Grange, Bemwell, Somerset, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Eaton Cotgrave, late Bombay Horse Artillery, aged 84.

DALZELL—Dec. 29, at his residence, The Firs, Bideford, Pulteney Mein Dalzell, late of the Civil Service, Bombay.

FRASER—Jan. 2, at Holland-road, Kensington, Eliza Hay, widow of the late John Fraser, H.E.L.C.S., and daughter of the late Henry Raeburn, of St. Bernards.

Raeburn, of St. Bernards.

GIBBS—Jan. 2, Gertrude Morley Gibbs, fourth daughter of the late

James Gibbs, Bombay Civil Service, aged 26.

GOMPERTZ—Dec. 29, at The Retreat, Carshalton, Surrey, Lieut. Colonel S. Gompertz, Retired List, Madras Army, aged 80.

JACKSON—Dec. 31, at St. Andrews, Fifeshire, Mrs. M. A. Jackson, widow of the late Superintending-Surgeon William Jackson, F.R.C.S., of the H.E.I.C.'s Bengal Medical Service.

Ker—On Christmas Day, at Great Malvern, Major-General Thomas Darling Ker, late of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, Bombay Army, and 64

aged 64.

MONEY—Jan. 3, at 5, Gloucester-street, Portman-square, Kitty Susie, infant daughter of Captain G. E. Money, Central India Horse.

Newport—Dec. 31, at Cheltenham, Mary Caroline Ann, eldest daughter of the late Colonel W. H. Newport, of the Bombay Staff Corps, aged

Nowell.—Jan. 1, at Pembroke Lodge, Clarendon-road, Watford, Thomas Nowell, late of Ceylon, aged 54.

RAVENSHAW-Dec. 28, at her residence, 44, Selborne-road, West Brighton, Emily Catherine, eldest daughter of the late John Goldsboro Ravenshaw, Esq., formerly of the Hon. E.I.C.S.

Ravenshaw, Esq., formerly of the Hon. E.I.C.S.

ROCHE-FRANKS—Jan. 3, at Addison-mansions, W., Major General Rotert Roche-Franks, late Royal (Bengal Artillery).

SAGE—Dee. 30, at 12, Oxford-gardens, North Kensington, Elizabeth, widow of Juseph White Sage, Bengal Civil Service, aged 87.

SCOTT—Dec. 27, at 15, Coleherne-mansions, Bolton-gardens West, Robert Alexander, eldest son of the late Robert James Scott, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Mrs. Scott, formerly of Hylands House, Epsom, and now of 82, West Cromwell-road, S.W.

THOMAS—Jan. 2, at Canterbury, Eric Prothero, younger son of William Prothero Thomas, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces, India.

THOMPSON—Dec. 30, at Rossmore, Hayne-road, Beckenham, Alexander Broad Fergusson Thompson, late of Calcutta, aged 52.

WAUD—Dec. 31, at Trelawn, Garlies-road, Forest-hill, Mary, widow of

WAUD—Dec. 31, at Trelawn, Garlies-road, Forest-hill, Mary, widow of of the late Christopher Waud, Registrar Hon. East India Company. WHITTARD—Dec. 22, at Malta, on his voyage homeward from India, Captain Thomas Ward Whittard, of the B.I.S.N. Co.'s Service, eldest son of Thomas Whittard, 7, Berkeley-street, Cheltenham, aged 38.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ASSHETON-SMITH-Dec. 19, at Calcutta, the wife of T. Assheton-Smith,

M.R.C.V.S., of a daughter.

Baillie—Dec. 12, at Basti, the wife of D. C. Baillie, C.S., of a daughter.

CHAMIER—Dec. 8, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Lieut. C. Chamier, 6th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

HOOPER—Dec. 14, at Ootacamund, the wife of D. Hooper, Government Quinologist, of a daughter.

RELIES—Dec. 8, at Dec. 14, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain, I. Kellie, R. E. of a

Kellie-Dec. 8, at Jhansi, the wife of Captain J. Kellie, R.E., of a

NICHOLSON-Dec. 17, at Igatpuri, the wife of C. Nicholson, of a

daughter.

RYAN—Dec. 7, at Lahore, the wife of A. F. Ryan, of a daughter.

SANDEL—Dec. 14, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. M. L. Sandel, of a son. STEWART-Dec. 12, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. Stewart, Baman-

danga, Dooars, of a son.
VISEMAN—Dec. 12, at Allahabad, the wife of A. C. Wiseman, Head
Assistant, Government Press, N.W.P. and Oudh, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOLST-CLEMENT-Dec. 7, at Calcutta, W. C. Bolst, to Editha Catherine, daughter of W. Clement, Commander, E.B.S.R. steamer Lukhia.

Lukhia.

Kelly—Bedingfeld—Dec. 10, at Juliunder, B. F. Kelly, Royal Artillery, son of General Sir R. D. Kelly, K.C.B., of Shrublands, Earley, Berks, and Mucklon Ahascragh, Galway, to Mary Piercy, daughter of Major-General P. Bedingfeld, late Royal Artillery, of 31, Devonshire-place, London, W.

PRINSEP—Skeen—Dec. 13, at Lahore, H. T. Prinsep, of the Bengal Civil Service, and one of H.M.'s Judges, High Court, Calcutta, to Lilla Livingstone Skeen, widow of A. Skeen, M.D.

Spurling—Taylor—Dec. 7, at Madras, F. Spurling, Madras Survey, to Wilhelmina Souhia Taylor. of Madras.

to Wilhelmina Sophia Taylor, of Madras.

DEATHS.

HEWITT—Dec. 16, at Calcutta, H. A. Hewitt, of Bristol, aged 24.
HUFFTON—Dec. 16, at Bangalore, J. S. Huffton, late Headmaster,
Harris' School, Madras, aged 40.
JONES—Dec. 12, at Trichinopoly, Julia Mary, the wife of A. W. Jones,
South Indian Railway, and daughter of the late H. W. Strutt, of the

Admiralty.

Dec. 20, at Royapooram, Madras, R. Mahony, Superinten-

MAHONY—Dec. 20, at Royapooram, Madras, R. Mahony, Superintendent, Railway Works, Royapooram, aged 44.

NEWELL—Dec. 18, at Mazagon, Bombay, Charles Frederick Newell, son of W. Newell, P. and O. Company, aged 21.

RICHARDSON—Dec. 8, at Umballa, 2nd Lieut. A. J. Richardson, the Carabiniers, aged 20.

SAWYER—Dec. 15, at Ahmedabad, Catherine, the wife of Charles Edward Sawyer, Captain, 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, and daughter of the late Richard Ravenhill, Esq., of Fernhill, Winkfield, Berks.

A few days since a telegram went the round of the newspapers A few days since a telegram went the round of the newspapers tating that a British Squadron, consisting of the Hercules, the Penelope, the Invincible, and the Victoria, had been obliged to put into Ferrol Harbour on account of the Hercules having suffered serious damage by striking upon a rock. It is only necessary to point out that the ships named in the telegram are all at home. The Hercules s in Portland Harbour.

THE SUEZ CANAL ROUTE TO THE EAST IN WAR TIME.

Admiral Elliot writes to the Morning Post as follows: -In a formes letter I argued thas the strategical advantages which the control of the Suez Canal would give to a belligerent would so vitally affect the issues of a war that the power of securing that control was a matter of paramount necessity for the defence of our Empire, and from the inquiries I have made I feel assured that these contentions are strongly upheld by the naval service at large. It therefore appears incredible that such a manifestation of professional opinion on a purely technical point of efficiency to meet the exigencies of war should be disregarded by our rulers, unless they can defend this apparent imprudence by satisfacour rulers, unless they can defend this apparent imprudence by satisfactory explanations. In support of my arguments for a more powerful fleet I would quote the words of two of our most eminent Cabinet Ministers. Lord Salisbury, at Derby, on the 19th Dec., said—"If the thunder-clap of war should break, it will give you no warning; and if by untoward chance you should be involved in it, your fate will depend upon the preparations you have made in time of peace." The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, at Manchester, on the 14th Dec., said:—"Economy is a great virtue; but if the economy be the result of neglecting to carry out works of great public interest and utility, then it is a virtue of which we may easily have too much." No works can be of greater public interest than such as are essential to the safety of our Empire. I need only point to the readiness with which people submit to be taxed for local improvements, and contrast that enormous outlay with I need only point to the readiness with which people submit to be taxed for local improvements, and contrast that enormous outlay with the constraint which is put on every demand for making adequate provision for our national defence. The Admiralty is not asked for a "plan of campaign," but with regard to the adequacy of the fleet to secure for our warships the use of the Suez Canal in our time, they cannot be allowed to hide their candle under a bushel. What is wanted is a plain answer, no disguise instigated by political expediency, no halting between two stools, no cant about economy; in a matter of such vital importance there should be no concealment to the nation. They may twist and turn over the difficulty of the Suez Canal in relation to the strategic position of the difficulty of the Suez Canal in relation to the strategic position of the French ports as they like; but there is no escape from the meshes except by the creation of a stronger navy, which is an immediate necessity. To remain as we are is to fly in the face of all human experience, and when Parliament meets and the Navy Estimates are laid. before a Select Committee of the House of Commons it is to be hoped before a Select Committee of the House of Commons it is to be hoped that the scrutiny will not be limited, and that professional opinion will be largely consulted, not only to ascertain where money is wasted, but as to the character of our armaments, and whether the fleet is sufficiently numerous to insure the safety of our empire. There has been no greater waste of money than on faulty designs for ships-of-war, owing entirely to the want of a wider scope of consultation; and should our navy, through weakness, be overpowered in the hour of greatest need, it may prove more ruinous to this nation than the defeat of the French army at Sedau.

THE INDO-CHINESE TARIFF.

The Board of Trade Journal, says a despatch, dated Oct. 11 last, has been received from Mr. E. H. Egerton, Her Majesty's Minister at Paris, enclosing copy of a memorandum prepared by Mr. J. A. Crowe, Her Majesty's Commercial Attaché for Europe, respecting a letter addressed by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce to the London Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the differential duties imposed in French Cochin-China, and of the action of the French Government in imposing the same. The following is an extract from the memorandum in question: memorandum in question :-

The Chamber of Commerce of Singapore drew up its report of complaints on Aug. 10, nearly one month before a decree was issued in Paris for the purpose of levying exceptional duties on certain articles imported into French Indo-China. The tariff appended to the decree of Sept. 8 does not comprise cottons, respecting which the Chamber of Commerce of Singapore has found most reason to protest. Chamber of Commerce of Singapore has found most reason to protest. It might have been thought that when the French Parliament enacted that certain articles should be subjected to exceptional duties in Indo-China, the object of this enactment would have been to remove burdens and not to increase taxation. A glance at the table which I annex will show the rates charged by the French general tariff and the tariff of Indo-China, and make it clear that the latter is much more protective than the former in a great majority of cases. It will be seen that ninety-six articles which are free in the French general tariff are charged with duty in Indo-China, and that rice is one of these articles.

these articles.
"The only things which the French are inclined to tax less in Saigon than in France are salt and dried fish, coffee, cloves and cardamoms, nutmegs and mace, tobacco, mineral oils, and Chinese paper, books, leather trunks, and boots and shoes. Matches, which are a books, leather trunks, and boots and shoes. Matches, which are a monopoly in France, are burdened with a prohibitive duty, and sugar which is allowed to enter France, is prohibited altogether in Indo-China. Opium from British India is heavily handicapped, whilst special favour is extended to the opium of Yunnan.

special favour is extended to the opium of Yunnan.

"But it is not of these items that the Chamber of Commerce of Singapore complain. The Chamber asks that we should make representations to protest against the duties on grey and other cottons, respecting which they declare 'that neither from the dimensions, weight, nor value of the goods, is it possible to discover the principle on which they are taxed.' Unfortunately these remarks apply not only to the tariff of Indo-China, but to the tariff of France. Both tax cottons by weight, surface, and number of threads, and if an analysis of the Saigon duties in cotton 'supers' shows the incidence of duty to be identical in the cases of goods of different price, the same observation applies to similar goods imported into France. In France, how-

ever, the conventional tariff is less high than the normal in Saigon. What there is subject to a duty of f.62, would pay at Boulogne or Calais but f.50. What there is chargeable with f.95, would have but f.60 to bear in France.

"The aim of the French Government is to alter the current of

business, and, if possible, to turn it into French channels. that the mercantile community of Saigon is not favourable to this mode of proceeding, and they have, on that account, taken measures to exclude the French Indo-Chinese merchant from any voice in the establishment of Customs or octroi duties. I have before me copies of a degree of Oct. 6, which appeared in the Journal Official of the 9th inst. (October), from which it appears not only that the constitution of the Colonial Council of Cochin-China is to be reformed so as to exclude all contractors or persons receiving pay from the Colonial budget, but that the body so reformed is forbidden to deliberate on any question of customs or octroi duties. The Chamber of Commerce of Singapore say they have reason to believe that the French merchants at Saigon are themselves opposed to the heavy duties recently imposed. The decree which I have just quoted confirms this impression, but shows that the French Government are disposed to follow their commercial policy in spite of them."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A telegram from New York says:—Mr. Atkinson, who recently went to Europe to investigate the question of bi-metallism, reports that there is no prospect of any change at present in the monetary system of the European states which can modify or influence the financial policy of the United States, and expresses the opinion that it would be unwise and inexpedient for America to again take the initiative in promoting action with a view to the general adoption of a bi-metallic legal tender coupled with free coinage of silver, for the reason that such action might be misconstrued, and might tend to retard rather than promote the object aimed at. The possibility, continues Mr. Atkinson, of a bi-metallic treaty without the concurrence of Great Britain has been suggested, but there is apparently no prospect of its consideration even in Germany, and very little elsewhere. At every point and by the representatives of every phase of opinion on the Continent he was assured that the continuance of the present status or the future adoption of bimetallism virtually rested upon the action of Great Britain. These opinions, however, are not based upon any official statement made by any Government officer. Bimetallism had not yet become a live question of any gr. at Parliamentary or political importance in Great Britain. Public opinion would cause no change in the position of Great Britain, and consequently of Europe, for a long time to come.

The remarks of the United States Secretary to the Treasury on the silver coinage question, contained in his annual report, just issued, show that the recent increased circulation of the silver dollars and the certificates representing them has not blinded the Treasury authorities to the anomalous position in which it is placed under the Bland Act. He suggests that the law be so amended as to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates against the coining value of the bullion bought and to coin only such number of dollars as he may deem expedient hereaft

expedient hereafter. He insists also upon the need of making provision against a time when there may be more of this form of money than is required for the business of the country. All silver held by the Treasury in excess of the amount held against outstanding silver certifices and at a additional amount sufficient to enable the Government to supply and demand for it on the part of the people is, the Secretary declares, useless for any purpose, and a menace to the silver held by the people, and, indeed, to the whole circulating medium except gold, and he advises that a measure be adopted to prevent any accumulation of silver in the Treasury beyond such a reserve as that indicated. This could be done by fixing the amount of such reserve and providing that when it is exceeded by, say, 5,000,000 dollars, the purchase of bullion shall cease until the amount held by the Government again equals such reserve.

The Victory, renowned as the flagship of Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, has undergone a careful examination in dock, with the result that the old historical craft was found, in spite of her great age and lengthy services, to be in a really marvellous state of preservation. The leak which some time since threatened to sink her does not appear to have been so explaint as was found, leaving no doubt that appear to have been so serious as was feared, leaving no doubt that the weather beaten man-of-war will shortly be able to return to her old moorings in Portsmouth Harbour.

Captain Wilmot Hawksworth Fawkes, R.N., who goes out to the Cape Station as Flag-Captain to Rear Admiral Wells, is second son of Major Richard Fawkes, late 27th Inniskilling Fusiliers. He served as a midshipman in the Liverpool, and in the same capacity was appointed, in September, 1863, to the Scylla, corvette, with which he served for over three years under Captain Courtenay, on the China Station. He was there promoted to be a sub-lieutenancy and transferred to the flagship Princess Royal, February, 1867, and in November following, after his return home, obtained his lieutenant's commission.

Colonel F. W. E. Forestier Walker, C.B., C.M.G., commanding 2nd Colonel F. W. E. Forestier Walker, C.B., C.M.G., commanding 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, who has been specially selected for promotion to the rank of major-general, entered the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1862. He served in the Kaffir and Zulu Campaigns, 1878-9; was present at the battle of Inyezane and at the occupation of Etshowe; was twice mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with clasp and C.B. He also took part in the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1884-5, for which he was granted the C.M.G. Colonel Walker is only forty-three years of age, and will be the youngest major-general in the army.

PRINCELY PHILANTHROPY IN INDIA.

The Maharajah of Darbhanga, in Bengal, has established a hospital and dispensary for female patients near his ancestral seat in the district of Darbhanga, Behar, and is erecting new quarters for its accommodation at a cost of Rs.55,000, in connection with Lady Dufferin's Medical Aid for Women Fund. This announcement reached England by the last mail; and to those who can remember India as it was some twenty or thirty years ago this novel form of benefaction will serve as a striking reminder of the great social changes that have taken place in that country during the period that India has been "the India of the Queen." It is also one of many illustrations that recent mails have brought home of the firm hold that the movement for medical aid to the women of India, inaugurated by the Countess of Dufferin, and specially encouraged by Her Majesty the Queen, has taken on the imagination and the sympathies of the Princes and people of India. But probably very few persons in this country, even of those who have had dealings with India, will be aware that this liberal and enlightened gift is only the latest, and one of the least considerable, of a long series of philanthropic acts on the part of this great Hindoo noble, which have been on a scale of magnificence heardly even equalled hardly ever equalled.

The Maharajah of Darbhanga, who is at once a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire and a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, is one of the premier nobles of British India. He is the head of a princely Hindoo family that became eminent under the benign rule of the Great Mogul, Akbar, and is said to have received the "Raj" or prin-Mogul, Akbar, and is said to have received the "Raj" or principality of Darbhanga from the favour of that potentate. The earliest "Sanad"—or patent conferring the Raj—that is now extant at the Palace in Darbhanga was given by the Mogul Emperor Farrukhsiyar. Not many of the great houses of Bengal survived the disasters of the early years of Lord Cornwallis's "Permanent Settlement" of the revenues of Bengal; but the immense possessions of the Darbhanga family enabled it to tide over those years of difficulty, and it has consequently enjoyed the full benefit of later years of prosperity. An interesting chapter in Sir William Hunter's "Statistical Account of Bengal" is devoted to the history of this principality, from which it appears that more than half-a-million sterling had been saved during the minority of the present Maharajah by the British officials placed in charge of the Raj by the Court of Wards; but of these savings no less a sum than £300,000 was expended on charitable relief and relief works during the terrible famine of 1873-74—six years before the Maharajah was expended on charitable relief and relief works during the terrible famine of 1873-74—six years before the Maharajah came of age. The revenues of the Rajat present are something over £200,000 per annum; and the Maharajah pays nearly £50,000 a year to Government as his revenue assessment or land-tax. In 1685 the revenues derived by the Raj from the district of Tirhoot alone amounted to £79,000; and the principality also extends over large portions of the districts of Monghyr, Purniah, and Bhagalpur—the Purniah estates having been granted by the Mogul Emperor Shah Alam in 1776. Besides the half-million sterling of savings during the recent minority, from 1860-1879, debt was paid off to the amount of 70 lakhs, or about another half-million sterling.

It may be assumed that the Maharajah had not much

70 lakhs, or about another half-million sterling.

It may be assumed that the Maharajah had not much authority during his minority in the matter of the contribution of £300,000 to charitable relief. But since his coming-of-age, in 1879, the published accounts of the Raj show that he has expended in similar philanthropic works and charity a further sum of about £340,000. The Female Hospital just opened, which forms the Maharajah's contribution to the Countess of Dufferin's Jubilee Memorial, is the third hospital actually built and endowed by him on the Raj: hesides which actually built and endowed by him on the Raj; besides which he has constructed and maintains no fewer than twenty-three schools, of which one is an "Anglo-vernacular" or higher-class school. He also contributes largely to the cost of three dispensaries, twenty-three village schools or "pathsalas," and four other schools. He has opened 150 miles of new roads, and planted 20,000 trees on these roads. The irrigation works he has executed in the Monghyr district alone have cost about he has executed in the Monghyr district alone have cost about £70,000.

Besides this noble contribution to the Countess of Dufferin's Jubilee Fund, the Maharajah has contributed about a lakh of rupees to other memorials of Her Majesty's Jubilee. a lakh of rupees to other memorials of Her Majesty's Jubilee. For instance, the Raj servants, Pandits, and other dependents, got more than Rs. 30,000 distributed among them to give them a joyful remembrance of the occasion. And when Her Majesty conferred on him the Knight Commandership of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire the Maharajah's loyal gratitude took a similar benevolent form; he remitted one-eighth of the year's rental to all his tenants—a remission amounting to nearly £30,000, and likely to cause great rejoicings in many hundreds of homes. And this most liberal gift came on the top of two of the most extraordinary remissions of rent ever granted by any landlord in any country; for in 1882 the Maharajah by a stroke of the pen cancelled all arrears due to him throughout the princi-

pality, amounting to no less a sum than £185,253 10s.; and in panty, amounting to no less a sum than £185,283 108.; and in 1885 he similarly cancelled a large proportion of the rents due to him, amounting to £53,977 12s. When asked, as a pious Hindoo, to subscribe to the Benares drainage works he put down a contribution of a lakh of rupees (£10,000).

The Maharajah is a good and fluent speaker in English, and was appointed by Lord Ripon to a seat in the Legislative Council of India. He has received at Darbhanga at various times State visits both from the present Viceroy and from the

Council of India. He has received at Darbhanga at various times State visits both from the present Viceroy and from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and, as his estates march with the boundless jungles of the Nepal Terai for a great many miles, the Maharajah is at all times able to show his guests some of the finest sport to be had in India. He was guests some of the finest sport to be had in India. He was reappointed to the Legislative Council by Lord Dufferin, who has more than once spoken publicly in very strong terms of his remarkable liberality and public spirit. He is also a Fel-low of the Calcutta University, and the most prominent patron of Sanscrit and English learning in Bengal.

OUR MADRASSEES.

"The timorous and easily alarmed nature of the Madrassee

Sepoy."—One of our Prominent Papers.

I regret to say that it has been for some time the fashion to talk in a disparaging manner of the soldiers of the Madras Army—the premier army of India, let me remind my readers—and the only cause for this industriously circulated slander —and the only cause for this industriously circulated slander appears to be a jealousy that after the mutiny sprung up in the northern Presidency against her more loyal sister of the south. "Our Madrassees," under Clive, gave us India, and later on in a time of terrible suspense stood true to their salt, and saved us, if not our Empire, at least an infinitely more sanguine struggle for the supremacy. I am open to correction, but to the best of my memory the soldiers of Madras were not even represented at the recent National Jubilee. How England's Clive, and Ireland's Wellington, and Scotland's tough old "Davey" Baird would have exclaimed, "And where are our men!"

Who were those that fought at Plassey—held the balance of

the fray, Gave us India in the evening as the earnest of the day; Later, turned the tide of victory, when it faltered at Assaye? Who were they, that brave three hundred, whose devotion un-

In my heart at least remembered; stern through lightning, storm and shot

Followed Clive, and ere the morning crowned the ramparts of Arcot?

And upon the following midnight, far outnumbered, fought,

prevailed, Stood the siege, flung back ten thousand, tamed the French-

men who assailed, Those three hundred, ah; two hundred now, but was there man that failed?

Fifty days they held in leaguer, rice was all that did remain, "It suffices us rice-water, give your Englishmen the grain," "They require support, O Colonel Clive! but we can stand the

strain.

Tell me, you who read our histories, where devotion more than this

Then that night of fierce assailants, musket rattle, rocket hiss Warriors drunk with bang and reckless as fanaticism is.

Onset after desperate onset, each repulsed and backwards hurled

And the hours of anxious waiting, till the morning mists up curled

Showed the empty tents, abandoned baggage, guns, and standards furled.

Aye, from that day on to this one never where the English led Have those steady soldiers faltered; needless here to write in

All the fields whereon the children of the Southern State have

I, who late have left my boyhood, I, whose childish years begun

In your land of palm and temple, in your South beneath the sun.

Cannot hear you vilely libelled and not meet the charge for J. C. GRANT.

-From Vauclin and other Verses.

Instructions have been issued for the Pelican, 8, composite aloop, 1,180 tons, 1,060-horse power, Commander Richard W. Hope, serving on the Pacific station, to return to England to be paid out of commission. The Pelican, which hoisted the pennant on April 3, 1884, is to be relieved on the Pacific station by the Espiegle, 10, composite sloop, 1,180 tons, 1,140-horse power, which was commissioned in August last by Commander Arthur C. Clarke.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 31, Clan Lamont (s), Madras.—Jan. 2, Clan Mackenzie (s), Calcutta; City of Khios (s), Calcutta.—3, Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Calcutta; Capella (s), Calcutta.—5, Coromandel (s), Bombay; City of Carthage (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 27, Clan Graham (s). Liverpool.—29, Darwin (s).—31, Lepanto (s), Hull.—Jan. 2, Bengal (s), London.—3, Orion (s), Trieste.—5, Irthington (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 2, Hesperia (s), Liverpool.—4, Clan Gordon (s).—Jan. 5, Almora (s), London.

MADRAS.—Dec. 30, Almora (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 28, Bokhara (s), Calcutta.—31, Kangra (s), Kurrachea,

Jan. 1, Clan Buchanan (s), Colombo; Armenia (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 29, City of Canterbury (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 29, City of Calcutta (s), London.—31, Manora (s).—Jan. 1, Britannia (s), New York.—4, Vega (s), London; City of

Agra (s).

MADRAS.—Jan. 1, Clan Macarthur (s), London.—5, Manora (s),

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:

S.s. Verona, from London, Jan. 12; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Jan. 19; from Brindisi, Jan. 23.

For Bombay: Mr. T. Sharples, Mr. Hurst, Mrs. Ritchie and sister, Mr. R. and Mrs. Allison, Mr. N. Woods, Mr. Goldthorpe, Miss J. Hamilton, Miss M. H. Ritchie, Mr. F. C. Dibane, Mr. G. C. Anderson, Miss Cormack, Mr. G. C. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. J. M. Austin, Mr. W. S. Funnyer, Mr. A. Mackay, Mr. G. H. Sharwell. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Wylie, Mr. T. C. Hetherington, Mr. F. Cook. From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Collen, Mr. S. Jacob, Major Heath, Mr. J. Tweedie. From Naples: Mr. Hermsen. From Suez: Mr. Vernerdachi.

For Kurrachee: Miss Goodman.

S.s. Nepaul, from London, Jan. 12; s.s. Tanjore, from Venice, Jan. 19; pro-from Brindisi, Jan. 23.

For Calcutta: Colonel A. Mallock, Mrs. and Miss Mallock, Mrs. J. R. Mitchell and infant, Miss Pollard, Mrs. Clark and two children, Mrs. B. Hart, Mr. H. E. I. Clarke, Miss Drummond. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Daniell.
For Aden: Mrs. Harpur and infant.

For Auen: Mrs. Harpur and mant.

For Madras: Miss Partridge, Miss Lillingstone, Mr. Ardell, Mr. and.

Mrs. Brennard and child, Mrs. Hoyle and infant, Rev. J. Dobie.

For Suez: Mr. W. H. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Hannay.

For Malta: Mr. and Miss Diggle, Colonel Aitchison, Mrs. Stevenson.

For Colombo: Mr. J. O. Roche.

S.s. Coromandel, from London, Jan. 19; s.s. Surat, from Venice, Jan. 26; from Brindisi, Jan. 30.

For Bombay: Mr. J. H. Furneaux, Lieut. Michel, Mr. P. and Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Rowlandson and family, Mr. T. E. Guylee, Major and Mrs. Burlton Bennett and two infants, Mrs. and Miss Davidson, Mr. Tomkinson, Miss Thorburn, Miss Ostrehan, Mr. W. H. Reid, Mr. J. Kinniburgh, Mr. F. L. and Mrs. Nash. From Venice: Miss Rooke. From-Brindis: Sir C. Sargent, Mrs. Ashhurst, Colonel Luard, the Bishop of Lahore, Mr. E. Lawrence, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Bellett, Mr. Miller. From Gibraltar: The Duc d'Orleans, Colonel Parseval. From Naples:

Rev. J. Brown.

For Aden: Mr. C. Murton, Colonel Merriman.

For Malta: Mrs. and Mrs. Fenton, Rev. C. F. Reily.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail Jan. 19.

For Madras: Lieut.-Colonel H. R. and Mrs. Shelley, child and infant, Mrs. John Adam.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Lee, Mr. R. F. H. White. For Colombo: Mr. Wm. B. Hunter. For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Finnimore.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Henzada, to sail Jan. 19. For Kurrachee: Miss Louie, Miss Edgley, Mr. W. Wright.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. , Feb. 18. For Bombay": Capt. and Mrs. Vivian, Colonel Reynolds.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Armenia, sailed Dec 31.

For Bombay: Rev. R. H. Craig, Mrs. Craig and infant, Miss Pearl Craig, Mrs. M. C. Down and infant, Miss M. C. R. Down, Mr. Ffrench Mullen, Mrs. Mullen and infant, Rev. W. H. Hollister, Mrs. Hollister and child, Lieut. T. H. Henderson, Mrs. J. E. Kennedy, three children and maid, Capt. E. C. Lushington, Mrs. H. Low, Miss Low, Major Neville, Mrs. Neville, Miss Robson.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Arabia, to sail Jan. 17. For Bombay: Miss Edgeley, Mr. Chas. Farquhar, Miss Gow, Mrs. S.



Leigh Hunt, Mrs. Parker Jervis, Miss Jacques, Miss Louie, Mrs. Moor, Miss E. Moor, two Misses Nesbit, Mrs. Rowlandson, two Misses Rowlandson and ayah, Mr. G. D. Rowlandson, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Cotland, two infants and ayah.

Per Star Line s.s. Capella, to sail Jan. 25. For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. A. Stevenson, Mrs. Mitchell and child, Mr. F. Wintle, Miss Lomax, Rev. T. P. Richards.
For Calcutta: Sister Fanny Gertrude.

> Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS. Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, to sail Jan. 14.

For Madras: Mr. Prest, Miss M'Clelland. For Colombo: Mr. Wardrop.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, to sail Jan. 28. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. McCallum and three children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Ballaarat, Capt. E. Ashdown, Dec. 19.
From London: Mr. Butcher and family, Miss Young, Rev. W. B.
and Mrs. Preston, Mrs. H. C. Williams and family, Miss L. Clarke,
Mrs. Woolley Dod, Mr. P. D. Barclay, Mr. Middleton and family, Mr.
H. A. Hole, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Rigby, Miss Noble, Mr. Venables, Miss
Taylor, Sir W. de Souza, Capt. Montreal, Mr. Douglas Stewart, Mr.
Skottowe and family, Miss Flint, Mr. Evans, five Sisters of Mercy, Mrs.
Hewatt and family, Rev. H. C. Streatfield, Mrs. Boydell and family,
Miss Kitson, Mrs. S. S. Grant, Miss Eastwood, Mr. G. E. Gray, Miss
Chadwick, Mrs. Chope and family, Mrs. Belitus and family, Mr. F. H.
Atkins, Mrs. Warren, Dr. W. J. Hill, Mrs. Beachroft's family, Mr. F. H.
Atkins, Mrs. Warren, Dr. W. J. Hill, Mrs. Beachroft's family, Mr. F. Goode, Mr. Drury, Mr. Southby, Maharanee of Cooch Behar, Mrs.
Bignell, Lord Tenterden, Mrs. Tell, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. Criddle and
sons, Mr. Dennis and son, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Lumley, Mr. Stevenson.
From Gibraltar: Mrs. M. E. da Silva.
From Brindisi: Mr. C. H. Tawney, Mr. Petrokokino, Mr. H. W.
Morris, Mr. Beachcroft, Mrs. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, Mr. Butts,
Sir C. and Lady Elliott, Miss Elliott, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. A.
McNab, Mr. G. H. Kenrick, Capt. Elliott, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. A.
McNab, Mr. G. H. Kenrick, Capt. Elliott, Mr. H. A. T. Hawkins, Mr.
Jephson, Mr. Gubbsy, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. G. Hiley, Mr. Cooper, Mr.
Rowson, Capt. and Mrs. Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy, Capt. J.
G McWhinnie, Mr. Downs, Mr. Addison, Mr. Ade, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. T. Jennings, jun., Mr. J. S. Taylor, Colonel Vanderzee.
From Trieste: Mr. Bochrach.
From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Little, Mr. F. W. Brookes, Mr.
Remfry, Mr. and Mrs. Flamburiari, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey, Mr.
Ghose and family, Mr. J. R. Dunlop Hill, Mr. J. C. Anderson, Mrs. J.
Jardine, Mr. A. Clark, Miss Clark, Mr. M. Gopal.
From Suez: Miss Catto, Miss Pauncefote.
From Aden: Mr. Vaz and family, Mr. A. Dadabhoy. At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Ballaarat, Capt. E. Ashdown, Dec. 19.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Nizam, Capt. R. W. Haselwood, left Bombay, Dec. 23. For London: Mrs. Cooper Oakley, Mr. Grimwell, Mr. Rankine, Mr. Platt, Capt. G. C. Brooks.

For Brindisi . Colonel Jago, Dr. L. L. Seaman, Mr. Garland, jun., Mr. O. Crease, Mr. Orey, Mr. E. P. Dansey, Major Mainwaring, Mr. J. E. E. Corstorphine.

For Venice: Dr. and Mrs. John Bradshaw and Miss Bradshaw. For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ganges, Capt. Stewart, from London, Jan. 5. For Bombay: Mr. R. Cornish, Mr. W. F. Ackland, Mr. Pengelly, Mr. Brewster, Mr. A. W. McLeod, Mr. G. Hampton, Mr. J. Sharp, Miss Marrett, two Misses Starling, Mr. Laski, Miss Sinclair, Mrs. T. G. A. Edwards, Rev. G. Ledgard, Mr. Coombie, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Francis, Mr. J. Bevan, Mr. Kirk.

For Port Said: Mr. A. N. and Mrs. Leatham, Mr. J. F. Leatham, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Kennard

Mr. Bishop, Mr. Kennard.

For Suez: Mr. Laing, Mrs. Laing and friend, Mrs. Downe and

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Woolcott, Mr. Pully, Colonel H. H. Jones, Mrs. Goodenough and two children, General Goodenough, Capt. Fox, Earl of Caithness, General Hammill, Mrs. and Miss Maunsell, Miss Robertson, Capt. Denne.

Per B.LS.N. s.s. Quetta, from London, Jan. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. E. C. Fletcher, Miss Cave, Miss Thomas, Mr. K. Borleau, Mr. Ellis, Mr. MacCarthy, Mrs. MacCarthy, Mr. R. C. J. Swinhoe, Mr. R. W. Adamson, Mr. A. H. Luard, Mr. Gordon Fraser, Miss Creamer, Mr. Jno. Daddow, Mr. Edwin Craze, Mr. A. E. V. Hutton, Mr. W. Hill, Mrs. Ripton, Mr. G. H. Anderson.

For Aden; Miss Ashby.
For Colombo: Mr. J. Monro.
For Madras: Mr. G. P. Higginbotham, Colonel H. T. H. Baber, Mr.

Harper Smith.
For Malta: Mrs. S. T. Dean Pitt, Mrs. Temple Cotton and party.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per P. and O. s.s. Malwa, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, sailing on Dec. 30. For London: Mrs. F. Morrison, Miss Anson, Mr. Thornhill, Mrs. R. Sands and child.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. J. Lovett.

Per P. and O. s.s. Siam, Capt. H. Weighell, sailing on Jan. 6. For London: Mr. J. Barker. For Aden: Colonel Spring.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ravenna, Capt. A. B. Daniell, sailing on Jan. 13. For Brindisi: Mr. A. P. McDonnell, Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. H. B. Bearnes, Mr. G. H. Henrick. For Suez: Sir Theodore and Lady Hope.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAS. TROOPSHIPS.—Season 1887-8.

		TO	TWARD	•		
Ship.		eave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Multa.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
Euphrates		Portland.				20 Jan.
Euburaces.	_	Q'town.	-	_	. —	20 Jan.
Serapis	-	Pl'mouth	15 Jan.	19. Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb.
Crocodile	8 Feb.	9 Feb. Q'town.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
Malabar	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.
			<u> </u>	' ——-		·

HOMEWARD. To Leave Bombay. Arrives Buez. Leaves Port Said Arrives Portsm'th Ship Crocodile 11 Jan. 25 Jan. 13 Jan. 27 Jan. 17 Jan. 31 Jan. 26 Jan. Malabar 14 Jan. 9 Feb. 29 Jan. 11 Feb. 17 Mar. Euphrates 9 Feb. 11 Feb. 24 Feb. 28 Feb. 3 Apr. 22 Feb. 8 Mar. Serapis..... 24 Feb. Crocodile..... 28 Mar. 30 Mar. 12 Apr.

THERE is every probability of an exploration of the country between Chittagong and Burma during the present cold.

11 Apr.

31 Mar.

Malabar

17 Apr.

13 Apr.

25 Apr.

THE Royal Humane Society has presented a reward to-Rhymor, a water-carrier, for saving a trooper of the Hyderabad contingent in the river Irrawaddy, Burma, on the 16th October.

"One of the garrisons of the North-West Provinces," says. "One of the garrisons of the North-West Provinces," says a Calcutta paper, "has just emerged from the crisis of thrilling sensation. It seems that on a recent occasion no fewer than seventy of the troops were poisoned"... by drinking beer corrupted with arsenic. This is a judicious way of writing about an incident which happened in the middle of the hot weather, and after all left nobody the worse.

THE expert selected by the Secretary of State to examineand report upon the Burma Ruby Mines is Mr. Barrington Brown. He left Calcutta for Rangoon on the 15th December. He is a geologist who has had a large experience in South America, and will report also on the general mineral wealth of Upper Burma. Mr. Streeter, junior, is also en route to Rangoon, whence he proceeds to the Ruby Mines.

BOMBAY MEDICAL RETIRING FUND. — ALLOTMENT OF ANNUITIES FOR 1888: Deputy Surgeon-General J. F. Shekleton, M.D., F.R.C.S., £252; Brigade Surgeon J. P. Stratton, M.D., £210*; Surgeon-General C. G. H. Ross, £210*; Surgeon-General L. S. Bruce, £168; Brigade-Surgeon H. Atkins, £168*. (*Lapsed to Government, these officers having received a refund of their subscriptions.)

The party to undertake the survey of the country between the Assam frontier and the Hukong Valley will consist—be-sides Captain Michell, of the Quartermaster-General's Depart-ment—of Mr. Needham, the Political officer at Sadiya, whose reputation as an explorer was made in the same regions two years ago, and Mr. Oglee, of the Survey of India.

THE Pioneer says of Sir Lepel Griffin's speech addressed to the The Pioneer says of Sir Lepel Griffin's speech addressed to the Gwalior Darbar and people, when laying the foundation-stone of a Public Library and Museum at Lashkar:—"The speech is amusing, audacious, characteristic. One may differ from Sir Lepel Griffin's views occasionally, but his almost reckless courage in expressing them is refreshing. On this occasion we agree with almost everything he says, especially in his opinion of 'representative institutions,' which are, he tells his audience, 'as much suited to India as to the moon.' Then he calls the National Congress a sham. And a sham it is.' National Congress a sham. And a sham it is.

4		
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Karachi Ice Co., Ld 100 — Karrchee Lanling and Shipping 500 200	Endogram 10 Norminal. Gielle (Darjiling) 120 58 to 59
BOMBAY.—December 17.	Kemp & Co 175 350 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co 50 45	Good Hope Tea Co 100 190 to — Gowhatty (Assam) 100 Liquidation.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Oriental Govt. Security 50 116 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 16 Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 1,850	Holta (Kangra) 100 62 to 68 Hoolmare (Assam) 100 103 to 106
Four per Cent Rs. 991 to — Four-and-a-Half per Cent 1023 to —	Treacher and Co all 1,225 Thacker and Co all 200	Hoolungorie (Assam)
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 101 to — New French Loan 5 per cent 1981 1008 to —	LAND COMPANIES.	Malacherra (Cachar) 100 17 to 18
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 — to — Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 921 to 92 Four-and-a-Hall per Cent. Port	Frere	Kangra Valley 100 par Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 45 co — Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 12 to —
Trust Bond 100 to — Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 153 to —	Mazaron 700 825	Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100
Cooria Spinning Bonds — to —	CALCUTTA.—December 19.	Kutsal (Cachar) 100 198 to —
BANKS Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates.	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Longview (Darjiling) 100 32 to 33 Longview (Darjiling) 100 40 to — Loobah 100 110 to —
Indian Banks. Rs. Rs. Rs. Sunk of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 7911	4 Promissory Notes	Lower Assam £7‡ 5 to — Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to —
Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 890 Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 720 EXCHANGE BANKS.	4 of 1878-79 (1895) 102 8 to — 4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 102 8 to — 4 of 1879 (Goupon) to	Majagram (Cachar) 100
Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 1184 Hong Kong & Shanghai	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Moran (Assam) 90 13 to 14
Banking Corporation — National Bank of India £121 171 pr.et 120	6 of 1870 (1889) 104 0 to — 6 of 1872 (1891) 104 8 to —	Do. contributory 90 90 to —
PRESS COMPANIES.	6 of 1884-5 (1905) 102 14 to —	Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to — Do. contributory 125
Akbar 1,250 125 1,050 Albert all 18 pr. ct	5 of 1885-7 (1916) 103 6 to — 15 of 1886-7 (1916) 103 6 to — 14 of 1882 (1902) 99 8 to —	New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to — New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation.
Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100 100 750 Apollo 2,200 nil 240	BANKS AND FINANCIAL	New Mutual (Cachar) 80 166 to
Bellary 1,100 nil 350 Bombay Cotton all 15 140 Breul's Cawnpore Press	Paid, Price,	Pankabaree (Darjiling) 100 50 to 52 Puttareah (Sylhet) 100 40 to —
Co., Limited 200 16 100 Colaba 1,880 50 640	Agra Savings 100 125 to — Allahabad 100 125 to 186 Alliance of Simla 100 126 to —	Rajabare (Assani) to -
Dhollera Ginning all 12 100 East India 1,000 150 1,480 Fort 8,500 150 1,250	Bank of Bengal 500 882½ to — Do. of Upper India 100 140 to —	Seemah — to —
French all 80 550 Harvey & Sabapathy 500 25 400	Delhi and London	Singell (Darjling)
Khangaum 450 45 860 Mercantile 125 74 95	National of India £121 119 to 120 Rohllkund Kumaon 100 103 to —	Springside (Darjiling) 100 65 to — Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 16 to — Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 30 to —
Mofussil Co 409 55 485 Munmar M all 40 200 New Berar 500 60 525	Simia Bank Corporation 500 — to — Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to —	Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 87 to — Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 104 to —
New Indian 125 100 Prince of Wales 40080 295	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.	Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 141 to — Upper Assam £10 15 to —
Sabapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555 Sassoou 500 25 500 Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,225	Alipore Coal	
Sind & Funjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,225 Sind 750 75 525 Volkart 500 45 650	Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation. Bally Paper Mills £10 158 to —	LONDON.—January 9.
	Barnagore Jute £10 85 to —	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Bengal Coal 1,000 1,600 to —	
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing, 100 2 335	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)7s. 6d. 131 to — Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 7 to —	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Price.
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 335 Alliance Spinning 500 171 p.ct 580 Albort Edward Mills 1,000 90 4321	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 7s. 6d. 13} to — Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 7 to — Bengal Mills £100 1,40 to — Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to 45	Price. 3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 91 to 95 3 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 104 to 1041
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 335 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 580 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 432½ Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 98 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 7s. 6d. Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 Bengal Mills £100 Bengal Silk Co 100 Bonded Warehouse 445 Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 71 to 71 Budge Jute Mills 80 86 to 37	Price. 3 India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd 91½ to 95 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 104 to 104½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 102 to 102½ 4 India Enfaced Paper 102
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 335 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 4322 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 98 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 800	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 7s. 6d. 13} to — Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 7 to — Bengal Mills £100 1,400 to — Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to 45 Bonded Warehouse 445 270 to — Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 71 to 71 Budgo-Budge Jute Mills 80 86 to 37 Burrakur Coal 100 150 to — Calcutta Hydraulic 100 57 to —	Price. 8 India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd 91½ to 95 8½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 104 to 104½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 102 to 102½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to - 4 4 Do. do. 1885 to - 4 4 Do. do. 1893 10 4 Ceylon. 1882 108 to 105
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 335 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 580 Albort Edward Mills 1,000 90 432½ Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 890 Central India 500 35 980 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 620	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd. 91½ to 95
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 335 Alliance Spinning 500 17\frac{1}{2} \text{ 580} Allbert Edward Mills 1,000 90 482\frac{1}{2} Anglo-Indian 500 18\frac{1}{2} 98 Bollary S. & W. Co.	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	Price. S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 91½ to 95
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 335 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 4322 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 98 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 20 890 Central India 500 35 980 Contral Mills 1,000 20 850 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 890 D. Spinning all 20 Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,025 Empress Co all 25 660 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 685 Golam Baba 400 20 20	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 7s. 6d. 13 to — Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 7 to — Bengal Mills £100 1,400 to — Bengal Silk Co. 100 50 to 45 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd 91½ to 95
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing 100 2 335 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 580 Alloare Edward Mills 1,000 90 432½ Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 890 Central India 500 35 980 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 620 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,025 Empress Co all 25 660 Framjee Petit 1,000 20 635 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 635 Hindustan 1,000 20 220 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 250 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 850	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	Price. S India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd 91½ to 95
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 ct 335 Alliance Spinning 500 Allort Edward Mills 1,000 90 4322 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 98 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 20 890 Central India 500 35 980 Contral Mills 1,000 20 890 Corla Mills 1,000 20 890 D. Spinning all 20 D. Spinning all 20 Empress Co all 25 660 Framjec Petit 1,000 25 635 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 635 Hingunghat Mill 500 40 850 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 40 850 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 90 780	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	Price. S India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd 91½ to 95
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing 100 17 p.ct 580 Alliance Spinning 500 17 p.ct 580 Alloart Edward Mills 1,000 90 4322 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhowningur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 80 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 80 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 620 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 20 620 Empress Co all 25 660 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 685 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 685 Glam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 685 Hingunghat Mill 500 40 850 Hingunghat Mill 500 40 850 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 780 Imperial Cotton 500 20 515 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,325 James Greeves 500 25 610	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd 91½ to 95
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 335 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 4322 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 98 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 20 890 Central India 500 35 980 Contral Mills 1,000 20 890 Corla Mills 1,000 20 890 D. Spinning all 20 D. Spinning all 20 Empress Co all 25 660 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 635 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 635 Hingunghat Mill 500 40 200 Hindustan 1,000 40 850 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 90 780 James Gree ves 500 25 610 James Gree ves 500 40 91 Jaffer Ali 500 40	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd 91½ to 95
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing 100 17½ p.ct 580 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 580 Alloart Edward Mills 1,000 90 432½ Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 800 Conta Mills 1,000 20 800 Contral India 500 35 980 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 620 D. Spinning all 620 D. Spinning all 25 660 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 685 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 685 Hingunghat Mill 500 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 685 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 40 850 Hingunghat Mill 500 40 850 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 780 Ymperial Cotton 500 20 515 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,925 James Gree ves 500 25 610 Jaffer Ali 500 25 610 Jewraz Baloo 1,000 30 780 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 785 Leopold 100 5 188	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd 91½ to 95
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Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing 100 2 335 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 580 Alloaré Edward Mills 1,000 90 432½ Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 890 Contral India 500 35 980 Contral India 500 35 980 Contral Mills 1,000 20 620 D. Spinning all 620 Dhom Mills 1,000 25 660 Empress Co all 25 660 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 685 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 635 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 40 850 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 780 Imperial Cotton 500 20 515 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,925 James Gree ves 500 25 660 Jaffer Ali 500 25 660 Jaffer Ali 500 20 515 Khandeish 1,000 30 730 Khandeish 1,000 30 730 Khandeish 1,000 30 730 Khandeish 1,000 30 730 Mahaluxmee 1,000 30 730 Mahaluxmee 1,000 50 1,925 Manockjec Petit all 525 Mazagor 250 90 60 National 1,000 60 National 1,000 60 National 1,000 40 450 Nove Great Eastern 1,000 Corriental 625 15	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd 91½ to 95
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 17½ p.ct 580 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 580 Alloaré Edward Mills 1,000 90 432½ Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 20 890 Contral India 500 35 980 Contral India 500 35 980 Contral India 500 35 980 Contral Mills 1,000 20 890 D. Spinning all 1,000 20 620 D. Spinning all 1,000 75 1,025 Empress Co all 25 660 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 635 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 850 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 20 251 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,925 James Gree ves 500 25 610 Jaffer Ali 500 40 1,115 Khandeish 1,000 30 780 Khandeish 1,000 20 750 Mahaluxmee 1,000 20 750 Mahaluxmee 1,000 20 750 Manockjee Petit all 1,255 Mazaggon 280 Morarji Goouldass 1,000 60 Natjaam 1,000 60 Natjonal 625 155 Fool 625 Parell 625 155 Fool 60 60 Prople of India 60 60 Rollian 60 60 Rollia	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	Price. S India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd 91½ to 95
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing 100 2 335 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 580 Alloaré Edward Mills 1,000 90 432½ Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 99 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)7s. 6d. Do. Deferred B. Shares	Price. S India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd 91½ to 95
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Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing 100 12 p.ct 580 Alliance Spinning 500 12 p.ct 580 Alliance Spinning 500 12 p.ct 580 Allorf Edward Mills 1,000 90 432½ Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhowningur Mills 1,000 30 500 Bhowningur Mills 1,000 20 800 Contral India 500 35 980 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 20 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,025 Empress Co all 25 660 Franjee Petit 1,000 25 635 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 635 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 850 Hingunghat Mill 500 40 850 Hingunghat Mill 500 40 850 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 780 Yumperial Cotton 500 20 515 James Gree ves 500 25 610 Jaffer All 500 40 780 James Gree ves 500 25 610 Jaffer All 500 40 780 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 780 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 20 750 Leopold 1,000 30 1,115 Khandeish 1,000 20 750 Leopold 1,000 60 780 Madras United 1,000 60 780 Malauxmee 1,000 60 780 Marigam 1,000 60 622 Manzagon 250 9 180 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 60 625 Morari Goculdass 1,000 60 60 New Great Eastern 1,000 60 60 New Great Eastern 1,000 60 60 Sassoon 1,000 60 60 Sassoon 1,000 60 60 Sassoon 1,000 60 60 Southern Mahratta 250 250 Victoria Mills 1,000 60 60 Southern Mahratta 250 250 Victoria Mills 1,000 60 60 Southern India 1,000 60 60	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 7s. 6d. Do. Deferred B. Shares £100 Bengal Mills £100 Bongal Silk Co 100 Bonded Warehouse 445 Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 Bonded Warehouse	Price. S India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd 91½ to 95
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Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing 100 12 p.ct 580 Alliance Spinning 500 12 p.ct 580 Alloart Edward Mills 1,000 90 4322 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 98 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 90 4322 Bombay United 100 20 800 Contral India 500 35 980 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 620 D. Spinning all 20 620 D. Spinning all	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	## Price. \$ India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd 91½ to 95 \$ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 104 to 104½ 4 Do. October 10, 1838 102 to 102½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to - to - 4½ Do. do. 1885 10 - 10 - 4½ 4 Do. do. 1885 103 to 105 4 Do. 1886-90 108 to 105 4 May and title, 1831 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 112 to 115 4 Do. 1895-96 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 106 to 108 ### RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 Great Indian, 4½ per cent 100 South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 5 #### to 5 Bongal and NWestern, Lm 72 to 25 Bongal Central, Lim., Shs 5 Bongal Central, Lim., Shs 5 Bongal Central, Lim., Shs 5 Do. Ann. B & I per ann (less \$) - 25 Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua, 4 p.c 114 Great I. Peuin, guar. 5 per cent. 100 Bastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 Bodhad and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c 100 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 Do. do. B. Ann. 1998 South Mahratta Gua., Ld 20 Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. 100 Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. 100 Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. 100 Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 11½ to 114 Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 11½ to 114 Do. 6 p.c. Co. 1899 all 106 to 109 Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc 100 Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc 100 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 106 to 109 Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc 100 Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc 100 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 106 to 109 Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc 100 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 106 to 109 Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc 100 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 106 to 109 Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc 100 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 106 to 109 Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc 100 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 106 to 109 Do. 5 p.c
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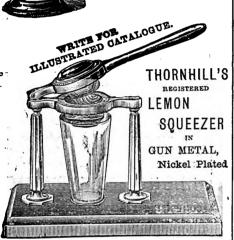
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Two 1-Bottles	••••		•••	Curry Powder.
One 1-Bottle	•••.	••••		Sauce.
One 1-Bottle	•••	•••	•••	Cayenne Pepper.
				Nepaul Pepper.

lesenca Argaunapeneeudi.

FOR ONE GUINEA. One Hamper Containing-

	Turee 2-Glass Ja	rs	•••	•••	Typarree Jam.
	One ½-Glass Jar	•••	٠	•••	Preserves.
	Two 1-lb. Tins	•••		•••	Guava Cheese.
	Three 4-Bottles	•••	•••		Chutnee.
i	One 1 _Bottle	•••	•••	•••	Curry Powder.
	One 1-Bottle				
	One Bottle			•••	Sauce.
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 30th December; from Allahabad and Madras. to the 28th December; and from Calcutta to the 27th December.

THE Viceroy's Levée on the night of the 20th December is said to have been one of the largest ever held in Calcutta. Lady Dufferin's first Drawing Room this season was also very largely attended.

THE Commander-in-Chief has arrived at Calcutta.

Sir Auckland Colvin has gone to Lucknow, where he intends to stay about six weeks.

SIE CHARLES AITCHISON was so far recovered from the effect of his recent attack of fever as to have been able to attend the Levée in Calcutta.

SIR CHARLES TURNER has taken his passage home by the steamer of the 6th January from Bombay. The labours of the Public Service Commission have come to an end, and all the members are leaving Calcutta.

THE Governor of Bombay turned the first sod of the Gondal-Porebunder Railway extension line on Dec. 29th, and in an address to the people said the Viceroy authorised him to say that hereafter Gondal will rank as a first-class State, and that the Thakore will have a salute of 11 guns.

THE proceedings of the National Congress commenced at Madras on December 27th. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee was appointed chairman. In the course of his inaugural address he referred to the attitude of the Mahomedans, and urged that educated Natives should be the leaders of public opinion in India.

It is reported from Nepal that the relatives of Ranbir Jung, with a force of four thousand men, have attacked and seized Jaileswan and Kutcherry.

KANDAHAR news states that all the Ameer's spare troops in Southern Afghanistan have been ordered up to the Ghazni district, but the object of the movement is not

THE Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has submitted a memorial to Government on the Mint question. It considers that little, if any, saving could be effected by the abolition of the Calcutta Mint, and urges that it is doubtful whether the Bombay Mint as at present constituted would be able to supply the whole country with coined rupees.

THE accounts of cholera from Poona are of a serious character. The visitation is said to be peculiarly virulent, and in some localities 70 per cent. of the attacked have succumbed.

Mr. Petre, First Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, Indore, goes home in February, and will be succeeded by Mr. Fitzgerald, formerly First Assistant to the Resident of Hyderabad.

BILKIS JAHAN, the favourite granddaughter of her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, died on Dec. 23.

THE Government of India has declined to assent to the proposal of the Eastern Bengal Railway to construct a branch line to the Petroleum Depôt at Budge-Budge. The Calcutta Port Trnst has asked that the matter may be reconsidered.

It is stated that the railway-station being built by the Russians at Bokhara will be completed in six months.

A PARTY of Tribal Maliks from the Kyber will probably visit Calcutta before long.

A DUEL has been fought in the Khan of Khelat's camp near Sibi between members of two families between whom some feud existed.

News from Burma states that the expedition to the Southern Shans has reached Mokmoi.

THE expedition to the Chins under Captain Raikes has reached Kalaimyo. A reconnaissance will be made from Kalaimyo to Chittagong.

Affairs generally in Burma are reported as being fairly quiet, although a few minor dacoities have occurred.

In Meiktala some twenty dacoits with twelve guns have surrendered during the week.

THE HON. Mr. Scorell, being unable to visit Rangoon as he intended, the Burma Courts Bill will probably stand over for some time.

An archeological department has been established at Mysore for a period of three years certain under Mr. Lewis Rice, Education Secretary.

THE pearl fishery operations at Silavatturnai in Coylon commence on or about February 15.

THE exceptional honour of a salute of uine guns in-British territory has been granted to Raja Sir Gunpat-Rao Khudkey, K.C.S.I., president of the Gwalior Council of Regency, in recognition of his energetic and wise administration of the Gwalior State.

THE work of constructing a railway between Hirokh and Kotal has been taken in hand, and is being proceeded. with rapidly.

Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, of the Bengal Civil Service, has committed suicide by blowing his brains out.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD'S Myall King has won the Viceroy's cup at the Calcutta races.

A verdict of wilful murder has been returned by the coroner's jury against a Pathan in connection with the death of a Mahomedan woman whose body was found in a box at Parel.

An Archæological Department has been established in Mysore.

It is proposed to make over the Bangalore Fort to the

Mysore State.

The sittings of the National Congress in Madras commenced on the 27th December.

Mr. Dosahboy France, C.S.I., retired from his post of Second Presidency Magistrate on the 1st January.

OBITUARY .-- Nawab Sir Ikbal-ud-Dowla, of the Oudh family; Bilkis Jahan, the favourite granddaughter of the Begum of Bhopal.

From reports published in the Ceylon papers it appears that Captain Donnan, the Superintendent of the Pearl Fisheries, has found that there are about 160,000,000 oysters on the Cheval Par, though of this number some sixty millions are too young for fishing next season. The sample oysters washed from this lot were valued at only Rs. 650 per thousand, but those from other parts of the bank were valued at an average of Rs. 17 per thousand. Captain Donnan has discovered a new bed of oysters: it contains some 30 million oysters about three years old, and is situated on the Mulluvarulu Par, off Dutch Bay. The west side of Cheval par and the east side of the Periya Par are also covered with oysters three months old. Captain Donnan wishes to commence the next fishing in February. February.

NOTES.

THE news from India to-day continues to be of the same quiet, uneventful nature which we have lately been recording. What the *Times* correspondent has wired will be found in another column; it is little better than what is the same of the same o is known to journalists as "padding," but the papers to hand by the Overland Mail do not help us to much better The chief intelligence seems to be that there is nothing particular to record.

THE so-called National Congress at Madras promises to end, as it began, in talk. No definite action is likely to follow. A foolish fear seems to have existed in some quarters that a number of Mahomedan Delegates would be present, and that some serious questions regarding our relations with our Indian Mussulmans would be discussed —the Hindus fanning, if they could, any flames of sedition which might possibly be kindled. But nothing of the kind has occurred. The Mahomedans of India wisely determine not to make common cause for evil purposes with the locuscious but non-fighting Babús. The foldetermine not to make common cause for evil purposes with the loquacious but non-fighting Babús. The followers of the Prophet may have ugly ways of advancing their tenets or aspirations, but at all events they have the courage of their opinions. They are not, we are glad to say, on the side of the Babú. Whether they have accepted Sir Lepel Griffin's "injudicious" advice we know not, but it is very satisfactory to know that they have not disregarded it.

SIR LEPEL is expected in England in April next, and he is young enough still to make a great future for himself here. No Indian official has been more misunderstood (by those who did not know him) than he has been. His habit of answering fools according to their folly, or not answering them at all, although based on the recommendation of King Solomon, has perhaps not contributed to his popularity amongst that class of which Carlyle says the majority of mankind are composed, but this will not hamper him in England when he is free from the trammels of officialism. Those who know him know the strength which is in him, and are convinced that he will make an honeurable mark in the history of these times if life be spared him.

THE appointment of Sir Alfred Lyall to the India Council, in succession to Sir Robert Montgomery, will meet with general approval throughout India, even in circles where Sir Alfred was not popular. Those circles need not be taken into much consideration, for they were composed chiefly of those to whom Carlyle's remark refers. Sir Alfred Lyall is a strong man—with the courage of his convictions, and possessing the skill and determination of being able to hold his own in spite of contending elements. His presence in the India Council Chamber means not only new blood, but new, strong blood into a body which will be none the worse for the infusion.

Some of our contemporaries are wondering why Mr. Edwin Arnold should have been knighted, and Mr. Levi Lawson remain untitled. We think that Mr. Lawson has considerable political claims which his party ought to recognise, but the honour bestowed on Mr. Edwin Arnold is out of the sphere of politics, and one which must be approved of by all scholars, and by all Anglo-Indians. His name is a household word throughout India, for no Englishman has done more to bring the Natives of that country—their joys and sorrows—the story of their lives, great or humble—into sympathy with English readers than he has. Whatever Oriental topic he has touched he than ne has. Whatever Oriental topic he has touched he has not only adorned with his poetic genius, but he has given to it a warmth and geniality which appeal direct to the heart.

PHIL ROBINSON, in referring to the man, says of him: "He is a statesman, a scholar, and a poet, and has deserved well not only of Britain, but of India. Yet, oddly enough, well known as 'the Light of Asia' is, how many

know him by sight? He has never been photographed. Here is a chance for the speculative itinerant with his instantaneous' process. I once saw a war artist take a snap with his camera at an Arab as he came by full swing, and the desert man dropped incontinently off his camel, thinking he must be at least shot dead by such a murderous weapon. If any one tries it on with Sir Edwin Arnold the sombrero will come down with a sudden slouch, and all the photographer will get will be a fine three-quarter view of an umbrageous soft black felt hat.'

THE Pioneer says that in connection with the recent Punjab University scandals a formal Commission of Inquiry under the statute is being issued to examine into the charges against Mr. F. Larpent, the late Registrar. The President will be a judicial officer selected from the North-West Provinces, and the other members probably a senior officer of the enrolled list of the Financial Department and a Punjab officer of standing. The Commission will report to the Government of India.

SIXTY-THREE vessels passed through the Suez Canal in November with the aid of the electric light. The P. and O. Company's Massilia made the quickest passage of all -namely, in 16 hours 24 minutes, of which $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours were in the night. Since then, however, on Dec. 12, the Russian merchantman Moskwa has made the quickest passage ever known—in 14½ hours, chiefly by night. The Bitter lakes were passed at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, the speed in the rest of the Canal being limited for all vessels to six miles an hour.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Telegraph.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

INDIA.

Calcutta, Jan. 15.

A lecture which has been delivered by Sir Syed Ahmed before a large and influential assembly of Mohamedans at Lucknow is attracting much attention. The high authority of the lecturer, who is an ex-member of the Supreme Legislative Council, founder of the Mahomedan College at Allyghur, and one of the most widely known and respected leaders of the Mussulman community, would of itself give great importance to any public utterance of his, while the vigour, eloquence, and bold tone of the speech combine to make it one of the most remarkable political discourses ever delivered by a Native of India. The object of the lecture was to explain the attitude which the Mahomedan community ought to adopt with regard to the political movements of the time, and what action it should take with regard to the political agitation which has lately grown up in India. The lecturer began by saying it was no business of the subjects of the Empire to interfere with its foreign policy. That should be left to the Government, and subjects should concern themselves only with internal policy. Now, how did the Government deal with such matters? It had constituted Legislative Councils, for which it selected experienced officials and gentlemen whose high social position made them worthy of a seat. Some people might ask why these latter should be chosen for social position rather than for ability. He would reply that this method of selection was necessary at present. The landed gentry of India unfortunately did not now possess trained ability; and would the Indian aristocracy like to have a man of low caste or insignificant origin in authority over them? Nobody would like it. Then, again, he knew from his own experience that no law was passed without full inquiry by a committee, and without every opportunity being given for an ample expression of public opinion. Could it then be said that the people had no share in making the laws? The first duty of the Government, he conceived, was to make Her Majesty's Empire so firm CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

Natives of India knew nothing as to the social position of those sent to govern them. Moreover, Great Britain was one nation, while it was absurd to describe India as such.

"Think for a moment what would result if all appointments were given by competitive examination. Over all races—not

were given by competitive examination. Over all races—not only over Mahomedans, but over Rajahs of high position and brave Rajpoots, who have not forgotten the swords of their ancestors, would be placed as ruler a Bengalee, who at the sight of a table-knife would crawl under a chair. There would be no part of the country where we should see at the tables of justice and authority any faces but those of Bengalees.

"I am delighted to see the Bengalees making progress; but the question is, what would be the result of their rule on the administration of the country? Do you think that Rajpoes and fiery Pathans would remain placed under Bengalees? Therefore, if any of you, men of position, gentlemen, men of the middle class, or of noble family, to whom God has given sentiments of honour, if you accept that the country should the middle class, or of noble family, to whom God has given sentiments of honour, if you accept that the country should groan under a Bengalee yoke and the people lick Bengalee shoes, then in God's name jump into the train and be off to Madras? But if you think the prosperity and honour of the country would be ruined, then brothers sit in your houses and bring your wants to the notice of the Government in a calm and courteous manner."

The lecturer then considered the demand of the congress that the people should be allowed to elect a portion of the Legislative Councils, and show that no practicable plan could Legislative Councils, and show that no practicable plan could be devised for securing an adequate representation of the Mahomedan and warlike up-country races. Everybody, he went on, knew that the agitation of the Bengalees was not an agitation of the whole of India; but, even if it were so, the Government was still strong enough to suppress it. It was not strange if the Government entertained some suspicions of the Mahomedan community that not strange if the Government entertained some suspicions of the Mahomedan community—that community which had ruled India for a hundred years, and which was of the blood of those who had made Asia and Europe to tremble. Therefore their course of action should be such as to convince the Government of the wrongness of any suspicions regarding them. If any such existed, they should conduct themselves in a calm and straightforward manner, and cultivate mutual affection.

affection.

He thought the Government had made a mistake in not allowing the Hindostanees to become volunteers and in not giving them commissions in the army, but he laughed at such complaints when coming from the unwarlike Bengalees. He believed, however, that the time was coming when Mahomedans would appear in glittering uniforms as colonels or majors, but they must wait patiently till the Government saw fit to make this concession. Meanwhile they must be careful to give no cause for suspicion of disloyalty to British rule in India, which was still comparatively recent; and the British Government was not to be blamed if it still felt some hesitation in trusting the people. The Government had already tion in trusting the people. The Government had already shown a great desire to admit Natives to civil employment, but had not always been wise in the manner of doing it.

The speaker, had, he said, been a member of Council when Lord Ripon's Local Self-Government Measures were brought forward.

forward. Now Lord Ripon had a very good heart and a kind disposition, but a weak hand and Radical ideas, and the result of his measures was that in no town were the Hindoos and Mahomedans equal, and there were few places where the latter had any chance of being elected to the local boards. Sir Syed concluded his address by urging his hearers to turn their attention to higher education. Till their nation could produce highly-educated men it must remain degraded. He was a man of over 20 years and although he could not sweet to see the of over 70 years, and although he could not expect to see the Mahomedan community attain prosperity he hoped for it, and he doubted not that it would be ultimately attained, if only they followed his advice.

The Maharajan of Mysore, after a few days' visit to Calcutta, left on Tuesday. During his stay he expressed to the Viceroy a desire to place his whole military resources at the disposal a desire to place his whole military resources at the disposal of the Government. Lord Dufferin, at the parting interview, conveyed Her Majesty's thanks for this offer. The Rajah of Kuppertolla arrived here some days ago, and is still here. Several of the Khyber chiefs reached here on Monday, under the charge of Major Warburton, and are now busily engaged in visiting the sights of the capital. They are said to have expressed particular surprise at the long stretch of railway from Peshawur to Calcutta, but they will be still more amazed on their inspection of the flagship Bacchante, now lying in this port. Another distinguished visitor is Sirdar Aflal-ul-Mulk, second son of the Ruler of Chitral, who arrived on Tuesday. The Governor of Bombay has also paid a short visit to the

The Governor of Bombay has also paid a short visit to the Viceroy, and left on Friday.

The third annual meeting of Lady Dufferin's Association will be held on February 8, when steps will be taken to have the association incorporated.

It is believed that the Viceroy will visit Cashmere in the

SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15. The affairs of the little State of Sikkim appear to have tered a more acute phase. The Rajah has at last returned The affairs of the little State of Sikkim appear to have entered a more acute phase. The Rajah has at last returned from Tibet to his capital, Tumlong, but is said to be still completely in the hands of Tibetan advisers, and to have held no communication with the Indian Government since his return. Rumours are current that a British force is about to be sent to occupy the country. These are not confirmed, and the Government is very mysterious regarding its intentions; but there is no doubt that the situation is critical, and it is not unlikely that the insolence of the Tibetans who have accompanied the Rajah or some rash action on his past, may bring panied the Rajah, or some rash action on his past, may bring matters to a speedy issue.

NEPAUL.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

The news from Nepaul seems to indicate that the cause of Runbir Jung is hopelessly lost. His very whereabouts is still unknown. Mr. Girdlestone, the British Resident, is now in Calcutta conferring with the Government. Owing to ill-health he will not return to his post, and will be succeeded by Colonal Present. Colonel Peacock.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

SANITARY NEGLECT OF INDIA. (Times of India.)

(Times of India.)

In a sanitary report regarding Rajpootana we come across a typical example of how an epidemic of cholera is brought about in India. A great fair is held annually in November in the town of Pushkur, which is situated about six miles to the north-west of Ajmere, and has a population of about 4,000, almost all of whom are Brahmins. The houses are built on the borders of a sacred lake, which, when full, covers an area of about half a square mile. The lake contains no spring, but is dependent solely on the rains for its water; and it has no outlet, though a considerable amount of percolation takes places into the sandy soil. The Pushkur fair was duly held last year, the number of visitors attending it being variously estimated at from 125,000 to 200,000. Owing to scanty rainfall, the water in the holy tank was unusually low. Despite this fact, however, the vast majority of the pilgrims, as a religious duty, bathed in and drank the water of the tank, which, it is needless to say, soon became exceedingly foul. A prompt outbreak of cholera was the natural result. The disease first showed itself amongst the visitors staying in the prompt outbreak of cholera was the natural result. The disease first showed itself amongst the visitors staying in the densely-packed town, then it appeared amongst the pilgrims in the vicinity, the permanent residents in the town being the last to suffer. The fair was abruptly broken up, and the assembled multitude fied by road and rail. They all carried the scourge with them in every direction, and the disease soon became general in nearly all the surrounding districts. This epidemic lasted just one month, from the 9th of November to the 10th of December, and carried off something like 1,000 persons, the registered mortality at the town of Pushkur itself being only 135. The whole story is a most suggestive one, and throws a strong light on the sublime most suggestive one, and throws a strong light on the sublime indifference manifested by the village population of India in regard to the most simple and elementary laws of sanitation. They come together in thousands, deliberately pollute to an unspeakable degree of foulness the water which they have to drink and cook with, and then, when the cholera scourge inevitably makes its appearance in their midst, they hastily decamp and spread the disease broadcast over the land. When people act so ignorantly and recklessly, the wonder is not that cholera has so many victims in India, but so few. The Pushkur incident points to the necessity for some firm and drastic preventive measures on the part of the Government. It perhaps would not be going too far to absolutely prohibit the holding of fairs at any place where the water supply for all purposes depends on a single tank. Unless a place has at least two tanks in its immediate vicinity, one of which can be reserved for drinking and cooking purposes, while the other may be given up to bathers, and for the washing of clothes, it should not be allowed to be compared to the compared t not be allowed to become a centre for dense crowds of people to mass together. Failing action on the lines we suggest being taken by Government, cholera is bound to continue to be the all but invariable concomitant of Indian fairs.

INDIAN TEA IN AFGHANISTAN. (Times of India.)

In writing on the subject of the Russian advance across Central Asia we have frequently laid stress on the economic side of the question, and have pointed out that the absorption of fresh territory by the Muscovite invariably means the establishment of a cordon of prohibitive dues to keep out

articles of Indian and English manufacture. An apt illustration of this is afforded by the trade in Indian tea through. Afghanistan, which during the past year or two has, from a condition of fair prosperity, been literally killed off. It will surprise most people to learn that one maund of Indian tea, that is 80lbs., after passing through Afghanistan and reaching the Russian boundary line has to pay a duty of Rs.38 before it is allowed to enter the Czar's territories. When carriage expenses and the duty levied by Afghanistan come to be added to this, heavy impost, we find that without reckoning the freight to Peshawur, the total charges on 80lbs. of Indian tea before it reaches Bokhara amount to the astounding sum of Rs.82 annas 4. It is clear that no department of trade could hold its own in the face of such crushing imposts. While the Russian customs duty is the heaviest item, the taxes levied by the Ameer are also preposterous. Rs.38 per maund are exacted on arrival at Cabul, and a further sum of Rs.16 on despatch from the Afghan capital. There are other charges amounting to Rs. 7 before the tea reaches Bokharan territory, and then superadded to all this is the Russian extortion of Rs. 38. With the Russian tariff we have of course no power to deal. But surely something might be done by the Indian Government to induce the Ameer to grant more reasonable terms. Abdul Rahman throughout his whole career has shown himself wonderfully keen to the main charge, and it would not be difficult to convince him that a small and precarious trade with all the life crushed out of it by heavy taxation is incomparably less remunerative than a large volume of commerce burdened only by moderate imposts. At present the trade in Indian tea with Central Asia has dwindled down to practical nothingness; the lightening of the Afghan charges would at least help to revive it. We trust, therefore, that the complaints, and well-founded complaints, now being put forward in the Press by struggling Indian tea planters will move the Governme

FURLOUGH FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. (Pioneer.)

Some two or three years ago we wrote very strongly upon the question of furlough being granted to non-commissioned officers in the British Army, who might earn it by exemplary conduct; and we are glad to see that under recent orders action has been taken in the direction then indicated. It is universally admitted that the efficiency of our short-service army must depend to a very great extent indeed upon the non-commissioned officers, and everything that can be done to make these men satisfied with their lot and equal to discharging their duties should be carried out in the most generous spirit. No one would attempt to deny that furlough in England will tend to make service in India extremely popular, as the non-commissioned officer will not grow despondent at the prospect of fifteen or sixteen years' soldiering away from home; but even the new rules which guide the grant of furlough are so framed that they bear hardly upon deserving men. Under this ruling a man who has served ten years at home may, after two years in India, claim to be granted the privilege, whereas another who may have come out after two years' service at home will have to serve ten years in India before he is eligible for furlough. This is an anomaly which amounts practically to the infliction of injustice upon a large number of non-commissioned officers, and it would be well if the attention of the military authorities were at once directed to it. Six or seven years of service in India should entitle men who have extended their service and are willing to re-engage for twenty-one years, to this privilege of six months' furlough. We are convinced that if this change were made the Army would be saved the loss of many of its very best non-commissioned officers, who take their discharge through being home side.

DECORATIONS AND THE PUBLIC SERVICES. (Pioneer.)

One of the most curious facts in connection with the superior Services in this country is the almost complete silence in which they have hitherto worked, and the systematic want of recognition which has attended services of which the nation has good reason to be proud. The Mutiny was the one and only event which has brought the personality of our Civil Officers at all prominently before the English people. Excepting the heroes of those stirring times it is doubtful if even the most limited home public know anything of the many eminent men who have served in this part of India during the last fifty years. Who beyond a limited official circle could give any

personal account of the men who are responsible for the enormous administrative progress of the last thirty years?—the officers who have carried out the vast series of Revenue Settlements now expiring; who have covered the country with a network of railways and canals, telegraphs and post offices; who have reorganised the jails and police, and brought education and medical relief within the reach of millions. Then there are the men who have established elaborate systems of revenue and criminal administration; the Commissioners who have been and still are responsible each for the maintenance of the peace among five or six millions of proud Rajputs or turbulent Cujars; and, last but not least, scores of district officers who almost single-handed control thriving jurisdictions, collect an enormous revenue, govern great cities, repress crime, nurse important Municipalities until they can walk by themselves, and bear on their overladen shoulders the fate of a teeming population. As matters now stand, it is hardly possible that the intelligent foreign critic can fail to be struck by the contrast between the treatment which some minor official at Hong Kong or Mauritius receives from the Department he serves, as compared with the way in which the State treats its servants here, and he will not fail to suspect that there must be something in the work done by the Services in this country which debars them from the recognition and respect which officers of a similar grade meet with elsewhere. Further, in practically debarring them from the honours of all kinds the State loses a very simple and effective means of extending the prestige of its officers among a native population which is by tradition acutely sensible of the value of such distinction. It is clear, that a wise Government will regard as one of its most incumbent duties the introduction of any measure which will tend to increase the dignity of its higher officers.

THE TELEGRAPH IN UPPER BURMA. (Pioneer.)

The work of the Telegraph Department in Upper Burnea during the past two years has been of a kind to severely tax the energies of the officers employed, but the success gained shows how efficiently they have carried on the construction and maintenance of the lines. The principal stations are now well served, and branch lines have been made to various points of importance. The extension from Mandalay to Bhamo was quickly carried out last cold weather, and thus the most northern military post, only a few short marches from the Chinese border, is in actual communication with India. The Irrawaddy is twice crossed by cables on this section, but hereafter the stream will be spanned by the wire where the channel narrows. At present all messages to and from Burma have to follow the circuitous route vid Arakan and Chittagong; but in a few months a new line will be completed from the Nampur direction. At the opening of the war in 1885 the telegraph reached only so far as Lakhipur on the Cachar frontier, but it has since been extended eastwards through Manipur, and by this time it has nearly reached Tammu. Thence the new line will run to Kendat and southwards down the banks of the Chindwin to Ahlon, where an office has been open for a considerable time past. Two parties are at work in the Cindwin Valley, and ample material has been stored ready for use. A cable will be laid across the Irrawaddy, from Sagain to Ava, and eventually Mandalay will be placed in direct commuication with India by this Chindwin-Manipur line. This will serve to relieve the heavy traffic which now passes over the wires from Calcutta, via Arakan, to Burma. Among the miscellaneous stores captured at Mandalay were several telegraph cables which Thebaw had obtained from Europe, and these are found to be quite good enough for the short distances that have to be dealt with. As we noticed some months ago the Chinese are pushing their telegraphs westwards, and eventually an overland line from India by way of Bhamo and Manipur is likely to be established. I

NATIVES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE. (Times of India.)

Every effort is being put forth to employ Natives on the East Indian line, and this company's staff of Native drivers and shunters numbered on December 31 of last year 219. These men are employed in working goods and ballast trains on the main line, as well as mail and mixed trains on the branch lines. The pay of Native drivers on the branch lines is Rs. 21 per month, and on the main line Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30 per

month. The pay of Native shunters is from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 per month. Through employing this class of men the company calculates that from April, 1875, to December, 1886, a saving of over 46½ lakhs of rupees has been effected. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway there was an increase during 1886. of eleven Native drivers and seven Native shunters. Of these only two can read and write English fairly well, and three others can read the timing on their line-clear messages. The district locomotive superintendent reports that the men have an inadequate knowledge of locomotives and are heavy in their consumption of coal. It is also stated that he was the state of t the class employed are slow in qualifying themselves for the post of drivers, though every encouragement is given them. After a training several of the firemen have proved themselves competent as shunters, and do their work fairly well in that capacity. Owing to the opening out of new lines there is at present a great scarcity of good Native drivers, and whenever competent men offer themselves they are always engaged. In the case of the Southern Mahratta Railway no system of training Native drivers and shunters has yet been adopted, but In the case of the Southern Mahratta Railway no system of training Native drivers and shunters has yet been adopted, but the locomotive superintendent proposes shortly to submit a scheme for the establishment of schools at the principal locomotive stations. In forwarding his return for 1886 the Agent observes:—"It is to Eurasians that the company must chiefly look for the present for strengthening the running staff." With regard to the Native drivers and shunters employed on this railway it is reported that all the drivers and four of the shunters are able to read and write English. The pay of the drivers ranges from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 and that of shunters from shunters are able to read and write English. The pay of the drivers ranges from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3, and that of shunters from annas 9 to Re. 1 per diem. On the North-Western Railway the Native drivers and firemen form 76 per cent. of the running staff, and are well spoken of by the locomotive superintendent. The following sentences from a report by the locomotive superintendent of the Burma Railway are significant. "Each year," he writes, "I find, on the whole, that the working of the traffic by Natives is far more satisfactory than by Europeans. This fact may be the result of our arrangements. Europeans. This fact may be the result of our arrangements here to keep half the number of drivers required Europeans, and the other half Natives, but whether this is so or not it is quite clear that the present arrangement is economical in every respect, and the amount of work saved in the absence of notices that the tentile department is very great. We of petty reports by the traffic department is very great. or petry reports by the trained department is very great. We have had no cases of insobriety among the Natives, but I regret to say we have had to dismiss the eight new men (Europeans) who were appointed at the beginning of the busy season of 1886 for drunkenness." "In conclusion," says the same report, "it will be seen from the foregoing that, on the whole, the experiment of increasing the mechanical staff of this line by training Nations as agains men has been successful this line by training Natives as engine-men has been successful in every way, and it has also been the means of making the European establishment much more careful and less troublesome.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES IN INDIA.

(Englishman.)

The amount of capital invested in Joint-Stock Companies in this country is much larger than many persons might imagine. At the end of 1886-87 there were no fewer than 886 Companies, possessing a nominal capital aggregating 2,913 lakhs, and an actual paid-up capital of 2,138 lakhs. As regards the working of the Companies during the year 45 increased their capital by 28 lakhs, and 64 Companies, with a paid-up capital of nearly nine lakhs, ceased to work. The number of new Companies registered during the year were 158, with a nominal capital of 193 lakhs. Out of the total capital Bengal heads the list with 968 lakhs, Bombay follows with 872 lakhs, and Madras comes third, with 144 lakhs; so that these three represent about 92\frac{3}{2} of the whole invested capital. The Companies in which the money is chiefly invested are banking, loan, and insurance Companies, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 3,23,94,324. Trading Companies, which include merchants and traders, navigation, railways and tramways, co-operative associations, and shipping, landing, and warehousing Companies, have a paid-up capital of Rs. 3,16,24,027. Under the heading of Mills and Presses, there are 53 cotton mills, 10 jute mills, 38 mills for cotton. Jute, wool, hemp, &c., 60 for the cotton and jute screws and presses, and 29 other mills and presses, the total paid-up capital being Rs. 9,10,68,956. Under the heading of tea and other planting Companies there are no less than 131 for tea, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 3,52,48,432, while coffee and cinchona represent a capital of Rs. 3,52,48,432, while coffee and cinchona represent a capital of Rs. 3,52,48,432, while coffee and cinchona represent is represented by 12 Companies, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 98,47,314. Ice manufacture is represented by 12 Companies, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 12,00,000, and thirteen miscellaneous Companies, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 12,00,000, and thirteen miscellaneous Companies, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 77,64,020. As may be seen, the

largest part of the capital is invested in mills and presses where Bombay heads the list, with 619 lakhs, chiefly for cotton or pressing cotton, where Bengal comes next with 196

cotton or pressing cotton, while Bengal comes next with 198 lakhs, chiefly invested in jute mills and presses.

As regards the capital of the tea and other plantations, no less than 343 lakhs are credited to Bengal. In Banking and Loan Companies Bengal also heads the list with 174 lakhs, Madras coming next with 77 lakhs. The trading Companies are nearly equally divided between Bombay and Bengal, the former having 147 lakhs and the latter 141 lakhs invested in these Companies. Bengal again heads the list in the mining and quarrying Companies with 78 lakhs, only 10 lakhs being invested in the much-talked-of gold mining Companies in Madras. The ice-making Companies are chiefly confined to Bengal and Bombay, while the breweries are all in the Panjab and the North-West Provinces and Oudh. There has been a steady increase since 1882-83 in the number of Companies of all descriptions, with the exception of jute mills, breweries, and miscellaneous Companies, the figures being 547 Companies in 1882-83, and 886 in 1886-87. In addition to these there are, however, a considerable number of Companies limited by guarantes, but the figures with regard to these are not very reliable. From the figures, however, it appears that at the end of 1885-86 there were 334 such Companies, almost all in the Madras Presidency, being mostly of the nature of associations for mutual assistance of a companies, almost all in the Madras Presidency, being mostly of the nature of associations for mutual assistance of a companies is shown by the fact that last year no less than 178 ceased to exist, but 43 new Companies were started, which made a total of 198 at the end of the year. The Registration Department returns a small profit to Government, for while the expenditure was only Rs. 3,789, the receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 35,463.

THE SIAMESE RAILWAY CRAZE. (Bombay Gazette.)

It is useful to bear in mind that those who "insist" on the Government of India giving a guarantee of £5,000,000 to build a railway through Siam to the hills of Yunnan in order to bring the Chinese trade to Moulmein, are the very people who in 1885 pressed for the annexation of Burma in order to open up the Chinese markets to British commerce. The Times, quoting with approval Mr. Colquhoun's declaration made at that time to the London Chamber of Commerce that a railway to China would open up markets and pay largely, improved the occasion as follows:—"King Theebaw's kingdom, under present conditions, stands in the way of the completion of the great project of an Indo-Chinese railway, for which Mr. Colquhoun and his able colleague, Mr. Holt Hallett, have furnished the preliminary surveys. It appears that if this obstacle could be removed the Government of India would have no difficulty in coming to an It is useful to bear in mind that those who "insist" on the Government of India would have no difficulty in coming to an arrangement with Siam and with Chiua." Now that the obstacle standing in the way of the great project of an Indo-Chinese railway has been got rid of by the acquisition of Burma at the cost of a heavy addition to the financial and military burdens of the Government of India it is cheer fully admitted that the great of China does not lie in military burdens of the Government of India it is cheerfully admitted that the gate of China does not lie in that direction at all, but it is to be found at the further end of a railway seven hundred miles long, starting at Moulmein and carried for the greater part of its length through the dominions of the King of Siam. We have adduced from the voluminous report, published in furtherance of the scheme, that Siam is in a state of barbarism, with oppression in every town and village, and unchequed piracy on the rivers, the King being powerless to control a rapacious aristogracy which sets being powerless to control a rapacious aristocracy which sets him at defiance. The idea is, that once the railway is made the King will be able to get the upper hand of his rebellious chiefs and establish order and good government. Obviously the process should be reversed; order and good government must precede the introduction of capital and the construction of a railway. Once the "inexhaustible energies of human cupidity" are aroused in the interest of this Siamese outcome of the are aroused in the interest of this Siamese outcome of the Burmese adventure, the necessity of establishing on a firm basis the authority of the King of Siam will become a theme for much persuasive eloquence. We shall then find ourselves in considerable danger of being led farther afield in search of those "boundless possibilities," of which we heard so much when India was asked to occupy Burma as the portico to China. The absolute certainty that a railway to Ssu-mao, on the con fines of Yunnan, would not tap the trade of China, any more than a railway to Snowdon would tap the trade of the Thames, will not weigh for an instant in the balance once the London than a railway to Snowdon would tap the trade of the Thaines, will not weigh for an instant in the balance once the London Press echoes the cry for "More Markets" raised by the Chambers of Commerce of the metropolis and the provinces. This potential result of Mr. Colquhoun's second and more recent campaign at home cannot be treated lightly. What happened two years ago in the case of the great project of the Indo-Chinese railway through Burma may easily cooperat any moment in the case of the projected raileasily occur at any moment in the case of the projected rail-way through Siam. The Government of India will have itself

to thank if its hand be once again forced in this fashion. When Mr. Colquhoun was advocating throughout England his scheme for a railway through Siam, which is to be guaranteed out of the Indian revenue, he was, as he still is, a Commissioner in Burma and a Government servant, drawing Government pay. Undoubtedly his official capacity has lent a quasi official weight to his advocacy of the line, and his confident affirmation that it will tap Chinese trade and be a remunerative investment of private capital—if guaranteed by State resources. The Government of India has the best means of testing the statements put about with so much enthusiasm and such undoubting faith by one of its own servants. Does it accept them as strictly and literally correct? If so, why are they not put before the world in the regular form, on the authority of the Government? If not, why does the Government allow one of its own servants to preach a policy of railway extension beyond the frontier, in which it does not itself believe? We do not suppose for a moment that the Government approves of the propaganda, bur the public at home may be easily led to infer that it does.

KILLING WITH KINDNESS. (Civil and Military Gazette.)

In the Punjab we have such a list of authorised holidays, Christian, Hindu, and Mahomedan, local fairs, feasts, and Saints' days, with a dozen last Saturdays and fifty-two Sundays, that school and office work are but as occasional lagoons in archipelagoes of leisure. And, in addition to ordained holidays, it is an accepted custom of the country that each man or boy shall absent himself for periods varying from a couple of days to a month, on various pretexts of a domestic, social, or religious nature. Like the man in the Scriptures, your subordinate has married a wife or bought five yoke of oxen, or a piece of ground. The Papal Non Possumus is not more final and decisive, nor accepted with more respect. We are accustomed to hear the indulgence, with which Native clerks, workmen, and schoolboys are treated in this matter, spoken of as mihrbani, or kindness; but there is serious reason for the belief that the desultory habits induced by excessive holiday-making and slack attention to work in hand are among the greatest hindrances to progress with which this Province has to contend; and that their encouragement, so far from being a kindness, is one of the most cruel injuries that can be inflicted on the people. The easy and, if truth must be told, demoralising terms on which a modicum of education can be had, keeps up an endless supply of candidates for employment, the majority of whom would be far better off at the ploughtail or in the shop. Employers of labour complained, and not without reason, that the exceeding ease and slackness of rulein Government offices not only withdraws a disproportionate number of men from trade and industry, but has created a false ideal of work. They say that the habit of keeping holidays and of absence on personal affairs is the most serious hindrance with which workshops have to contend, preventing the execution of contracts and the attainment of a high degree of skill. It has not yet occurred to the Punjab workman that time has any value, nor, while the Government publishes such

THE MOSQUITO. (Times of India.)

Few of us have the heart of grace to say a single good word for the mosquito. The tiny creature is perhaps the greatest torment of everyday Indian life, and we think of it only as a pugnacious and bloodthirsty little wretch, against whom war to the death has to be ceaselessly waged by day and by night. However, we may take it for certain that in the wonderful chain of nature the mosquito has its uses, though our appreciation of these can hardly be expected to be so lively as our disapproval of its evil propensities. Moreover, while the vices of the mosquito appeal to our feelings in a very obtrusive and disagreeable manner its virtues require for their discovery the research of the microscope and the patient observation of the naturalist. At a recent meeting of the Madras Auxiliary Branch of the Asiatic Society a most interesting paper was read, collating a number of facts in regard to the uses, so little known, of the mosquito. The question naturally suggests itself, Why should the creature mar its extremely good record as a larva by becoming a flying insect, and a very vicious one to boot, even for the limited period of three days? The gentleman who read the paper at Madras has certainly failed to prove to us the uses of the mosquito in the form in which it is known to us. The suggestion put forward by an English doctor resident in China that the mosquito extracts minute threadworms which exist in the human body (sixteen of these having been detected by aid of the microscope in the body of one mosquito) requires further proof. The fact that the male mosquito

does not bite, or at least is never caught in flagrante delicto, and that the female only pays us her delicate attentions, may be flattering to our vanity, but is hardly consolatory for the pain inflicted. We are willing to forgive the ladies many things, but when it comes to biting the limit of our clemency is surely reached. Nor does the circumstance that the mosquito is a most beautiful thing under the miscroscope adequately atone for its viciousness. If enthusiastic microscopists can work up a glow of pleasurable excitement over the many thousand times multiplied form of the insect, they should in fairness take all the bites. It is also suggested that mosquitos are most useful as food for fishes. Doubtless in due course the fishes become food for human beings, but this ingenious chain of reasoning will hardly convince the human beings that it is eminently just and fair that they should be food for the mosquitos. On the whole the usefulness of mosquitos cannot be said to have been yet proved, or at least discovered. If nature intended intended them for water filters, it should have stopped there, and not given the creatures wings and stings. We are afraid no firm of filter-makers would successfully push their wares if the use of the appliances was attended with so much physical pain and mental irritation as the bloodthirsty little mosquito sets itself out to inflict in the closing three days of its month's existence.

BENGAL.

RAJA DURGA CHURN LAW, Bahadur, C.I.E., has made the munificent gift of Rs. 10,000 to the Calcutta District Charit able Society. Of this sum 1,000 is for the Leper Asylum The balance is to be invested, and the interest to be spent on the relief of the poor of the city. The Raja has also given Rs. 5,000 to the funds of the Mayo Hospital.

THE cultivation of cinchona as a private enterprise is extending in the Darjiling district in a highly satisfactory manner. There are now four private plantations there, possessing between them 2,098,580 plants, or nearly half as many as the Government plantation. The gross yield of the former in 1886-87 was 30,000lbs. of bark against 1,760lbs. in the preceding year.

It is now almost sure that the Chief Engineership of Bengal will be vacant in February next by the promotion of Colonel C. M. Browne, R.E., to major-general, which will entail his retirement from the service. The Joint Secretary, Colonel McNiel, R.E., will return from furlough early in the year, when he will replace Colonel Harrison, R.E., who returns to the North-West Provinces and Oudh. The question as to who will succeed Colonel Browne as Chief Engineer is still in nubibus. The nomination will be awaited with peculiar in terest by the Department.

In Bengal the cultivators, as a class, are by no means so hopeless in the matter of debt as they once were, although there is plenty of room for improvement. Out of a total grant of Rs. 1,50,000 sanctioned for advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act of 1884 in Bengal for the year 1886-87 the amount actually disbursed was only Rs. 8,822. The largest advance was in Orissa, where a sum of Rs. 2,337 was distributed between the Khoorda rayats of Puri and the Briso rayats of Balasore.

THERE are now no fewer than 94 collieries in existence in Bengal, and of these 70 are in the Burdwan district. The total output during 1886 was 951,001 tons. The Kurhurbali collieries yielded 168,309 tons; the Serampur, 118,670 tons; Kuldiha, 113,481 tons; Chunjka, 76,274 tons; Laikdi, 71,375 tons; Kamardobi, 52,636 tons; and Borea, 51,005 tons. Dr. Oldham, the late Superintendent of the Geological Survey, has given us an approximate estimate of the resources of the Raniganj coal-field, setting down the available coal at no less than 14,000 million tons.

It is stated that at the instance of the Finance Committee and of the Government of Bengal, the subject of the equalisation of the rates of travelling allowances to chaplains of the Church of England and Scotland and Roman Catholic priests is now under the consideration of the Government of India. There is also a proposal to reduce the Presidency house rent allowances of chaplains, and it seems that the Ecclesiastical Department will have its share of the delicate attention of the authorities.

The strength of the Bengal Police is 22,681, and out of that number 4,504 men were fined or degraded last year, 591 were dismissed, and 525 were punished by sentence of the law courts. The highest grade of policemen in the black list were inspectors, out of 160 of whom 8 were departmentally punished, while 1 was dismissed. Happily there is another side to the picture. Good conduct stripes were worn by 11,042 men, or nearly half of the whole strength, and these stripes carried increased pay. Money rewards were paid in 1,440 cases, and 71 men were specially rewarded with promotion.

MADRAS.

MADRAS.

Some months ago M. de Closets, C.E., submitted to the Government of India a proposal to raise the capital, without a guarantee, for constructing a line of railway on the 2'6" gauge, Dseauyille's system, from Mayaveram station on the South Indian Railway to Tranquebar. Mons. de Closets has now been informed, in reply, that his Excellency the Governor-General regrets his inability to accede to the proposal, in its present form, inasmuch as the introduction of a variety of gauges for railways on the plains of India is much to be deprecated. The Government of India also point out that the South Indian Railway, with which the projected line deprecated. The Government of India also point out that the South Indian Railway, with which the projected line would be connected, being on the metre gauge, makes it all the more desirable that the short length of line proposed, only eighteen miles, should be on the same gauge, so that it could be worked with the rolling-stock of that Company—an arrangement which, it is urged, would not only be economical. but would also obviate the inconveniences and drawbacks of trans-shipment at the junction. The Government of India, however, are willing to consider a revised scheme for a cheap metre-gauge line, laid, if possible, with second-hand rails from the South Indian Railway, and worked as above suggested. As an example of the unsatisfactory working of light rails and As an example of the unsatisfactory working of light rails and light rolling stock, and as affording an instructive illustration of the drawbacks of adopting a different gauge from that already in the district, Mons. de Closets has been referred to a note by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, on the defects of the Permament Way materials and rolling-stock of the Morvi Raiway. The note

"In 1881 the Political Agent in Kathiawar endeavoured to float a scheme for laying steam tramways on certain roads in that province, commencing with the road from Wadhwan to Rajkot. He proposed the formation of a company in which the Kathiawar Chiefs should take shares. The scheme did not receive sufficient support, and fell through, and it was never brought officially before Government. The Morvi Chief was, however, a warm supporter of the project, and wished to lay the tramway from Wadhwan to Rajkot on his own account. During his recent visit to England he contracted with Messrs. Ker, Stuart and Company, of London and Glasgow, for seventy miles of their patent steel tramway rails, 19 lbs. to the yard and 2'6" gauge; also for three locomotives and seven carriages, including a state saloon, sixteen waggons, and two brake-vans including a state saloon, sixteen waggons, and two brake-vans. When the matter was brought to the notice of the Government of India regret was expressed that the standard gauge of the district has not been adopted, but it was too late for any reconsideration of the question. The permanent way was therefore laid on an existing road, and the line was opened for traffic in March, 1886. In April, 1887, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bombay reported that the light rail twists and bends with the least subsidence of the bank, consequently the road requires to be looked after most carefully and constantly that "small steel sleepers are not a success or any stantly; that "small steel sleepers are not a success on any part of the line," consequently it has been found necessary to part of the line," consequently it has been found necessary to relay all the sharper curves with a heavier rail, 22lbs. to the yard; and it is not intended to get any more of the original pattern of permanent way; that the original type of locomotive is very inferior, and possesses little tractive power; that the rolling - stock originally sent out is much too light, and not adapted to the conditions required for Indian work; that many of the vehicles have already been re-constructed, and the remainder will be taken in hand by degrees. Subsequently the Deputy Consulting Engineer has also reported that the small rails cut the tyres of the engines and carriages very badly; that the light bogie waggons supplied from England are flimsy and dangerous; and that the axles and springs are dangerously weak. The question of increasing the gauge to one metre, which is the standard of the district, is now under consideration, but, unfortunately, when the is now under consideration, but, unfortunately, when the mistake has once been made of adopting an unsuitable gauge, the conversion is impossible, except at a ruinous sacrifice both of permanent way and also of rolling stock. This unfortunate failure forms an instructive example of the disastrous results following the adoption of crude suggestions without due consideration and competent professional advice.

BOMBAY.

It is a sign of the times that the people in Bombay are taking more kindly to hotel life than they formerly did. One reason for this is of course to be found in the fact that abnormally high rents are demanded for bungalows and residences that are not at inconvenient distances from the Fort. The hotels have also improved in regard both to accommodation and cuisine, to an extent that seems almost incredible to those who can remember what a hotel was like fifteen years ago. At present so much regard is paid to the convenience of residents and visitors, that almost the same degree of comfort can be obtained in a hotel as in a bungalow, probably at less expense and certainly without the worry and annoyance inseparable from house-keeping. Some indication of the extent to which the American boarding system is adopted in Bombay is afforded by the fact that the Apollo Hotel, large and commodious as it is, is already found to be too small to fully satisfy the demands made upon it. That such success as this should have been attained with a hotel which has only been in existence for months is a testimony of good management. In order a few months, is a testimony of good management. In order to be able to provide accommodation for some of the many against whom the door has now to be closed, Mr. Pallonjee, the against whom the door has now to be closed, Mr. Pallonjee, the proprietor, proposes to make extensive additions to the Apollo. A large part of the vacant ground on the harbour side of the present building will be covered by new quarters for married people and bachelors. The plot of ground at the west end of the hotel will also be built upon. One of the features of the new additions will be a large dining-room filled with tables to accommodate small parties of from four to a dozen. The plans also provide for reception, reading, and billiard-rooms. The improvements in Watson's hotel, which have been a progress for some months are now rapidly approaching completion for some months, are now rapidly approaching completion. Extensive improvements are also being carried out at the Great Western Hotel, where wide verandahs are being run round the main building.

BURMA.

ONE of the chief annoyances to the European in Burma appears to be about to disappear. It has hitherto been so difficult and expensive to obtain servants in the country that it was found to be advisable to take them from India. domestic servants (Burmese) are coming forward in large numbers at low wages.

What, asks the *Pioneer*, are the Home Government doing in the matter of the Burmo-Chinese Frontier Demarcation Commission which should assemble this cold weather at Bhamo? They have made no sign yet, and time is rapidly slipping away. The frontier is luckily quiet, but this question of delimitation should not be left to lice over too long. of delimitation should not be left to lie over too long.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

THE Mahomedan Educational Congress lately commenced at Lucknow, holding its sittings in the Barradhari of the Kaiser Bagh. It was attended by much of the Mahomedan light and leading of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT LAHORE.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was to visit the Station and Section Hospitals and Mian Mir on the 24th December. Fort Lahore was also inspected by his Excellency on the afternoon of the 22nd December. His visit was, the Lahore paper believes, rather a surprise on this occasion, as no notification had been previously given.

TROOP ACCOMMODATION AT PINDI.—Work on the new hut. cantonment at the West Ridge, Rawal Pindi, has now been commenced. The ground will be rented this year and purchased next year. The first huts to be built will be the combined canteens and coffee shops. These will be very fine huts, some 200 feet long and 40 feet broad. After that the theatres and sergeants' messes will be commenced. Over a lakh has been sayetioned been sanctioned.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.—Mr. Peter Scott, manager and editor of the *Punjab Times*, died on Monday, December 19th. This gentleman was well known in the Punjab. He was formerly editor of the late *Indian Public Opinion*, Lahore, and was afterwards on the *Civil and Military Gazette* staff, which he left in 1873 to take up the business of contractor, but in this last venture he did not succeed, and resumed his work of writing for the Press.

LA MARTINIERE SCHOOLS, LUCKNOW.—The prize distribution of the Lucknow Martinière took place on the 20th ult., General Sir Charles Gough, V.C., K.C.B., Governor of the College, presiding. The audience was large. The Principal, College, presiding. The audience was large. The Principal, in his report, alluded to the success of the pupils in the Rurki in his report, alluded to the success of the pupils in the Rurki examinations. Towards the end of his report the Principal complained of the dilapidated state into which the Lucknow Martinière building has been allowed to fall. General Gough, whose presence and interest were evidently much appreciated by the boys and girls, and were acknowledged by hearty cheers, spoke as follows:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—This school, endowed by the noble charity of General Martin, is doing a good and useful work in the country. It stands in the place of parent to about 100 orphan children, besides providing education for large and increasing numbers of young scholars on very moderate charges. The review of the year's work which Mr. Sykes, the Principal, has just read, proves the zeal and ability of the teachers and much steady application on the part of the scholars, the College having gained the highest place in the Rurki examinations. The boys look robust and manly. This is due, no doubt, to the healthy exercises in games and the gymnasium which are so much encouraged in the school, and which are a principal part

of the education of English boys, and I entirely endorse the Principal's appreciative remarks on the bright and pleasing appearance of the girls. It has been a great pleasure to me on several occasions to see the school companies of volunteers both at field firing and on parade, and to observe their discipline, efficiency and smartness. The state of the building is certainly not what its founder could ever have contemplated; but I hope, as also do founder could ever have contemplated; but I hope, as also do
the other Governors, that this matter will soon be attended to.
I am sure I am speaking in the name of the Governors
generally in taking this opportunity of thanking the Principal
and the other masters, and also the Lady Superintendent and
her staff for the good work they have done; and I wish to
refer to the skill and attendance of Dr. Cleghorn, to which I
am assured the good health is largely due." An adjournment
was then made to the picturesque grounds of the college, where
a very acceptable feast was ready for the children.

THE BALKAN ROUTE TO THE EAST.

The following surmise of the *Politische Correspondenz* hardly seems to be borne out by facts. It learns that the English Postmaster-General has caused inquiries to be made in Belgrade as to the arrangements for the conveyance of mails and passengers by the route to Salonica via Servia. It is the intention of the British Government to send the Indian mail via Salonica instead of Brindisi as soon as the short connecting line of railway in the Balkans is opened, and as soon as the steam-ship service which the Austrian Lloyd and the Messageries Company have announced their intention to inaugurate between Salonica and Port Said has been established.

Captain H. J. Elverson, 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, has been selected for the adjutancy of the 4th Volunteer Battalion, which becomes vacant on April 1 next, on the completion of Major A. H. Nourse's term of service. Captain H. J. Elverson served throughout the Afghan War of 1878-80 in the Transport Department. He was present at the occupation of Khelat-i-Ghilzie under Brigadier-General Hughes, and in the affair at Shahjui and the operations in the Logar Valley, and in the engagements of Ahmed Kheyl and Urzoo, near Ghuzni. He accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Candahar, and was present at the battle of Candahar, being mentioned in despatches, and receiving the medal with clasps, and bronze decorations.

A PARTY of tribal Maliks from the Khyber will probably visit Calcutta before long, accompanied by Major Warburton, the Political Officer in the Pass.

Mr. Petre, First Assistant to Sir Lepel Griffin, goes home in February. He will be succeeded by Mr. Fitzgerald, formerly First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

THE exports of tea from Ceylon to all ports from 1st October to 24th November was ½ million lbs. in 1885, 1 million in 1886, and 1 4-5 millions in 1887.

SENHOR JOSE JOAQUIN B. DE AZAVID ENNES, Judge of the High Court of Goa, has been appointed Chief Justice.

THE Patriarch Archbishop of Goa has returned to Pangim from his pastoral visit to the churches in the British territory.

SENHOR ALBERTO DE SOUZA LARCHER has returned from Portugal, and taken charge of his post as Judge of the High Court of Goa.

KANDAHAR news states that all the Amir's spare troops in Southern Afghanistan have been ordered up to the Ghazni District, but the object of the movement is not known. The Ghilzai refuges in Pishin do not report any new outbreak across the frontier. These people, by the way, should be grateful to Government, as they are still receiving a subsistence allowance

A DUEL has been fought in the Khan of Khelat's Camp at Sibi. Two families had a blood feud and a member of each, meeting, exchanged shots without effect. Swords were thereupon drawn and one of the duellists was killed, whose friends then appeared on the scene, and the victor fled to the Khan's tent, where his pursuers dared not intrude, and the man was sent home under a strong escort.

THe Englishman says that it will be good news to many to The Englishman says that it will be good news to many to learn that in future cheques are to be accepted in payment of the Income-Tax. The anomaly of the previous arrangement was commented upon recently, and it is satisfactory to know that an order has just been passed by which this petty cause of friction will henceforth be removed.

The Government of India have called upon the various local administrations to send in a list of all the engineers in the Executive Engineer Grade considered eligible and fit for promotion to the ranks of the Superintending Engineer grade.

promotion to the ranks of the Superintending Engineer grade. All the lists are then to be thrown into one general list, and promotions made as vacancies occur, according to the recommendations made by the head of the department. All engineers of the Executive grade not fit for promotion will be retired on attaining the age of fifty years.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The Nizam's more than princely offer of more than half a million sterling as a contribution towards the frontier defence of our Indian Empire is an event of such importance—it is, as regards Indian politics, the event of the last few months—that precedence is rightly given, in the present issue of the Asiatic Quarterly, to an article, evidently of an "officious" character, respecting it. It seems to us that the writer fails in his attempt to justify the delay which has taken place on the part of the to justify the delay which has taken place on the part of the Government of India, in seizing so brilliant an opportunity of accentuating its agreement with the Nizam's opinion that the defence of the Empire concerns all its component parts and all its feudatories. Had the offer proceeded from Kashmir, or from the great chiefs of the Punjab, cynical critics might have tried to discern in it a regard for their own safety.

'Tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet.'

For the Punjab would necessarily suffer first from a successful Russian invasion. But, coming from the Nizam, no candid statesman can impute such a motive. Wisdom would, it seems to us, have counselled the instant acceptance of the munificent gift, the merit of which is heightened by the consideration that British conduct towards the Nizam—and that not in the Berar question alone—has not been characterised by undue liberality. If it be the part of statesmanship to do the right thing, as by intuition, at the right time, it may be feared that statesmanship has here been conspicuous by its absence. Time has been allowed for the enthusiasm on the part of other feu.

has been allowed for the enthusiasm on the part of other feudatories, which a prompt and honorific acceptance of the offer might have aroused, to cool down. Voilà tout!

Colonel Malleson devotes a well-considered paper to the Cape route to India—our only alternative route in war-time to the Suez Canal, which, neutralised or not, an enemy would be certain "accidentally" to block—to the chances of hostile attack which it offers, and to the utter absence of due protection to our own possessions at many most important points. tion to our own possessions at many most important points. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether it be possible to overestimate the mischief which may arise from French preponderance in Madagascar, flanking, as that island does, both the Suez Canal route and that via the Cape. But the gallant writer assuredly does not overrate the danger to which hostile occupation of Delagoa Bay would expose us. The insane refusal to pay the insignificant sum of £12,000, which the Portuguese asked for the cession of this incomparable position, was an act of Lord Granville. Ce qui ne laisse pas beaucoup

retusal to pay the insignificant sum of £12,000, which the Portuguese asked for the cession of this incomparable position, was an act of Lord Granville. Ce qui ne laisse pas beaucoup à ajouter.

The "Hindu widow" question is the subject of an article by Dewan Rughonath Rao, the able Prime Minister of Indore, in reply to Sir W. Hunter's Paper on the subject in the October number of the Asiatic Quarterly. The Dewan differs from the learned author of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India" in holding that "Native opinion, and the constituted advisers of Government, will never sanction any change in the existing state of things; they never have effected any change for the better." There is, he thinks, "a very strong minority" of intelligent Native opinion, which would justify the Government in authoritatively ascertaining "what is Hindu law on the question at issue," and in "enacting a declaratory law" in accordance with it. To this end he submits Druft of such an Enactment (p. 52); and he says that, were it passed, "the whole controversy would come to an end, and there will be no virgin widow in India" (p. 49). If the writer, than whom no higher authority can well be quoted, be correct in his opinions, it lies in the power of the Indian Government to confer the highest possible boon on a class of oppressed Hindu girls estimated "to equal the female population of Scotland." Western India claims, and deservedly so, a full share of notice in the present issue. Mr. W. G. Pedder shows, in an eminently readable and instructive article, how entirely the constitution of village Communities in Western India bears out Sir Henry Maine's opinions on this subject, while the Police of the Bombay Presidency is, as regards constitution and duties, effectively contrasted with that of the Mother Country by Mr. E. C. Cox. Mr. Wollaston's very able paper, showing the great difficulties which stand in the way of establishing the Agricultural Banks, which Sir W. Wedderburn wishes to introduce into India, in order to free the Ryot fro

our mind, conclusively exposed.

Sir H. L. Harrison bases on his long experience as President

^{* &}quot;The Asiatic Quarterly Review. January, 1888. London: T. F. Unwin.



of the Calcutta Municipality, an argument in favour of a modified form of representation in the Provincial Legislative modified form of representation in the Provincial Legislative Councils; and we note with approval that he provides (p.120) for a due representation of the "land-owning class, the great conservative element in the country, dependent entirely on British Rule for the security of its tenure and title."

Colonel Holdich points out that "inaccurate or insufficient topographical descriptions, and the mis-spelling, or misapplication of names, have cost England millions," as well strongly insists on the absolute processity for statement as well

application of names, have cost England millions," and strongly insists on the absolute necessity, for statesmen as well as for military officers, of geographical knowledge.

Captain Conder's article on the Gnostics seems to prove that their esoteric teaching was really a pure scepticism which can be traced through many other outward forms of apparently irreconcilable divergence in externals. "They believed," he tells us (p. 96), "only in the adoration of the mystery of life, and held that all religions were but partial recognitions of this inexplicable mystery. Sir G. Birdwood's article on the "Empire of the Hittites in Art" will be found interesting to all who have not, and to not a few who have, studied this recondite subject. recondite subject.

RICHARD F. BURTON.*

That Sir Richard Burton is a remarkable man is scarcely open to question. As a linguist he stands out well-nigh, if not quite, unrivalled, for he not only knows a vast number of languages from a theoretical point of view, but he has mastered their delicate nuances, an acquaintance with which marks the difference between a native and a foreigner. His journey to Mecca and Medina is, too, perhaps the most venturesome and marvellous exploit recorded in the annals of enterprises. To have presed for months emidt the fontion enterprise. To have passed for months amidst the fanatic Arabs in a disguise which could last only so long as his knowledge of Eastern ways and Eastern tongues served him in good stead was so difficult as almost to pass the bounds of imagination. A single word incorectly pronounced, a solitary epithet misplaced, the slightest hesitation in matters of dogma, would have led to instant detection, followed by no less instant death. Burton visited, too, all parts of the world—Europe, Asia, Africa, and America all had their turn, and on each occasion the intrepid traveller struck out a newand original path for himself. Yet, with all these splendid records to his credit, Sir Richard Burton has not been too successful. What is the reason of this? Many a man presenting but a tithe of the reason of this? Many a man possessing but a tithe of the claim to public gratitude has been lionised, has received the highest praises from the authorities, has been placed upon a nighest praises from the authorities, has been placed upon a pedestal of glory, and has ended his days in wealth and affluence. But the hero of Mecca is a persona ingrata. Outspoken in language, inconsiderate in his condemnation, indifferent to the foibles and weaknesses of mankind, enemies become more numerous than friends. Who but "Dick Burton," for instance, could or would have published such a book as the unexcised translation of the "Arabian Nights?" A work which, though incomparabily able and casting an unexampled blaze of light incomparably able and casting an unexampled blaze of light upon many obscure customs and traditions of the East, is, on the other hand, so glaring, so unpruned in its language, as to outrage all propriety. The very possession of such a publication cannot be openly avowed, and in many other ways Burton has hit out right and left, never fearing, never caring. Such action frightens, alarms, offends, and when a friendly word is needed or a kind suggestion required when a friendly word is needed. or a kind suggestion required people recoil and "pass by on the other side." This is the reason why Burton has not forged ahead to an extent commensurate with his undoubted . abilities

His biographer also seems to have followed in the same footsteps, for he never fails, when an opportunity presents itself, to pen a sneer at some one in high places who has dared to the a sneer at some one in high places who has dared to thwart Sir R. Burton; while even those in humbler spheres of life do not escape rebuke. This defect sadly mars the pleasure which these volumes would otherwise afford; for they are cleverly written, and the fund of adventure and information is well-nigh inexhaustible; but at this season of the year forgiveness is the order of the day, and the public will, perhaps, pass with a smile of forgetfulness the peculiarities to which we have drawn attention and admire the current for which we have drawn attention, and admire the superb fear-lessness, the unbounded self-reliance, the incredible linguistic talents of as high-minded as son of England as ever upheld in foreign lands and amidst barbarous people the honour of the National Flag, and the credit of the Empire which gave him

TAKEN IN-A SKETCH OF NEW ZEALAND LIFE.+

Tis not all gold that glitters. Emigration is not an unmixed blessing; there are pleasures connected therewith, but there are also discomforts, hardships, and a thousand and one daily annoyances which detract largely from the delights of life. In books things are very different. There all is couleur de rose; the climate is beautiful, work is healthy, all that is bad is burked, all that is good is glorified. But "Hopeful" writes in far different strains. For once the public can learn the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth as to colonial life; and assuredly the picture is somewhat different from the usual stereotyped descriptions of the professed litterateur. "Each for himself" is the motto of the Antipodes. "In sickness, distress, or calamity there are not the same helps or resources to turn to as in this country; so the struggle appears fiercer for each individual. There are few of the public institutions to be found in the Colonies as at home; few eminent physicians who give their advice at certain hours gratis; and, again, there are no dispensaries for the distribution of medicine to the poor at no dispensaries for the distribution of medicine to the poor at

a trifling cost. Everything must be paid for."

Here is a summary culled from "Taken In." Medicine, doctors' fees, coals, are dear. Vegetables and meat cheap. Horses good, but mostly carelessly driven with the inevitable result of numerous accidents. Climate middling, the wind result of numerous accidents. Climate middling, the wind being boisterous and the dust blinding. There are few English birds, and none of any sort that sing. Wild flowers and fish are conspicuous by their absence. Children are forward and pert; the people, though as a rule professing to be Liberals, are for the most part loyal and attached to the mother country. Arson, drinking, and wife desertion are the commonest of crimes; insanity is on the increase, and the population is only kept up to a normal level by the influx of European blood.

Such is New Zealand life. If so, not a few will be tempted

Such is New Zealand life. If so, not a few will be tempted such is New Zealand life. If so, not a few will be tempted to bear the ills of the old country rather than brave the discomforts of an adopted land; but, be this as it may, would-be emigrants had far better while in England read "Taken In," and so avoid all chance of being "taken in" the other side of the world.

THE DECLINE OF BRITISH PRESTIGE IN THE EAST.*

For many years it has been known to the few familiar with Oriental politics that the *El Jawaib* has done good service to this country, in so far as it advocated the interests of England this country, in so far as it advocated the interests of England in regard to the Eastern question. Any remarks, therefore, from the pen of the late editor of that paper should command attention, even though, as in the case of "The Decline of British Prestige in the East," the drift of the article is not of an encouraging nature; and assuredly there is good scope for reflection in what is written. "The policy of England in Egypt has, despite of official utterances and after-dinner speeches, been disease that the Egyptians, to all portions of the Egyptians." been disastrous to all parties-disastrous to the Egyptians, disastrous to an parties—disastrous to the Egyptians, disastrous to Turkey, and disastrous to the best interests of the British Empire. . . . England as a great Mohammedan power in India is regarded to-day, perhaps unjustly, in the eyes of Islam as the destroyer of their independence—the frustrator of their faith! She has caused a great portion of the Mohammedan element, those 160 millions of Islam, to watch with greater interest than ever her movements in Central Asia. That is what England has gained by her short-sighted policy in Egypt. This is what Mr. Gladstone has brought upon England." What blasphemy! and what impiety thus to write in regard to the hallowed name of the most

thus to write in regard to the hallowed name of the most heavenly of all heavenly statesman!

Again: "The decline of English prestige in the East began more seriously from the day Khartoum and Gordon fell into the hands of the Mahdi; the day when the English retreated and left the country which they went to civilise in disorder and anarchy, throwing it back to what it was two centuries ago, and after having cost the Egyptian Government half a century of time, and millions of money, and enormous efforts to subjugate." This is even more unkind than the former paragraph. How could a man of any pretensions to decency thus speak of the Great and the Good!

We refrain from further quotations, and will only add that

We refrain from further quotations, and will only add that Selim Faris is a keen observer, a trenchant critic, a fearless admirer, and it may be hoped a firm friend. He says his say well; his suggestions are pregnant with importance, and those in high places would do well to ponder seriously as to what he has to tell, for if his advice be sound, and his views worthy of acceptance, it were insensate folly and criminal madness to neglect the means of restoring to Great Britain the prestige which is the rightful inheritance of the conquerors of India and the rulers of millions who profess the Muslim faith.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Juvenal in Piccadilly," by Oxoniensis (Vizetelly and Co.). "A Ghost of the Past," by Richard Crosbie (T. Fisher Unwin). "The Trial of Muluk Chand" T. Fisher Unwin).

^{* &}quot;Richard F. Burton." By Francis Hitchman. (Sampson Low and Co.)

^{+ &}quot;Taken In—a Sketch of New Zealand Life. By "Hopeful."
(W. H. Allen and Co.)

[&]quot;The Decline of British Prestige in the East." By Selim Faris (T. Fisher Unwin.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1889.

THE BENGALI BABU.

THE Babú of Bengal will perhaps be surprised, but will no doubt he delighted to find that at the present moment he is being discussed by the Press in England. The Times this morning devotes a leading article to him, and the Sunday Times last week discussed him in a leader also. Neither paper is very complimentary about him. Both appear to have taken Sir Lepel Griffin's speech when laying the foundation stone of the public library at Gwalior as a text upon which to preach a sermon against the Babú. And the Babú certainly gets a sorry scolding from the two papers. The Sunday journal accuses him of possessing a mean, reptile spirit, fawning for favours, looking to the British Government for almost, his daily bread, yet doing all in his power to revile that Government, and to bring it into contempt. Owing everything to English rule-his very life, the safety and security of his person and home, the education of which he makes so bad an use, and the situation which he holds under Government in consequence of that education—his delight is to vilify that rule, and to blacken the characters of all who are concerned in its administration. He has hitherto

enjoyed extraordinary immunity for the free exercise of his ungrateful and seditious proclivities. The Government, which gives him all the advantages which he enjoys, has hitherto allowed him to talk and write against it and its officers as he pleases. Not only this, but it has refused permission to its officers, whose characters have been maligned grossly and maliciously in the Bengali Press, toprosecute in the courts of law their wicked and cowardly detractors. For some strange reason or other the Government of India for years past seems to have looked upon the Bengali Babú as the representative interpreter of the millions of India. The cry for self-government, political representation, and all the other sham shibboleths which a veneer of English education has taught the Babú to adopt, have been accepted in various official quarters as the real aspirations of peoples claiming the recognition of a certain individuality under our rule. And this fallacy has had its effect in England, where the loquacious and multiscribbling Batú has found several friends and advocates. If these friends had their way India would be handed over to the rule of irresponsible chatterers, who talk daggers but use nothing more warlike than their evil-speaking tongues and seditious-writing pens. Miserable in physique. wanting in moral and every other kind of courage, the Bengali aspires to govern races their superiors in every particular, except the knack of cramming a certain amount. of English language and talk into their heads. The-Bal u is a talking animal, and his volubility has . hitherto been his power. It is satisfactory at last to find that he is being discovered in England, where he hoped to gain the greatest support towards his impertment assumption of being the representative of the Nativemillions of India. He is being, we are glad to say, found out. The Times this morning, pretending to condemn Sir Lepel Griffin's speech to the Mahrattas of Gwalior asbeing injudicious and likely to excite the passions of one part of the Queen's subjects against another, is obliged toacknowledge that there is much in it that was true, and much that was opportune in the references which he madeto the Bengalis. And the Times proceeds to sketch the-Babú of Bengal as follows:-

The Bengalee has his merits. He is acute, eloquent, and receptive of European ideas. He is an able Civil servant. Englishmen have no wish to see him subjected anew to Rajpoot, Sikh, or Mahratta. Under British rule he is secure of his full rights, and possibly something more than his full rights, as against the other Natives of India. But he has to remember that he owes these advantages entirely to our supremacy. But for that, his intelligence would be powerless to cope with the more masterful qualities of other Indian races. The Babú has hitherto had things pretty much his own way. His noisy agitation has been taken by too many people in this country as the voice of a united nation. His former con querors have listened in contemptuous apathy. But, all at once, in tones which cannot be misinterpreted, they remind the Bengalee that he is in most respects their inferior, and that it is only the presence of the British in India which has made him what he is. It is not, perhaps, too much to hope that this plain reminder may make the Bengalee a little more grateful, and a little less voluble about what he asserts to be the denial of constitutional rights.

Taking this as a fair likeness the portrait cannot be said to be flattering. But it is to be hoped that the Babú will recognise it, and come to the conclusion that there a e others who now see him as he is. And it is also to be hoped that the Government of India will cease from its folly of petting and pampering the most contemptible of its subjects, and will look rather for support to those nobler races under its rule, who still retain their proud traditions, and have not lost either the courage or manhood of their ancestors.



Gazette. Official

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 24.)

Hewerson, Mr. J., Madras Civil Service, is appointed a supernumerary assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, in Burma.

The Hon. Mr. J. Westland having temporarily vacated the office of comptroller and auditor-general from Nov. 21, the following appoint-

ments are provisionally made from that date:—
Gar, Mr. E., to be comptroller and auditor-general.
TUPP, Mr. A. C., to be accountant-general, Class I.
CLOGSTOUN, Mr. H. F., to be accountant-general, Class II.
SINKINSON, Mr. E. J., to be accountant-general, Class III.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India:—
BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, Lieut. A. P., Norfolk Regiment, to Bengal Staff

Ccrps.
FRASER, Lieut. W. S., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to Bengal

Staff Corps.

LAING, Lieut. F. C., Border Regiment, to Bengal Staff Corps.

PRENDERGAST, Second Lieut. W. H., North Lancashire Regiment, to

Bengal Staff Corps CLARKE, Second Lieut. A. C. S., Border Regiment, to Bengal Staff

Corps STANTON, Second Lieut. H. L., Scottish Borderers, to Bengal Staff

Corps. ROBINSON, Second Lieut. G. W., 1st West India Regiment, to Bengal

Staff Corps.
VICKERS, Lieut. H., Northamptonshire Regiment, to Madras Staff

Corps.

Scott, Lieut. W. T. W., Bedfordshire Regiment, to Madras Staff

Corps.

Kelsall, Lieut. H. J., Royal Artillery, to Madras Staff Corps.

Campbell, Lieut. L. W. Y., Derbyshire Regiment, to Madras Staff

Corps.
STUART, Lieut. A. P. D. C., East Yorkshire Begiment, to Madras Staff

TRYDELL, Lieut. B., 2nd West India Regiment, to Madras Staff Corps, HOLMES, Second Lieut. G. V., Essex Regiment, to Madras Staff Corps, Walsh, Second Lieut. J. G. R., Royal Berkshire Regiment, Madras Staff Corps.

BRUCE, Second Lieut. F., Welsh Regiment, to Madras Staff Corps. SAVI, Second Lieut. R. G. T., Dorsetshire Regiment, to Madras Staff Corps.

MOCKLER, Second Lieut. G. H. G., Dorsetshire Regiment, to Madras Staff Corps

WINTOUR, Second Lieut. E., Gloucestershire Regiment, to Madras Staff

Corps.

OAKES, Second Lieut. G. R., Bedfordshire Regiment, to Madras Staff

LEBAILLY, Lieut. A. C., York and Lancaster Regiment, to Bombay Staff Corps BEVILLE, Lieut. F. G., North Staffordshire Regiment, to Bombay Staff

BROWN, Second-Lieut. H. G., Manchester Regiment, to Bombay Staff

CUNNINGHAM, Second-Lieut. P. H., Royal Scots Fusiliers, to Bombay

Staff Corp LUSH, Second-Lieut. R. F., West Yorkshire Regiment, to Bombay Staff

WARNER, Second-Lieut. W. W., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to

Bombay Staff Corps.

Fraser, Second-Lieut. N. G., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to

Bombay Staff Corps.
SILLERY, Second-Lieut. J. J. D., Yorkshire Regiment, to Bombay Staff

Corps.
Twigg, Second Lieut. E. F., Yorkshire Regiment, to Bombay Staff

JACOB, Second Lieut. H. F., Lincolnshire Regiment, to Bombay Staff

NAPIER, Lieut. Hon. H. D., King's Own Scottish Borderers, squadron officer 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from May 19, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of

State for India.

LaTouche, Lieut. T. D., to be captain commandant Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., who has resigned that appointment.

RIDDELL, Colonel H. V., Infantry, district judge, 1st grade, officiating divisional judge, Punjab, is granted furlough in and out in India (m.c.) for one year, from Nov. 17.

(m.c.) for one year, from Nov. 17.

SKINNER, Lieut. Colonel G. J., Bengal S.C., 3rd Bengal Infantry, is granted leave out of India from the date on which he is struck off duty (p.a.) for one year; pension service, 28th year, commenced Nov. 26.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
SPEARMAN, Lieut.-Colonel H. R., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 18.

MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Colonel J. D., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 19.

JACOB, Lieut. Colonel H. B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel in the

army, from Dec. 20.

Warburton, Major R., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieut.-colonel, from

Dec. 18.

Rennick, Major R. H. F., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieut.-colonel, from Dec. 18.

Dec. 18.

MONEY, Captain E. E., to be major, from Dec. 18.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, from Dec. 20:—

MATHIAS, Colonel H. V.

JACKSON, Colonel W.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, DEc. 15.)

SHERSTON-The appointment of Lieutenant W. M. Sherston, Rifle: Brigade, as aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief in India, is antedated to April 30, 1866, vice Captain R. Owen, 21st Hussars, who relinquished the appointment and embarked for England on. that date.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

FERRIS, Lieut.-Colonel J. L., Bengal S.C., to be station staff officer,

FERRIS, Lieut.-Colonel J. L., Bengal S.C., to be station stail omicer, Dinapore, dated Nov. 4.

REID, Surgeon-Major A. S., M.B., 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, to the permanent medical charge of the battalion, from Oct. 24, vice J. C. Morice, appointed deputy surgeon-general.

Keyser, Colonel F. C., C.B., commanding the 2nd Battalion Royal. Fusiliers, will be placed on half-pay from Dec. 12, on completing six years' service as lieutenant-colonel; he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

Rose—With the concurrence of the Government of India, Lieut. C. S.

-With the concurrence of the Government of India, Lieut. C. S. Rose, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Bengal Sappers and Miners to the Military Works Department, and is posted as an attached officer to the Rawal Pindi command.

POWELL—On arrival in India, Lieut. S. H. Powell, Royal Engineers, is attached to the Military Works Department, and posted to the

Meerut command.

Meerut command.

HARVEY, Major H. J., 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, leave for twelve months, on private affairs.

GARBETT, Captain C. H. V., squadron commander 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Elliott, seconded.

MIDDLETON, Captain H. J. J., squadron officer 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Garbett.

BRANSON, Lieut. Colonel C. E. D., second in command 17th Loyal

Poorbeah Regiment, to be commandant, vice Fitzgerald, vacated, dated Dec. 12

dated Dec. 12.

SPENCER, Major T. E., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Branson, dated Dec. 12.

BRADSHAW, Deputy Surgeon-General A. F., Medical Staff, is posted to the administrative medical charge of the Rawal Pindi Division, vice Deputy Surgeon-General Ferguson, tour expired, proceeded to England from Nov. 11.

ATKINSON, Lieut. E. H., R.E., who has been transferred, under the orders of the Government of India, from the Madras to the Bengal Establishment, is posted on arrival in India to the Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works, as an attached officer, for employment in the Fort William Division.

BAYLAY—On transfer from the Madras to the Bengal Establishment Lieut. F. Baylay, R.E., is attached to the Military Works Depart-ment for sub-marine mining duty, and is posted to Rangoon.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 21.)

KITCHIN-The Lieut-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the Rev. W. Kitchin of his appointment as honorary chaplain of the Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Dacca Volunteer Kine Corps.
WILKINS, Mr. C. A., officiating district and sessions judge, Bhaugulpore, is appointed to act in the first grade of district and sessions judges, vice Mr. J. P. Grant, on furlough.
CRAWFURD, Mr. J., district and sessions judge, Nuddea, is appointed to act in the first grade of district and session judges, vice Mr. C. A. Kelly. Kelly.

ARMSTRONG, Mr. J. S., collector of customs, Calcutta, is appointed to act in the first grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. W. M.

Clay, on furlough.

Vowell, Mr. C. H., magistrate and collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act in the first grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. F. Norman.

SHIRRES, Mr. L. P., is appointed to act as an under-secretary to the Government of Bengal during the absence on deputation of Mr. . Baker.

DEY, Mr. G. G., officiating district and sessions judge of Pubna, is allowed furlough for ten and a half months, from Feb. 1.

WESTMACOTT—The services of Mr. E. V. Westmacott, magistrate and collector of Howrah, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government.

RIECHIE, Mr. J. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Serampore, Hughly, on leave, is appointed to act as magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. V. Westmacott.

TEUNEN.—The services of Mr. W. Teunen, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Ranigunge, Burdwan, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

of the Government of India in the Home Department.

COATES, Mr. J. M., officiating assistant superintendent of police, 24Pergunnahs, is transferred to Backergunge.

DYSON, Mr. C. L., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Patna,
is transferred to Bhaugulpore.

BAMBER, Mr. H. C. L., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is
posted to the 24-Pergunnahs district.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Dec. 22.)

Anderson-On being relieved of the charge of the Bannu District, Mr. H. A. Anderson, assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as district judge of Bannu.

MAYMARD, Mr. H. J., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Simla to the Hissar district.

Beadon, Lieut. G. C., 29th Bengal Infantry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and posted to the Rawal Pindi district

Pinci district.

SMITH, Mr. G. L., on being relieved of the charge of the Gurdaspur district, is transferred to Sialkot as district judge.

Rose, Mr. F. E., executive engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Dera Ismail Khan Provincial division, is allowed furlough for two years, from Nov. 27.

CENTRAL. PROVINCES.

(Ventral Provinces Gazette, Dec. 24.)

Montgomery, Mr. C. W. E., who has been appointed to the Bengal Civil Service and attached to the Central Provinces Commission, is appointed a supernumerary assistant commissioner, and posted to the Hoshangabad District.

WILLIAMS—GREANY—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to place Mesers. F. St. C. Williams and P. Greany, extra-assistant commis sioners in charge of the sub-divisions of Burhaupur in the Nimar District, and Harda in the Hoshangabad District, respectively.

CRADDOCK, Mr. R. H., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, Jubbulnore is transferred to Nagour.

pore, is transferred to Nagpur.

MADRAS.

-GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 20.)

POWER, G. F. T., to act as sub-collector, joint magistrate and principal assistant to the collector, magistrate, and Government agent, Godavari, during the absence of Mr. Thomas, on leave.
BRODIE, Mr. N. S., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, North Arcot.

BATTEN, Mr. J. K., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Malabar.

LEVY, Mr. F., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Tinnevelly.

MICHAEL, Mr. W. H., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Kistna.

ELPHINSTONE, Mr. G. W., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Ganjam.

VAUGHAN, Mr. E. L., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Bellary.

BUCKLEY, Mr. L. E., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Salem. Power, G. F. T., to act as sub-collector, joint magistrate and principal

Buckley, Mr. L. E., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Salem.

Cumming, Mr. J. A., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Trichinopoly.

Bosanquet, Mr. O. V., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Coimbatore.

Forbes, Mr. A. T., to be assistant to the collector, magistrate and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.

Pemberton, Surgeon R., acting civil surgeon, Chittoor, to be civil surgeon of Guntur, in succession to Surgeon A. P. Adams, deceased.

Evans, Surgeon J. W., to be civil surgeon of Cochin.

Fuller, Surgeon Herbert-Knowles, M.B., to act as assistant physician, General Hospital, during the employment of Surgeon-Major H. Alison, M.D., on other duty.

Alison, M.D., on other duty. McCally, Major A., to be cantonment magistrate, St. Thomas's Mount and Pallavaram.

Hole, Lieut-Colonel F., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to be superintendent of police, second grade, vice Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Blaxland, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Thomas, Mr. T. E., superintendent of police, 4th grade, to be superintendent of police, 3rd grade, vice Lieut.-Colonel Hole, promoted.

AGAR, Mr. A. P., assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, Salem district, to be superintendent of police, 4th grade, Chingleput district, vice Mr. Thomas, promoted, but to officiate as superintendent of police, North Arcot district, during the employment, on other

duty, of Mr. Stevenson.

HADFIELD, Mr. E., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to be assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, vice Mr. Agar, promoted

SMITH, Mr. C. E., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to be assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Mr. Hadfield, promoted.

promoted.
LINDSAY, Mr. L. J., inspector of police, Godavari district, to be assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, Tinnevelly district, vice Mr. C. E. Smith, promoted, but to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam district, during the employment of Mr. H. E.

Sweet, on other duty.

Stoddard, Mr. J. H., assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot district, to be assistant superintendent of police, Salem district.

SULLIVAN, Mr. H. E., assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevelly district, to be assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot district.

STEVENSON, Mr. E. S. A., superintendent of police, North Arcot district, to officiate as superintendent of police, Chingleput district, during the employment of Mr. Agar, on other duty.

HODGSON, Major G. R., superintendent of police, Kurnool district, to

officiate as superintendent of police, Tinnevelly district, during the absence on furlough of Colonel Relland.

sosence on furlough or Colonel Rolland.

Scorr, Mr. S. P. C., assistant superintendent of police, Kistna district, to act as superintendent of police, 4th grade, Kurnool district, during the employment on other duty of Major Hodgson.

Jaco, Colonel R. S., district forest officer, Nilgiris, is allowed privilege

leave for three months from Jan. 5.

MILITARY.

JACKSON, Lieut. R. P., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (sub pro tem.), to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, vice Lieut. Rich, promoted.

KARNEY, Surgeon W. H., is admitted to the Madras Establishment from Nov. 2, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

BLAXLAND, Lieut.-Colonel J. S., General List, Infantry, to be in charge

of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Rajahmandry, vice Major R. Stokoe, transferred.

Scorr, Surgeon J., M.B., medical officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent (m.c.), for one year, from Nov. 15.

HAYTER—The services of Colonel C. Hayter, C.B., Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief from Dec. 15.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 29.)

CRAWFORD, Mr. C. E. G., registrar of Her Majesty's High Court of

Judicature, Appellate Side, Sombay, is allowed furlough for twentyone months, from Feb. 1.

TRUEMAN, Colonel T., commandant, Deolali Depot, is appointed cantonment magistrate at Deolali.

GRANT, Mr. G. F. M., C.S., acting collector of Satara, is allowed furlough for nine months, from Feb. 1.

MILITARY.

MOONEY, Commander J., P.W. Department (Barrack Branch), is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on m.c.

MANDER, Lieut.-Colonel F. D., general list, commandant 3rd Bombay
Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on p.a., for one year

Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on p.a., for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, twenty-ninth year, commenced Nov. 7.

FULLERTON, Captain J. D. R.E., company commander, Bombay Sappers and Miners, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on p.a., with the necessary subsidiary leave.

STEVENS, Major M. W., General List, Infantry, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut.-colonel from Dec. 27, subject to H.M.'s approval.

OFFICE. INDIA

JANUARY 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengel Estab. - Col. W. E. Chambers, S.C., Lieut. F. H. Horniblow, R.E., Lieut. B. W. Cracroft, S.C., Lieut.-Col. H. F. Woodcock, S.C., Capt. F. C. N. Goldney, S.C.

Eombay Estab.—Col. C. A. Moore, Cav.**

Bengal Estab.-R. English, J. Ayden, A. R. Grant, H. Horst, F. E. Rose, R. T. Gibbs.

Madras Estab .- W. J. Tate (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major W. N. Keefer, six months; Major J. Burne, S.C., two months.

Madras Estab.—Capt. E. E. MacMahon, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. R. W. Nicholson, S.C., six months.

OIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. D. Spedding (Cov.), eight months' furlough; G. L. Leonard, six months' extraordinary leave.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. R. B. P. P. Campbell, C.B., S.C., Capt. G. C. P. Onslow, R.E., Surg.-Major G. C. Ross, Major J. Corse Scott, S.C., Lieut. J. S. Melville, S.C., Capt. C. M. Fitzgerald, S.C., Col. R. F. C. A. Tytler, Inf, Major J. Burne, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. Glanville, R.E., Lieut. N. Swanston, S.C. Col. A. T. Rolland, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. C. J. Anderson, S.C. Lieut. S. H. Godfrey.

Bombay Estab.—Col. C. J. Anderson, S.C., Lieut. S. H. Godfrey,

Bengal Estab.—H. C. A. Conybeare (Cov.), C. H. Holme, Lieut. W. H. Pollen, R.E.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

Bell.—Jan. 9, at Eccles, Manchester, the wife of Captain A. Bell, 48th Regiment, of a son.

Regiment, of a son.

COOKE—Jan. 3, at Heath Lodge, Bournemouth, the wife of Major C. R.
Cooke, Deputy Commissioner, Burma, of a daughter.

KEY—Jan. 9, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the wife of
A. Cooper Key, Royal Artillery, of a son.

LANE—Jan. 4, at the Villa de la Colline, Hyères, France, the wife of
J. Horsburgh Lane, Indian Telegraph Department, of a son.

SMITH—Jan. 5, at Eastgate, Bournemouth, W., the wife of W. E. Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DES VŒUX—SEYMOUR—Nov. 16, at Brisbane, Quéensland, Captain (local major), Charles Hamilton Des Vœux, Bengal Staff Corps, D.A.A.G., Queensland Defence Force, eldest son of the late Maj r

Des Vœux, of Portarlington, Queen's County, to Eleanor May, second daughter of D. T. Seymour, Esq., Commissioner of Police.

Ferguson—Fischer—Jan. 3, at the Church of Saint Charles Borromeo, London, William Kennedy Ferguson, of Tottenham, to Isabella Stanley Fischer, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Fischer, C.B., H.E.I.C.S.

London—Knowyrs—Jan. 10, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

LORD—KNOWLES—Jan. 10, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Walter Frewen Lord, of the Civil Service of India, to Millicent, elder daughter of James Knowles, of Queen Anne's Lodge, St. James's Park.

McMillan—Fortesque-Harrison—Jan. 10, at All Saints', Ennismore-gardens, Alexander McMillan, Bengal Civil Service, to Nellie, youngest daughter of J. Fortescue-Harrison, Esq., 41, Ovingtonquare, S.W.

REID—SCOTT—Jan. 5, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, James Reid, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, to Kate, only daughter of the late William Scott, Calcutta, and Mrs. Scott, St. Bernard's Bower, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

Belcham-Jan. 9, at Lewisham, James Harvey Belcham, aged 83.

Belcham—Jan. 9, at Lewisham, James Harvey Belcham, aged 83.
Brownlow—Jan. 6, at 97, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sarah, widow of Henry Benjamin Brownlow, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service.
CHAPMAN—Jan. 4, suddenly, at Gower House, Bournemouth, John Blandy Chapman, late Commander Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. aged 52.
GIBES—Jan. 2, Gertrude Morley Gibbs, fourth daughter of the late James Gibbs, Bombay Civil Service, aged 26.
JOHNSON—Jan. 10, at Beaumont, Cheltenham, "Hetty" Betsey Harriet, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Johnson, 26th Native Infantry, and eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel George Weyland Moseley, C.B.
LESLIE—Nov. 12, on board the s.s. Martaban, 200 miles off Rangoon, Arthur Neville Beresford Neville, aged 31.
SIM—Jan. 4, at Moxley, Helmbury S. Mary, Dorking, James Duncan Sim, C.S.I., late Madras Civil Service, aged 64.
STRETTELL—Jan. 4, at Langley-avenue, Long Ditton, Arnold William Cunningham Dashwood, youngest son of Major A. D. Strettell, Bengal Staff Corps, and grandson of the late W. F. Batho, C.E., of Surbiton, aged 3.

Surbiton, aged 3.

Weirscott-Jan. 8, at Ancoraje, Hamilton-road, Motherwell, John

Weirscott, of Bombay.
WINDHAM—Jan. 4, William Windham, eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Charles Ashe Windham, K.C.B., aged 38.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BOEHMER—Dec. 22, at Jamalpore, the wife of Lieut. F. C. Boehmer, Bedfordshire Regiment, Inspector and Adjutant, East Indian Railway,

Bedfordshire Regiment, Inspector and Adjutant, East Indian Railway, Volunteer Corps, of a son.

Cameron—Dec. 20, at Bangalore, the wife of J. Cameron, Superintendent, Government Gardens, of a daughter.

CUFFE—Dec. 21, at Darjevling, the wife of Surgeon-Major C. M. D. Cuffe, C.B., Medical Staff, of a son.

Gray—Dec. 19, at Dhubri, the wife of Captain M. A. Gray, B.S.C., Assam Commission, of a son.

Kennedy—Dec. 22, at Jetpur, the wife of Captain W. P. Kennedy, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

Russell—Dec. 20, at Mhow, the wife of Surgeon A. F. Russell, Medical Staff, of a son.

Rust—Dec. 23, at Calcutta, the wife of R. Rust, Esg., Bengal Pilot.

RUST—Dec. 23, at Calcutta, the wife of R. Rust, Esq., Bengal Pilot

Service, of a son. Squires - Dec. 3, at Clifton, the wife of the Rev. R A. Squires, M.A.,

of a son.

WILLIAMS-Dec. 23, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain G. A. Williams. B.S.C., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CUNNINGHAM—PITT—Dec. 26, at Deolali, F. G. Cunningham, Bandmaster, 2nd East York Regiment, to Jessie, daughter of Quartermaster G. Pitt, Camp Deolali.

LENDRUM—ORCHARD—Dec.19, at Bareilly, Surgeon W. H. Lendrum, Medical Staff, to Mary, daughter of Mr. F. S. A. Orchard, Executive Engineer, Bareilly

Engineer, Bareilly.

TRUEFITT—SHELLEY—Dec. 26, at Agra, Surgeon L. H. Truefitt, Medical Staff, son of G. Truefitt, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., of Worthing, Sussex, to Sara Helena, daughter of the late S. Shelley, Esq., Riversdale, county Dublin.

DEATHS.

Bowyer, Dec. 19, at Simla, Margaret Anne, daughter of Captain Bowyer, R.E., and of Eva Mary, his wife, aged 3.

EVANS—Dec 2, at Madras, R. Evans, late H.M.'s 102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, aged 61.

JACKSON—Dec. 21, at Madras, J. W. Jackson, late Inspector of Police,

Madras District, and Serjeant-Major, 2nd E.L.I., aged 68.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

The New Vienna Tayblatt writes:-It remains to be seen whether the Paris reports about the silver syndicate will be confirmed; but one thing is certain, that a rise in silver could be more easily carried out and would produce larger profits than a rise in copper. There are no accumulations of silver in the world. The milliards of silver which exist in the form of money and plate are not for sale, and bars exist nowhere to any extent. The demand for silver is quite equal to the nowhere to any extent. The centant of silver is quite equal to the production, and, commercially, there is no reason for the depreciation of the metal. The circumstance that the European miuts were closed to the coinage of silver at the time the demonetised silver of Germany to the coinage of silver at the time the demonetised silver of Germany came into the market sufficiently explains the depreciation, which, later on was accentuated by rumours, such as that of the approaching suspension of the Bland Act. The position of silver as an article of commerce does not justify the decline in price. Even at the old standard of 15½ to 1 of gold the yearly production of silver amounts only to £21,000,000. The industrial consumption reaches quite £5,000,000 a year, and the coinage of dollars in the United States under the Bland Act absorbs nearly another £5,000,000. The average requirements of the East must be estimated as at least £6,000,000, so that there remains only from £5,000,000 to £6,000,000 yearly for the supply of silver currency in the remainder of the world. Under these circumstances, there is more likely to £6,000,000 yearly for the supply of silver currency in the remainder of the world. Under these circumstances, there is more likely to be in future a scarcity than a superabundance of silver. It is at present only a question of improving the market position of the metal. The London market, which constantly requires silver for remittances to India, is known to possess no stocks. Should, therefore, a syndicate succeed in intercepting the supplies to the London market, a rapid rise must ensue both in bar silver and in the Indian exchanges. The means necessary to carry out such a plan need not be excessively large. One million sterling suffices to buy the supplies of two months. large. One million sterling suffices to buy the supplies of two months, and as the Bank of France makes advances on silver on favourable terms the same capital could be used several times over. The regular demand for silver would from time to time allow of favourable realisademand for silver would from time to time allow of tavourable realisations of the purchased bars at rising prices. All silver obligations would also rise, the exports to the East would increase, and the price of wheat would advance. This would strengthen the factors which make for a general advance, and thus bring to the syndicate numberless allies. Let the price of silver be lifted from 45d, to 50d, and the stone thus set in motion would continue to roll of itself. Against stone thus set in motion would continue to roll of itself. Against these great changes of profit there are, in the present commercial position of silver, but few chances of loss, for it would not be difficult to realise at present prices. Should the Parisian Haute Banque really plan a silver campaign, we anticipate a still greater success than has attended the manipulation of copper. Austria, it is true, would be in the awkward position of either losing part of her silver through export or seeing a premium again established on silver. This is the factor which the syndicate would have specially to consider.

THE exports of tea from India to all ports from 1st May to 30th November was 49 3-10 millions of lbs. in 1885, 54 3-5 millions in 1886, and 64 millions in 1887.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HONORARY MAJOR JOHN ROBERTSON, C.I.E., Assistant Accountant-General, Military Department, retires from the service on December 31st, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, but will remain employed in the Accounts Department until February 29th, 1888. It is reported that he will be granted a special pension of £500 per annum. No one, says the *Pioneer*, will envy him his good luck, for no officer in India ever made himself better liked by superiors and inferiors than John Robertson has done. He has been a tower of strength to the Department. It is currently reported that he will be succeeded by an outsider, who is now serving in the Civil Accounts Department, in which case there will be an intelligible howl.

The following appointments are made:—
4th Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenant R. F. C. Gordon, Hampshire Regiment, to be officiating Squadron Officer on proba-

5th Punjab Cavalry: Lieutenant L. N. Leeds, from the 31st Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on

28th Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant E. Bell, Worcestershire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

1st Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant E. B. Wilkinson, from the 1st Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

tion.
6th Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant H. C. Vesey, 1st Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.
2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas: Lieutenant A. Grant, from the 8th Bengal Infantry. to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.
27th Punjab Infantry: Captain A. E. P. Burn to be Wing Commander sub pro tem., vice Captain C. F. Vyse, seconded.
6th Punjab Infantry: Captain Daniell, Wing Commander, 1st Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Second in Command.
1st Sikhs: Surgeon Edwards to be officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon A. Silcock, transferred to Civil employment.

employment.

On transfer to the Bengal Presidency, the following Royal Engineer officers are posted as follows:—Lieutenant E. H. de V. Atkinson to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works Department; and Lieutenant F. Baylay to Rangoon for sub-marine mining duty.

Colonel H. J. Hallowes, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, Commandant, Deolali Depôt, has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General of Division, and Colonel W. R. Truman, 7th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Commandant, Deolali Depôt.

THE Lincolnshire Regiment, from Meerut, will probably go to the hills this summer, as its detachments at Delhi have suffered severely from fever.

THE Derajat Mountain Battery at Loralai, in Biluchistan, and No. 2 Company, Bengal Sappers, in Burma, will probably be relieved this cold weather.

Volunteering in Calcutta is looking up. No fewer than 776 volunteers turned out for the guard-of-honour on the arrival of the Viceroy. The Presidency Corps are also proud of their officers having won the inter-regimental match (No. 31) in the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association. The highest possible individual score was 110; the best man in the Calcutta team made ninety-eight, and the average for the four who shot was ninety. shot was ninety. Tall shooting!

THE following alteration in language rewards has been pubished:—"Rewards of £200 for proficiency in one of the following languages—Arabic, Russian, or Turkish—will be granted to a limited number of officers who obtain eight of the total marks laid down in para. 4 of G.O. 12 of 1887. Officers who have been granted this or a similar reward from any source will not be eligible for a second reward for the same language."

Dr. Lidderdale, as Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, has again been taken to task for the inordinate length of his an-The publication for 1886 consists of 163 pages 68 of which are devoted to the personal proceedings of himself and his subordinates—an useful record, no doubt, but one that the Lieutenant-Governor thinks "need not be embodied in an annual report." Sir Steuart Bayley is of opinion that the annual report." Sir Steuart Bayley is of opinion that the document can very well be cut down to 50 or 60 pages, and document can very well be cut down to 50 or 60 pages, and "trusts the Sanitary Commissioner will aim at reducing the report of 1887 to some such dimension." Similarly, exception is taken to the "extremely minute details" given in the vaccination report for the past year regarding the sources and character of the lymph employed, the production and employment of bovine lymph, operations performed, local opinion on the value of bovine lymph, &c., all which "might be appropriated with a view to some special priate in a special report submitted with a view to some special action being taken, but are unnecessary in an annual administration report.

NATIVE PRESS.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN.

The Bombay Samachar says that Sir Lepel Griffin seems to be bent upon libelling those who have been writing strongly against him in the Native Press with reference to his recent career at Bhopal. The address given by him at Gwalior was a fulsome flattery for the Mahrattas, a libel against the Bengalees, and a sneer against the approaching National Congress. His speech is calculated to extol one community at the expense of the other, and thus keep them constantly at loggerheads with one another. What could have been his object in adverting to controversial and race matters on such an auspicious He has not stated his reasons for doing so, but we can well imagine them. The Bengalee Press have been making serious accusations against Sir Lepel, and the latter has in his turn taken this opportunity of making a fierce attack upon the Bengalees in general. It hardly becomes an officer of Sir Lepel's standing Sir Lepel's advice to the contrary, continue to identify themselves with the Bengalees, and acknowledge the bond of brotherhood. It is evident that Sir Lepel does not wish to see a "United India;" but is careful that one section of the community should not be on terms of amity with another. Samachar hopes that the Government of India will either publicly or privately express their disapprobation of the speech, emanating as it does from such a high official.

The Jam-e-Jamshed says that Sir Lepel Griffin's speech at Gwalior is unbecoming a Government official of such high standing. Sir Lepel has made an ill-timed attack on the Baboos of Calcutta. It might be said that it is because the Baboos have been writing strongly against Sir Lepel and his recent career that he has attacked them in the manner he has done. It is dangerous that an officer of such high standing and position should make such an inflammatory speech in a public assembly. The Jam-e-Jamshed hopes that the Government of India will take due notice of this speech, and inform Sir Lepel that it was one which was not suited to the occasion and also to the dignity of such a high Government official.

THE EXTENSION OF BOMBAY.—The Kaiser-i-Hind says:—The trouble which the Extension Committee have taken, and the patience and energy which they have displayed in the discharge of their arduous labours, deserve our warm commenda-The changes which they propose are so extensive and they would involve such a tremendous outlay that it would not be possible to carry them all out. The project of reclaim-ing a large tract of land from the sea at Colaba and Wal-keshwur must also be regarded as impractible from a pecuniary point of view. There are, on the other hand, many proposals made by the committee, which, if adopted, would render many waste tracts of land around Bombay habitable, and relieve the pressure of population felt at present in Bhuleshwar, Mandvie, and other crowded districts.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.—The Kaiser-i-Hind says:—Those who have read the letters which appeared over the signature of "Aryan," in the Times of India, will not see much reason for satisfaction in the progress which the Hindu community has made within the last twenty-five or fifty years. They have, no doubt, got over some minor prejudices, but early marriages, the restrictions of caste, and the woes of widowhood are evils which flourish at the present moment almost as well as they did before. The letters of "Aryan" are worth our serious consideration. But we do not agree with the writer in the satisfaction he feels at such progress as the Hindu community have made, because, at the rate which they were progressing, we do not think the evils can die away before several centuries have elapsed. In social matters, the progress of the Hindu has not kept pace with their educational advancement.

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—These shares on Saturday were firm. Mysore rose 1-16, Ooregum 1s., and Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 6d.; but Mysore Reefs declined 1s. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3\frac{3}{4} to 3\frac{7}{6}, Nundydroog 25s. to 27s., Indian Consolidated 11s. to 12s., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 13s. to 15s., Ooregum 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., ditto Preference 12s. to 14s., Devala-Moyar 9s. to 10s., Nine Reefs 23s. to 25s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 11s. to 12s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. paid) 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 10s. to 10s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1\frac{3}{6} to 1\frac{1}{6}, New South-East Wynaad 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., Wentworth Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 5s. to 6s.

COMMERCIAL.

The Indian Tea market was virtually closed for the holidays after the 22nd ultimo, and was re-opened on the 2nd instant, the quantity offered during this week having been moderate, viz., 17,400 packages. There has been a brisk demand, chiefly concentrated on Teas at and under 1s. per lb., which may be quoted dearer. Good and Fine Pekoes and Broken Pekoes sell rather irregularly at about prices ruling Pekoes and Broken Pekoes sell rather irregularly at about prices ruling before Thristmas. The statistical position of Indian Tea at the beginning of the new year must be considered satisfactory, as should consumption continue to increase at the present rate we shall probably deliver, during the current season, more than will be received, so that our stock on June 30 will be smaller than last year. Up to Dec. 31 42½ millions had left the warehouses, and during the next six months it is not unreasonable to suppose that we shall deliver 48 millions more, which will bring the total deliveries for twelve months to say 90 millions of Indian Tea, or five millions more than the expected import, which, according to latest advices, is estimated at 85 millions. On the other hand, the export from Ceylon during the next six months will be considerably more than last year, and as these Teas will, to some extent, take the place of Indian, their arrival in larger quantity may prevent much rise in prices; still the position these Teas will, to some extent, take the place of Indian, their arrival in larger quantity may prevent much rise in prices; still the position of our market is such as to warrant the expectation that steady and perhaps hardening rates may be looked for for some months to come. Ceylon: Public auctions have comprised 5,232 packages. There is still an absence of competition for parcels lacking point and full flavour, but really desirable lots have met with attention at firm rates. Java: Several sales have been held, comprising 1,550 packages, which have met with fair competition, especially Teas for price, which are evidently in rather better demand. The figures for the past six months, as compared with previous years, are as follows:— IMPORTS.

		1001.			1000.				
Indian		58,624,000	lbs.	•••	52,038,000	lbs.		42,681,000	lbs.
Ceylon	•••	6,491,000			3,833,000				,,
Java		1,090,000	,,	•••	1,788,000	,,		1,605,000	,,
•			DE	LIVE	eries.				
		1887.			1886.			1885.	
Indian		42,583,000	lbs.		35,670,000	lbs.	•••	29,472,000	lbs.
Ceylon					4,092,000				22
Java	•••	1,478,000			1,860 000			1,841,000	"
		S	TOCI	K (I	DEC. 31).				
		1887.		•	1886.			1885.	
Indian	•••	34,843,000	lbs.	•••	32,887,000	lbs.		24,752,000	lbs.
Ceylon	•••	3,149,000	,,		1,660,000	**		1,028,000	"
Java	•••	769,000	,,	•••	944,000	,,		675,000	,,

1887.

1886.

1885.

Messrs. Elliot, Lack and Porter's Circular says:—Inquiries for most classes of China Teas have been numerous, but the quality of offerings does not tempt buyers to operate till they are compelled, and this will not be until the country gets to work again, and orders commence to flow in. Dealers' stocks of useful sorts of Tea 8d. up are most limited. Demand has been strong for all Black Leaf kinds, but Foochow descriptions have been neglected. In public sale useful Kaisow sorts brought 5½d. to 6d. Padrae, 4½d. to 5d. Padrae, 13d.; good common to fair. Black Leaf kinds 5½d. to 6½d., and better sorts4 2d. to 8½d. New Makes have gone well, good Teas 9d. up being well competed for. Scented Teas sold at previous rates. Oolongs: Nothing has been done privately, but at auction fine to finest Formosas in boxes sold 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4½d., Superior at 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d. Some 670 packages are printed for next week, and as long as the room is resorted to we cannot Messrs. Elliot, Lack and Porter's Circular says :- Inquiries for most printed for next week, and as long as the room is resorted to we cannot

to 1s. 42d., Superior at 1s. 02d. to 1s. 1d. Some 670 packages are printed for next week, and as long as the room is resorted to we cannot expect any improvement in values. Green Teas remain much as before for lower grades, medium kinds going in sellers' favour.

Molerate supplies of Indian Tea have met with a good reception, and the firmness in rates, noticed at the closing sales of last year has been maintained, demand for grades below 10d. being especially active. Consumption appears to be going on satisfactorily, the deliveries for last month being 700,000 lbs. in excess of December, 1886, although quotations then were even below those now current. Although the quality of Ceylons offering has been fairly good generally, really high class Teas are in small proportion, and prices under the pressure of heavy supplies show a tendency to further weakness, especially in the less attractive parcels of grades above 1s. Pekoe Souchongs 92d. to 11d. are in best demand.

Messrs. Layton and Co.'s Circular says:—A year ago we noted that two unfavourable features were becoming increasingly manifest as regards China Tea, (1), the deterioration in the quality, and (2), the consequent tendency of Indian growth to supplant it amongst consumers. During the past year the position has become intensified in both these respects, so that during 1887 the decrease in deliveries of China Tea has amounted to some twenty-four million pounds, while the monetary value shows an even larger proportionate decline, owing to the low prices which have ruled, especially for first crop Teas during the present season. This unfavourable condition of the trade appears, however, to have at last forced itself upon the attention of the Chinese authorities, who are now inquiring into the causes which have led to the present state of things, with the view of effecting reforms imperatively necessary, both as regards the attention of the Chinese authorities, who are now inquiring into the causes which have led to the present state of things, with the view of effecting reforms imperatively necessary, both as regards the manufacture and the export duties at present charged. We trust that, with the assistance of the leading English houses in China, these efforts may prove at all events sufficiently successful to avert that extinction of the China Tea trade with which it is now, at least partially, threatened. There have been few important fluctuations in values during the past year, but the very low rates obtained for the first crop Teas in July last caused a decided reaction later on in these grades,

and many second hand parcels were resold during the autumn on the market at advances of 1d. to 3d. per lb. on original The general inferiority of quality in this season's China leaf, and the serious falling off in the deliveries have been compensated for by a remarkable increase in the trade in Indian and Ceylon Tea, the consumption of which together shows an excess compared with 1886 of 18½ millions, while the imports have been more by 13 million lbs.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888.

OUTWARD.

					,	
Ship.		cave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Multa.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
		Portland.	,			
Euphrates		Q'town.	_	-		20 Jan.
Serapis	_		_	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb.
Crocodile	8 Feb.		18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
Malabar	22 Feb.	Q'town. 24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.
	l	i	l	l		l

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave	Arrives	Leaves	Leaves	Arrives
	Bombay.	Suez.	Port Said.	Malta.	Portsm'th
Crocodile	29 Jan. 11 Feb. 17 Mar. 31 Mar.	25 Jan. 9 Feb. 22 Feb. 28 Mar. 11 Apr.	24 Feb. 30 Mar.	17 Jan. 31 Jan. 15 Feb. 28 Feb. 3 Apr. 17 Apr.	24 Feb.

THE steamers Vespasian and Lorne, from Saigon, are believed to have foundered in the China seas.

Construction work on the line of railway between Hirokh and Kotal has begun, and Swiss engineers hope to complete it in six months.

TWELVE candidates are to be selected for appointment to the Indian Forest Service at the next competitive examination to be held in London.

COLONEL CONWAY GORDON, Director-General of State Railways, who has been suffering from an affection of his eyes, is much better, and probably will be able to rejoin his appointment in the middle of January.

THERE is no foundation for the statement that a new Press Act is being prepared in the India Office. At least the Government of India knows nothing of the matter, and the Home authorities are not at all likely to take up such a measure without due consultation.

ACCORDING to the latest official report the area under rice in Burma is 130,677 acres more than last year's area, or an increase of 3'9 per cent. Owing to insufficient rain in the latter half of October and the beginning of November the crop will, on the whole, be light in all districts, except Hanthawaddy and Henzada, a lower estimate is taken than last year, but on 33 per cent. of the cultivated area a 16-anna crop is still extended while a 27 magnetic of the estimate is 1. pected, while on 37 per cent. of the area the estimate is 14 annas, and on 30 per cent. 12 annas. Notwithstanding the increase of area cultivated it is estimated that there will not be available for export more than 950,000 tons of rice, including what will be required for Upper Burma.

THE Rev. Henry D. Porter, in a letter dated Pang Chuang (Shantung), 8th November, writes the following account of the overflow of the Huang-ho, which he himself has witnessed:—
"We crossed the Yellow River on the 23rd September. The flooded country extended in breadth about 20 English miles, and from 50 to 65 miles in length. The river is now a vast tumultuous rush of water. Six weeks later we re-crossed. The turbid stream had clarified. In many places it could be waded across. The reckless leaving of its 'bed could be waded across. The reckless leaving of its 'bed and board, of fifty-two years ago was repeated. The terrible break is reported as being at Shih Chiak'ou in Cheng-cho, 60 miles west of Kaifung. The two hsien cities of Chin-yeh and Wei-chih were submerged, the officials of the former alone escaping. Rushing southward the waters reached the Ju River (see Williams' latest map), and then followed this stream into the Huai River. Carters reported the stream as entering the old bed at Huai-an Fu in Kiangsu, near the old debouchement. It is needless to say that, having floated upon its swift current, the thought of its devastating power in the new region is something terribly oppressive." new region is something terribly oppressive.'

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinion of Correspondents.)

THE FLOODS IN CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR.
SIR,—The reports from China of the awful suffering caused by the Sir,—The reports from China of the awrul sunering caused by the overflowing of the Yellow River must have excited deep sympathy with the vast number who have so suddenly been rendered homeless.

The following account, from an eye-witness, will be read with painful interest. It is an extract from a letter from Mr. Slimmon, a

The following account, from an eye-witness, will be read with painful interest. It is an extract from a letter from Mr. Slimmon, a member of this Mission, who writes from our mission-station at Chaukia-k'eo. He says:—"The damage it has done is terrible. Just fancy a vast plain, about half the size of Scotland, thickly populated, suddenly turned into a raging sea! This is what has taken place here, and one trembles to think of the great numbers that have been drowned. Misery remains supreme in this place just now. Out of fifty-six streets in our portion of the town only five are not flooded; the others are all destroyed and perhaps are many perished by the drowned. Misery remains supreme in this place just now. Out of fifty-six streets in our portion of the town only five are not flooded; the others are all destroyed, and perhaps as many perished by the falling of houses as by drowning; yet one hardly knows whether to think those who are drowned or those who escaped the more fortunate, for those who perished are at least saved the misery of dying from cold and starvation. You would weep (as I did) were you to see the terrible desolation and distress that abound, and feel helpless, as I do, to relieve them. 'Bread, bread!' is the one cry; but bread is not the only thing they need. Hundreds have escaped with their bare lives; there little all has been lost. They are huddled together in straw huts, with scarcely enough to cover them, and the nights are getting bitterly cold. Words cannot describe the scene. I am living in the midst of it, able to do little or nothing for want of money. The distress will continue for many months to come; cruel winter will soon be on us, and hundreds will perish from cold. Although the break in the river's bank were to be stopped up right away, the water could not be drained off the land in time to sow next year's crop, so there will be a famine. Even were the water to be dried up, the people could not sow, for all the present year's harvest, that was safely gathered in, has been swept away, and they have no seed to sow. Their case is indeed desperate."

Mr. Paton, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who was residing in our Mission premises, says, in a letter to the North China.

Mr. Paton, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who was residing in our Mission premises, says, in a letter to the North China Herald:—"The river is all coming this way now, and a racing, mad river it is, and I fear the damage in Ngan-hwuy and Kiang-su Provinces must be added to the misery inflicted here. I can do nothing to relieve the widespread wretchedness. It is the most populous district in all Ho-nan, and I can quite safely say millions are driven out of all they possessed."

Mr. J. J. Coulthard, another of our missionaries, writing from the same city, says that the country is flooded for an immense district.

same city, says that the country is flooded for an immense district, 450 li by 150 li. If these figures are accurate they are equal to about 135 miles by 40 miles. Mr. Coulthard adds:—"The scene outside and within the walls of parts of this city is one of desolation and destruction. From the city walls, right away to the north, is one vast sheet of water.

A calamity of such awful magnitude calls for immediate help. A contribution of £300, another of £200, and a number of smaller sums, have been sent to this Mission in aid of the sufferers. This money we have telegraphed to China for immediate distribution by our missionaries. Some of our most competent men have been appointed for further help in the work of relief, and by this morning's mail we learn that \$3,000 have been raised in China and placed in the hands of our missionaries for distribution.

Contributions in aid of the sufferers will be gratefully received by this Mission and promptly telegraphed to China.—I am, yours faithfully,

B. Brownall, Secretary of the China Inland Mission.

China Inland Mission, 2, 4, and 6, Pyrland-road, Mildmay,

London, N., Jan. 9, 1888.

THE FLOODS IN CHINA.

A correspondent of The Times under date Peking, Nov. 12, after reciting the facts of the overflow of the Yellow River, concludes as follows:—Ever since the appearance of a clever article on afforestration in the Revue des Deux Mondes a few years ago Europeans here are never weary of repeating that the planting of trees is the only thing which will afford protection to China against the fearful scourge of the Vallow Pixer The proceed armed if practically and the Yellow River. The proposed remedy, if practicable, would certainly do good, but it does not go to the root of the evil. The incurable troubles which have been so long connected with the Yellow River are primarily caused by its tendency to silt. In its middle course it descends into China from the high Mongolian plateau. The great change of level gives extraordinary velocity to the stream. One cannot state the number of miles it runs per hour; but it is said that at one of the principal ferries the boat is often carried down three miles, though the principal terries the boat is often carried down three lines, though the crossing is only half a mile wide. Secondly, the land of North West China to the depth of several hundred feet consists principally of the famous loess or yellow earth—a soil of inexhaustible fertility if the rainfall be sufficient. The loess earth, which is very light and friable, is carried away in immense quantities by the swiftly-rolling matters and from the colour it imparts to them the river derives its mable, is carried away in immense quantities by the swiftly-rolling waters, and from the colour it imparts to them the river derives its name. The quantity of earth held in suspension is so great that whenever, as happens in seasons of drought, water from the river is admitted into the Grand Canal, it is necessary to dredge out the mud at the bottom of the canal before the passage of the grain fleet in the following year. The silt brought down as just described, from above is deposited all along the lower course of the Yellow River, particularly near the coast, where the

proximity of the sea checks the speed of the current. Year by year the river shallows, its banks being gradually raised in proportion, till at length not merely the surface of the water, but even the bottom of the bed, is higher than the level of the surrounding country. That the bed, is higher than the level of the surrounding country. That this is really the case has been proved by Europeans who have visited the old channel left dry in 1852, and have found themselves walking up hill as they entered it through a gap in the massive walls. Under such circumstances, despite the watchfulness of the guardians, sooner or later a breach cannot fail to be made, and one can easily imagine the terrible nature of a flood thus pouring down from a higher elevation on the plains below. Even further inland the evil makes itself carriers of the restrenge of the re tion on the plains below. Even further inland the evil makes itself seriously felt, as the passage of the water is unnaturally retarded by the shoaling lower down, with the result that there is an increased pressure on the banks and a greater tendency to inundation at the season of high water. The conditions of the Yellow River thus differ from those of any other great river in the world, and its conservancy is a problem of which the difficulty is immediately apparent. Nor with these facts before us need we try to account for the changes of course which the stream has undergone at different periods by imagining as some authorities have surgested that the lovel had been imagining, as some authorities have suggested, that the land had been subjected to changes of level by the rising or sinking of the earth's

Commenting on the communication the same journal states that the Deluge alone affords a parallel to this appalling catastrophe, and the horror of it is increased by the fact that the last great inundation of the Hoang Ho which occurred within living memory can hardly have been less destructive. The loss of life, enormous as it seems to have been, is not even the worst part of the disaster. Death itself would be a preferable fate to that of the survivors, who, deprived of home, sustenance, and clothing, have had to face the rigours of a winter withsustenance, and clothing, have had to face the rigours of a winter without shelter, and the prospect of a future without resource or occupation. Famine has followed flood in many districts, and the wretched peasants have not only lost their houses, but their last year's crops and the seed for their next year's sowing. The Chinese Government has done its best for the relief of the widespread distress, and both the Emperor and the Empress have contributed largely out of their private fortunes towards the same object. No less than 32,000,000 lb. of rice, which in the ordinary course would reach Peking from Central China in the spring, was ordered to be despatched forthwith to the inundated districts as soon as the extent of the disaster was known. But even if every effort is made that it is possible for the Central Government and the local authorities to make, it is certain that the misery of the surviving peasantry will be and must be extreme.

TEA GROWING IN CEYLON.

A meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute was held on the 10th inst in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hôtel Métropole, to hear a paper read by Mr. John Loudoun Shand on the subject of "The Tea Industry of Ceylon." Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G., presided.

Mr. Shand opened his paper with a brief reference to the origin of tea, as far as it was known, and the present position of tea as an agricultural industry in India and elsewhere. About 1876 the adaptability of the low lands of Coylon to tea cultivation was recorded additive. of the low lands of Ceylon to tea cultivation was proved, and it was further proved that so different was the nature of the tea tree to that of the coffee tree that much land which had been under coffee cultivaof the coffee tree that much land which had been under coffee cultivation could be readily and profitably converted into tea-producing property. The planting of tea at once began in earnest, and from the sea level to 6,000 ft. above the sea a large area was rapidly brought under cultivation. The very gloomy financial position of the island, which prevented any rush of capital towards the industry, though at the time it appeared to many to be a great and almost fatal drawback had turned out to be a blessing in disguise. The enterprise had been entirely divested of the element of speculation. The labour supply, which came chiefly from the Malabar coast, and which arrived upon the estates free of any premium or incidental charge, was practically unlimited, the average rate of pay being about 6d. per day. The Ceylon tea industry had already assumed large proportions. Therewere probably now 200,000 acres of tea planted in Ceylon, giving employment to 1,200 British managers and superintendents, and 300,000 British subjects from India and Ceylon. The probable export of teafrom Ceylon in 1890 would be 40,000,000 lbs., and by the end of the century would reach 100,000,000 lbs. As there was a very large tract of land suitable for cultivation the limits of the enterprise would only be bounded by consumption, for Ceylon had proved that it could place be bounded by consumption, for Ceylon had proved that it could place tea of superior quality in the markets of the world at a price which tea of superior quality in the markets of the world at a price which would defy competition. It was rather to the continued displacement of China tea in the English markets, and the substitution of Ceylons and Indian teas, that the British tea grower must look for the disposals of the largely increasing quantities which would be thrown upon the markets. The tea planters of Ceylon had a right to demand the sympathy and support of their countrymen. They had built up an enterprise which gave employment to hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of Ceylon and of the natives of the famine-stricken districts of India, and gave the mother country control of the sources of tricts of India, and gave the mother country control of the sources of one of its most important articles of food supply, making it independent of foreigners.

The Chairman, in opening the discussion, said that he wished to-call attention to the favourable climate of Ceylon.

Mr. Pye, of Amoy, China, pointed out that though the cost of labour in Ceylon was only 6d. a head per diem, in the interior of China, where most of the tea districts were situated, the rate of pay did not exceed more than 5s. per month. The soil in China was extraordinarily fertile, other conditions were favourable, and when China aroused itself to the fact that it must improve the manufacture of its tea. when it became possessed of scientific methods of cultivation, and adopted honest commercial practices, it would be difficult, he feared, to find a market for 40,000,000 lbs. of Ceylon tea. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Shand for his paper.



SRIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 10, Eden Hall (s), Bombay; Capella (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Jan. 5, Ravenna (s), London.—7, Perim (s), London.—
9, Aston Hall (s), Liverpool.—10, Assam (s), London; Kerbela (s),
London.—11, Brankclow (s), Liverpool; Brookfield (s), Liverpool;
Clan Munro (s), Clyde.
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 4, Clan Gordon (s), Port Elizabeth; Brindisi
(s), London; Almora (s), London.—6, City of Venice (s).
MADRAS.—Jan. 9, Clan Macgregor (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 6, Cyphrenes (s), Bombay. CALCUTTA.—Jan. 10, Clan Macpherson (s), London; Clan Gordon (s), Madras.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :-

S.s. Coromandel, from London, Jan. 19; s.s. Surat, from Venice, Jan. 26; from Brindisi, Jan. 30.

26; from Brindisi, Jan. 30.

For Bombay: Mr. J. H. Furneaux, Lieut. Michel, Mr. P. and Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Rowlandson and family, Mr. T. E. Guylee, Major and Mrs. Burlton Bennett and two infants, Mr. Tomkinson, Miss Thorburn, Miss Ostrehan, Mr. W. H. Reid, Mr. J. Kinniburgh, Mr. F. L. and Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Dick and infant, Mr. G. C. Anderson, Mr. Edyvean, Mr. G. D. Paton, Mr. H. P. Whitby, Mr. D. C. Davidson, Capt. Langley, R.E., Mr. F. L. G. Simpson, Mrs. D. A. Sharet, Lieut. J. Parker, Mr. Lahbury. From Venice: Miss Rooke, Mr. R. S. Campbell. From Brindisi: Sir C. Sargent, Mrs. Ashhurst, Colonel Luard, the Bishop of Lahore, Mr. E. Lawrence, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Bellett, Mr. Miller, Hon. R. Fitzwilliam. From Gibraltar: The Duc d'Orleans, Colonel Parseval. From Naples: Rev. J. Brown.

For Suez: Two Misses Farquhar, Mr. F. B. and Miss Paton, Mr. Kelton.

Kelton.

For Aden: Mr. C. Murton, Colonel Merriman, Commander King

Hall, R.N. For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Fenton, Rev. C. F. Reily, Mr. and Miss

Woodroffe, Miss Harvey. For Port Said: Capt. Holden. From Gibraltar: Mrs. Stopford

Sackville.

S.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, from London, Jan. 26; s.s. Parramatta, from Brindisi, Feb. 6.

For Bombay: Miss Adams. From Venice: Mr. J. and Mrs. Nugent From Brindisi: Colonel D. M. and Mrs. Strong, Colonel Meiklejohn. Capt. D Stewart. From Naples: Rev. and Mrs. Clifford, Mr. Broughton. For Calcutta: Mr. J. G. Stewart, Colonel H. J. Pryce, Mr. S. Nichol-

son, Mr. William, Mrs. Claude White. From Naples: Mr. J. and Mrs.

For Malta: Mr. J. and Mrs. Ponsonby and child. For Madras: Miss Wyndham. For Suez: Mr. D. and Mrs. Birt. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Allcard.

For Colombo: Mr. Quayle, Mr. J. Quayle.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Dorunda, to sail Jan. 19.

For Madras: Lieut.-Colonel H. R. and Mrs. Shelley, child and infant, Mrs. John Adam.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Lee, Mr. R. F. H. White, Mrs. Smith, Mr. W. Smith.

For Colombo: Mr. Wm. B. Hunter.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Finnimore, Lieut. W. E. Elliot.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Henzada, to sail Jan. 19.

For Kurrachee: Miss Louie, Miss Edgley, Mr. W. Wright, Miss Berthon.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Feb. 2.
For Colombo: Surgeon and Mrs. E. H. Burnside, Surgeon J. Moir.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Campbell.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. . Feb. 18. For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Vivian, Colonel Reynolds.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Arabia, to sail Jan. 17.

For Bombay: Lieut. B. Close, Major J. Burne, Mrs. Burne, Mr. Deighton, Mr. Farquhar, Mr. Fenton, Miss M. Gow, Mr. Hall, Mr. C. N. Hodgson. Mrs. Hodgson and maid, Mrs. Parker Jervis, Miss Jacques, Miss Lonie, Mrs. Moor, Miss E. Moor, two Misses Nesbit, Mrs. Rowlandson, two Misses Rowlandson and ayah, Mr. G. D. Rowlandson, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Scotland, two infants and ayah, Mr. Aitchison, Mrs. Aitchison, Mrs. Stewart.

Per Star Line s.s. Capella, to sail Jan. 25. For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. A. Stevenson, Mrs. Mitchell and child, Mr. F. Wintle, Miss Lomax, Rev. T. P. Richards. For Calcutta: Sister Fanny Gertrude.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, for London, passed Gibraltar Jan. 5. From Calcutta: Mr. Thomas Kidd, Mrs. Rae, Mr. D. M. Robertson,

Capt. Bonfield. From Colombo: Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Maitland.

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, to sail Jan. 14.

For Colombo: Miss M. M'Clelland, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Millington, Mr. A. Wardrop, Mr. J. Black.
For Madras: Mr. Chas. W. Prest, Mr. Grimshaw.
For Calcutta: Mr. Moir, Mr. James Henderson, Mr. Tibbles, Mr. John Wilding, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. A. F. Little.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, to sail Jan. 28.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. O. K. McCallum, three children and European nurse, Capt. J. Y. Allan, Mr. Gorindan. For Calcutta: Mr. H. McMillan.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, to sail Feb. 11.

For Calcutta: Rev. Mr. Williams, Mrs. Williams and family.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Cathay, Capt. M. de Horne, Dec. 26. At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Cathay, Capt. M. de Horne, Dec. 26.

From Suez: Mr. Michaelides, Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow, Mr. Walker, Mr. G. S. Hart, Mr. Hill, Mr. E. G. Oliver, Capt. Budgeley, Mr. W. B. Jackson, Mr. McLean, Mrs. Coles and child, Miss Green, Mr. Wright, Mrs. and Miss Fuzelle, Mr. Thacker, Miss Stevenson, Mr. J. C. Hunter, Mr. McRae, Mr. E. H. Tuck, Mr. and Mrs. Metaxa, Mr. T. Counsell, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Hart and infant, Mr. Zycomes, Mr. Constable, Mr. Gomey, Mr. Gordon, Mr. James, Mr. H. Connell, Dr. Richardson, Mr. McDonald, Miss Easton, Miss P. Rowe, Miss Hughes, Miss Gulli more, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. F. Croft, Mrs. Scrafton, M. and Mrs. E. de Williams.

From Aden: Mr. T. Counsell, Mr. and Mrs. A. de Plage.

From Aden: Mr. T. Counsell, Mr. and Mrs. A. de Plagg.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. Ancona, Capt. Webber, Jan. 10. AN PLYMOUTH, PET P. and U. s.s. Ancona, Capt. Webber, Jan. 10: From Bombay: Miss Nix, Mr. V. Vard, Mr. T. Browne, Mr. W. Grey, Miss Haig, Mrs. Oldham and infant, Colonel H. G. Puckle, Mr-Cox, Mrs. W. Colquhoun, Mr. Kirton, Mr. Stoare. From Aden: Mr. F. Dugdale. From Suez: Mr. Pallett, Miss Beach. From Malta: Mr. H. P. Hughes, Mr. H. C. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. Occleston, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. Harkens.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Malwa, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, left Bombay, Dec. 30. For London: Mrs. F. Morrison, Miss Anson, Mr. Thornhill, Mrs. R. Sands and child, Mr. T. W. Grant, Mrs. Macnee and infant, Mr. H. P. Griffiths.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. J. Lovett, Mr. Porteous, Mr. and Miss Dawes, Mr. W. McKenzie Bradley, Mr. W. Donald.
For Venice: Miss Bradley, Mr. Sutcliffe.

Per P. and O. s.s. Verona, Capt. Mudie, from London, Jan. 12. For P. and O. a.s. Verona, Capt. Mudie, from London, Jan. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. T. Sharples, Mr. Hurst, Mr. Ritchie and sjster, Mr. R. and Mrs. Allison, Mr. N. Woods, Mr. Goldthorpe, Miss J. Hamilton, Miss M. H. Ritchie, Mr. F. C. Divane, Miss Cormack, Mr. G. C. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. J. M. Austin, Mr. A. Mackay, Mr. G. H. Sharwell, Mr. Firminger, Mr. Blair, Rev. J. Ledyard, Lieut. Chapman, Mr. W. Brand, Miss Gilbertson, Mr. J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. Hand, Mrs. Hand and child, Mr. R. L. Wilson, Mr. Garston, Mr. Morry.

Merry.
For Kurrachee: Miss Goodman.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Hannay, Mr. Swannell.

Per P. and O. s.s. Nepaul, Capt. Alderson, from London, Jan. 12. For Calcutta: Colonel A. Mallock, Mrs. and Miss Mallock, Mrs. J. R. Mitchell and infant, Miss Pollard, Mrs. Clark and two children, Mrs. B. Hart, Mr. H. E. Clarke, Miss Drummond, Mr. W. Milne, Miss Stratford.

Stratford.

For Port Said: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Shoewell, Mr. J. E. Laidley.

For Aden: Mrs. Harpur and infant.

For Madras: Miss Partridge, Miss Lillingstone, Mr. Ardell, Mr. and.

Mrs. Brennard and child, Mrs. Hoyle and infant, Rev. J. Dobie, Mr.

Taylor, Mr. W. J. Cory, Mr. J. Cory.

For Suez: Mr. W. H. Talbot, Mr. Reid, Mr. Mackenzie.

For Malta: Mr. and Miss Diggle, Colonel Aitchison, Mrs. Stevenson,

Mrs. Wakefield and infant, Surgeon Coates, Miss Douglas, Capt.

Weston, Mr. Simonda.

For Colombo: Mr. J. O. Boche.

For Colombo: Mr. J. O. Roche,

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per P. and O. s.s. Siam, Capt. H. Weighell, sailing on Jan. 6. For London: Mr. J. Barker, Mr. Hindmarsh, Mrs. Shewan and infant.

For Aden: Colonel Spring.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ravenna, Capt. A. B. Daniell, sailing on Jan. 13. For Brindisi: Mr. A. P. McDonnell, Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. H. B. Beames, Mr. G. H. Henrick.
For Suez: Sir Theodore and Lady Hope.

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· COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Karachi Ice Co., Ld 100 — Karrchee Lanling and Shipping 500 200	Endogram 10 Norminal. Gielle (Darjiling) 40 62 to —
	Kemp & Co 175 350 Mechanics' Buildgs, Co 50 45	Good Hope Tea Co 44 100 190 to —
BOMBAY.—December 23.	Oriental Govt. Security 59 115 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 16	Grob (Assam) 100 19 to 20
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Four per Cent Rs. 98 to	Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 1,925 Treacher and Co all 1,240 Thacker and Co all 200	Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 86 to -
Four-and-a-Half per Cont 103½ to — Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 101 to	LAND COMPANIES.	Jellalpore (Cachar) — — to — Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) — to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1981 100% to — New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 — to —	Colaba Co 12} 700	Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 25 to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 91 to 92 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	Frere	Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 45 to — Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 13 to 14
Trust Bond 100 to — Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 103; to —	Tott Caming Co 100 320	Kurseong and Darjiling 250 92 to 93 Do. contributory 200 82 to 83
Coorla Spinning Bonds — to —	CALCUTTA.—December 21.	Kurseong and Terai to - to Kuttal (Cachar) 100 198 to - Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 34 to 35
BANKS Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates.	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 34 to 35 Longview (Darjiling) 100 40 to — Loobah 100 110 to —
Indian Banks. Rs. Rs. Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 791;	4 Promissory Notes Re. 97 5 to — 4½ of 1870 (1885) 100 8 to —	Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to —
Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 893 Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 730	4 of 1878-78 (1895) 103 4 to — 4 of 1879 (1892) (New Loan) 103 4 to — 4 of 1879 (Coupon) to —	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 20
EXCHANGE BANKS. Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 120	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Mim (Darjiling) 100
Hong Kong & Shanghat Banking Corporation National Bank of India £124 171 pr.ot 120	6 of 1870 (1889) 104 0 to -	Mothols (Assam) 100 100 to — Do. contributory 90 90 to —
National Bank of India £12} 17} pr.ot 120 PRESS COMPANIES.	6 of 1872 (1891) 104 8 to — 6 of 1878 (1998) 103 0 to — 18 of 1884-5 (1995) 103 0 to —	Mungledye (Assam) — — to — Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to —
Akbar 1,250 125 1,050	5 of 1885-6 (1915) 103 10 to -	Do. contributory 125 New Fallodhi (Darilling) to -
Albert all 18 pr.ct — Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100 100 750	5 of 1886-7 (1915) 103 10 to — 4½ of 1882 (1902) 99 8 to —	New Chola Chat (Assam) £10 Liquidation. New Mutual (Cachar) 30 100 to —
Apollo 2,200 nil 240 Bellary 1,100 nil 350	BANKS AND FINANCIAL. Paid. Price.	Nutwanpore (Cachar) — to — to — Phoenix (Cachar) 85 30 to 32 Pankabaree (Darjiling) 100 50 to 52
Bombay Cotton all 15 135 Breul's Cawnpore Press	Agra £10 195 to — Agra Savings 100 125 to —	Pankabaree (Barilling) 100 50 to 52 Puttureah (Sylhet) 100 40 to — Rajabare (Assan) — to — Sapakati 100 110 to —
Co., Limited 200 16 100 Colaba 1,880 50 640 Dhollers Ginning all 12 80	Allahabad 100 185 to 186	Sapakati 100 110 to Second Mutual Cachar 56 4-5 disct.
Dhollera Ginning all 12 80 East India 1,000 150 1,875 Fort 8,500 150 1,275	Bank of Bengal 500 8871 to 890 Do. of Upper India 190 140 to	Singbulli and Murmah 100 85 to 86
French all 80 550 Harvey & Sabapathy 500 25 400	Delhi and London £25 140 to — Himalaya 100 120 to — Mussoorte 100 108 to 110	Singell (Darjiling) 100 53 to — Soom (Darjiling) 100 75 to — Springside (Darjiling) 100 65 to —
Khangaum 450 45 360 Mercantile 125 71 95	Mussoorie 100 108 to 110 National of India £12\frac{1}{2} 123 to Rohilkund Kumaon 100 105 to	Bungoo River (Chattagong) 100 16 to —
Mofussil Co 409 55 420 Munmar M all 40 205	Simla Bank Corporation 500 — to — Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to —	Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 30 55 — Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 90 to — Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 99 to —
New Berar 500 60 525 New Indian 125 97½ Prince of Wales 400 30 30	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.	Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 145 to — Upper Assam £10 15 to —
Frince of Wales 400 30 300 Sabapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555 Sassoon 500 25 500	Price. Alipore Coal 100 120 to —	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,220 Sind 750 75 515	Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal. Asiatic Jute 100 Idquidation.	LONDON.—January 16.
Volkart 500 45 560	Bally Paper Mills £10 1.58 to — Barnagore Jute £10 86 to 87 Bengal Coal 1,000 1,600 to —	—
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		
4hmedehed 1 000 90 1 950	B. Baragunda Copper (preface	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 330 Alliance Spinning 500 171 p.ct 580	A. shares) 75. 6d. 13½ to 13½ Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 7½ to — Rangal Wills £100 1.400 to —	Price.
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TO THE PUBLIC OPINION OF THE PEOPLE CF

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CIVIL AND MILITARY, JANUARY, 1888.

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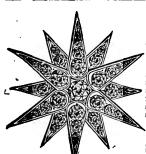
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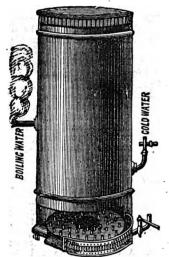
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Ponbay to the 6th January; from Allahabad and Madras to the 4th January; and from Calcutta to the 3rd January.

The anniversary of the Imperial Proclamation was celebrated in Calcutta on Jan. 2nd by a grand parade of the regular troops and volunteers, at which the Viceroy was present, and afterwards by a State dinner at Government House.

A CHAPTER of the Order of the Indian Empire is to be held at Calcutta on Feb. 6th.

LORD REAY and Lord Connemara have visited Lord Dufferin at Calcutta.

SIE FREDERICK ROBERTS, having finished his inspection tour, is now at Calcutta.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON has recovered from the attack of fever which obliged him to take a trip to sea, and has returned to the Presidency.

A CAMP OF EXERCISE will be held near Bangalore in the second week of February.

Oossoor-road is within easy marching distance of the cantonment, and by special desire of the Maharajah of Mysore a strong detachment of his Silladar Horse will be brigaded with a British cavalry on this occasion.

DURING the Camp of Exercise the army headquarters will be located at Bangalore.

TROOPS will be divided in two skeleton armies [to operate against each other.

THE Camp is expected to last one week.

MAJOR WARBURTON, the Political Officer in the Khyber, with seven border Chieftains, has arrived in Calcutta.

A STATEMENT has been prepared showing the result of the working of the late Provincial Contract in Bengal. The most striking fact is the proof afforded of the marvellous recuperative powers of that Province, and the solid basis on which its natural wealth is founded.

THE Conference of Bengal Commissioners has opened at Calcutta. They intend to discuss the power of Commissioners and their proper relations towards the Board of Revenue, the Inspector-General of Police and other officials, and a heat of minor matters.

Mr. F. E. Elliott, Judge of Allahabad, and Mr. Kiernander, of the Financial Department, will sit upon the Commission to inquire into Mr. F. Larpent's conduct as Registrar of the Punjab University.

The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, has ordered the road from Nagpur to Umrair and Bewarpur to be roughly surveyed and reported on, with a view to constructing a light railway to those places, if the traffic is likely to be good. Mr. D. Wallace, Executive Engineer, is engaged in the work.

THE Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Association have addressed the Government of India in support of the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that all Imperial Budgets of the future should be

publicly discussed, and not issued merely as Resolutions, as has been the case during the past fifteen years, except in three instances.

THE National Congress has met at Madras, and concluded their deliberations.

THE Mahomedan Educational Congress, which commenced their sittings at Lucknow on the 27th December, have concluded their proceedings.

Satisfactory reports continue to be received from our Afghan Boundary Commissioner, who is now well on his way to the Oxus, to complete the Dukchi-Bosaga, line of demarcation.

A Madras paper hears that the following scheme has been submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State for India:—Belgaum and Bellary to form together a brigide command; Bangalore to remain a division; Madras to remain a brigade; southern district to be a brigade command with headquarters at Wellington; Secunderabad to remain a division; Kamptee to be given over to Bombay; Burma to consist of one divisional and two brigade commands; Mandalay to be the headquarters of the divisional command, and Bhamo and Rangoon theheadquarters of the two brigade commands.

THE official summary for Upper Burma up to Jan. 5the reports that the northern division is quiet.

In the Myadaung, Ruby Mines, and Shwebo districtsonly a few cases of ordinary dacoities are reported, butnone in Mandalay town or district.

In Sagain a mail escort was attacked. One Sepoy was killed, another dangerously wounded, and some arms and ammunition carried off; but the mails were carried through intact.

In Memboo the campaign against Bo Oktama was vigorously carried on, and two minor Bohs with followers surrendered. Others offering to come in.

In Meiktila Kyauklan a village was burned by a gang of 300 dacoits. One policeman and four villagers were shot by dacoits, and forty prisoners and considerable property were carried off. A body of cavalry pursued and rescued the prisoners, and recovered some property.

THE police of Wundwin in Meiktila district encountered Shwey Baw's gang. They killed Shwey Baw, and captured three followers.

Burma has now absorbed all her military and police sanctioned, save little knots of men at the depôts. Between 19,0.0 and 20,000 men have been sent in all.

THE first Silver Medal presented by the Viceroy in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund has been awarded to Miss B. Bradley, of the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

THE Public Service Commission proposes to divide the service into Imperial and Provincial. The Imperial will correspond to the present Covenanted Service, but the number of posts reserved to it will be greatly reduced.

THE Indian Empire Investiture, which is to take place at Calcutta on the 6th February, is not likely to be a very considerable ceremonial.

The report of the Public Service Commission has been signed by all its members, no one dissenting. The Indian Press says that by what process the divergent and apparently irreconcilable views of a few weeks ago have been harmonised is neither very important nor likely ever to be known.

THE first sale of opium, the provision of 1885-86, was to be held at the Government opium sale-room at Calcutta on the 4th January. The total quantity to be sold amounts to 4,750 chests, of which half the number is from the Patna Factory and the other half from the Ghazipore Factory.

The recommendation of the Public Service Commission that the twenty-two years' maximum limit of age which the Commission is understood to have advised, refers to Native candidates only. The general limit for candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service was fixed by the Secretary of State, and with regulations so ordered, the Commission was, in virtue of the official instructions laid down for its guidance, barred from interfering, at the start.

According to the latest news received by the Pioneer from the Nepal frontier, Mr. Girdlestone is at present at Segowlie, and it is probable he may remain there for some time, and until events take a more decided turn. Khatmandu is denuded of troops, the Residency is in no danger, and so long as the Government of India maintains its present attitude the British resident can do more by remaining below the passes than by proceeding to the capital. At the beginning of last week Mr. Girdlestone had to visit Nepalgunge-road (the terminus at Baraich of the Bengal and North-Western Railway) in connection with urgent work previously arranged for on the frontier of Oudh and Western Nepal. Strange to say, the local officials there knew nothing of what had happened to the north of Segowlie, and at Banki, which is the most important cutcherry and mart of the Western Terai, there were only some 100 Sepoys. A sudden movement among the refugees in this district might tell very strongly against the existing Administration, but up to the end of last week there was no hint that anything of the sort was on foot.

The Report of the Special Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council charged with the revision of the Draft of the Bombay Municipal Bill has been drawn up. The Bill as amended meets with the approval of Messrs. K. T. Telang and P. M. Mehta, who may be taken to represent, in this matter, the views of the Corporation and of the general public. The Bombay Gazette says that the inherent rights of the Corporation as they have hitherto existed have now nothing to fear from any enhancements of power reserved to the head of the Executive, and have received in some respects a new development.

THE City Magistrate at Karachi has sentenced James-Grant, the manager of the local branch of the Bank of Bombay, to six months' imprisonment.

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE'S Jubilee has been celebrated throughout India with much pomp and ceremony in the various Catholic churches.

OBITUARY.—Prince Mahomed Kamil-ud-deen, one of the great-grandsons of Tippo Sultan. Captain M. B. Salmon, 3rd Light Cavalry, killed during a polo match at Neemuch.

Mr. Francis Fadden, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Indian Geological Survey. Mr. H. J. H. Fassen, Bengal C.S., Collector of Backergunj.

The capital of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund belonging to the Widows' branch, which on the 31st March, 1886, stood at Rs.9,50,950, has now increased to Rs.10,04,424. The number of new subscribers admitted this year is 47. The total number of subscribers on the 31st March, 1887, was 552. The number of widows drawing pensions has increased from 90 to 97. The total amount of monthly pensions payable is Rs.2,628. In the Life Assurance Branch the capital, which on the 31st March, 1886, stood at Rs.21,456 has increased to Rs.53,050-13-11. The number of subscribers has increased from 55 to 59, and liabilities from Rs.1,29,350 to Rs.1,44,500.

Rs.1,44,500.

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—The changes in these shares on Saturday comprised an improvement of \$\frac{1}{3}\$ in Mysore, with a decline of 1s. in Nundydroog, and 6d. in Indian Consolidated. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 11-16 to 3 13-16, Nundydroog 26s. to 28s., Indian Consolidated 10s. 6d. to 11s., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. 6d. paid) 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d., Ooregum 13s. to 14s., ditto Preference 13s. to 15s., Devala-Moyar 9s. to 10s., Nine Reefs 20s. to 22s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. Mysore-Wynaad (17s. paid) 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 10s. to 10s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1\frac{3}{3}\$ to 1\frac{1}{2}\$, New South-East Wynaad 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

NOTES.

The announcement that the Salt-tax is likely to be increased in India in order to meet the Budget deficit will, no doubt, cause much indignation amongst the pseudophilanthropists, who take all mankind (except their immediate neighbours) under their protection. The incidence of the Salt-tax is thoroughly understood by every one who has any practical experience of India. Salt is a necessity with all people; but the poor ryot of India, on whose behalf sympathy will now possibly be asked for, will not suffer in the slightest degree by the enhancement of the tax. The large merchant and the middleman may find their profits a little diminished, but the poor consumer will eat his salt at the same reasonable rate as heretofore

OF course it would be well if the raising of revenue in India could so be arranged that nobody, except perhaps the very wealthiest, should suffer inconvenience, but this is a fiscal difficulty in all countries. In India the Incometax is a hated impost hy Europeans as well as by Natives, and is utterly unsuited to the ways and habits of the latter. A marriage license tax, increase of the stamp duties, and other methods have been suggested, but Indian Financiers brought up in European schools cling to European ideas, and so Native ideas of raising revenue are altogether ignored. Cannot a Native Financier be found in India capable of suggesting a means of taxation which will be understood and willingly accepted by all classes? It ought not to be difficult to find such an individual.

THE news brought by wire or mail to-day is not of particular importance. The Calcutta season has commenced, and Lord and Lady Dufferin are entertaining a number of distinguished visitors—the Governors of Bombay and Madras, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, and Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, &c.

The condemnation of Mr. Grant, the agent of the Bank of Bengal at Kurrachee, to imprisonment for defalcations in his accounts is a very sad story. Few men were more popular in India than he was, and it is difficult to believe—although the truth must be told—that so seemingly good a fellow all round should turn out to be a man on whom a shade of dishonour could be cast. Very many who knew him and partock of his hospitality at Kurrachee will deeply regret the miserable ending to what seemed to be an honourable career.

THERE has been some agitation in Allahabad in consequence of Major Branson, the Commandant of the local Volunteer Artillery, having resigned his appointment. A deputation waited upon him to inquire his reasons for this step, when he informed them that he resigned "because the Government afforded the Volunteers no encouragement, and the officers of the corps did not bestir themselves." One need not go to India for this excuse, although one may regret to learn that "the collapse of the corps is inevitable."

THERE is no pleasing some people. This is what the Civil and Military Gazette says of the late distribution of honours and rewards for the Burma campaign:—

The Burma honours list has provoked many criticisms, and much has been said to show how very many better men might have been decorated or promoted, and how miserably inadequate is the reward for work done and results attained. Comparisons have been drawn between rewards given for the Burma campaign and those distributed for others less conspicuously successful; and, in point of fact, it has generally been said that the Army of which Sir Frederick Roberts is the head has been very shabbily treated. Without going in any way into these matters we would call attention to the peculiar nature of the rewards given. According to a time-honoured precedent, C.B.'s have been awarded to nearly all officers who have commanded regiments and battalions in the field, and also to the senior members of the head quarters staff, which is of course very right and proper. Brevets have also been served out in the usual manner, if not upon the usual scale; but when we come to the distribution of the new order, the D.S.O., there seems

something a little peculiar to be noted. This is, that there appears to be every chance of the new order going the way of the Victoria Cross. This latter coveted distinction was instituted for the recognition of acts of bravery displayed by such tuted for the recognition of acts of bravery displayed by such officers as were not of field rank, and consequently not entitled to any claim for a C.B. It was, therefore, in a measure an order of knighthood among subalterns. Of late, however, the W.C. has been bestowed indiscriminately among all ranks; but it was generally thought that the D.S.O. was intended as a sort of inferior Victoria Cross, to mark the same acts performed by the same ranks to reward whom the V.C. was instituted. What do we find? That in a campaign which has been pre-eminently one for the display of the admirable qualities of the rank and file, and of the younger officers, the rewards are almost entirely confined to the seniors, to whom is made a large distribution of the D.S.O. In a word, the work of the subalterns has been rewarded in their commandwork of the subalterns has been rewarded in their commanding officers.

THE annual report of the Protector of Emigrants for the year 1886 shows that during that year 746 men, women, and children left India for the Mauritius. During the same period 975 returned to India, bringing with them savings aggregating Rs. 1,39,286. The advantages offered to Indians emigrating to the Mauritius appear to be good. There is a Government official to protect their interests and see that they are fairly treated and properly housed and fod at the sugar plantations, and altogeter the conditions of their life in the island seem to be comfortable enough. The Madrassis are apparently unsuited to service away from their home beyond the sea, as suicides among them are frequent. Accidents in the Haup estates were numerous owing to a defect in the machinery, which caused the loss of fingers, and in one case the loss of a hand. It is proposed to legislate in view to compelling owners to construct their mills in such a manner as will make such accidents impossible. A peculiar feature of the coolie trade is that emigrants prefer to return to India by steamers chartered by Arab and other merchants than by the Government ships, in which they would be better off in every way; the Government vessels being better found than those of private enterprise, besides being specially adapted to the business. Good arrangements are in force on the sugar estates for the treatment of the sick, but the educational system for children appears to lack completeness.

Goa is a place that must have its attractions. Everything there must be done on stamped paper, whether the business be commercial, civil, criminal, or ecclesiastical. But, according to the news by the Mail to-day, Goa is out of stamped paper, and so we are informed that "in consequence all public business is at a standstill." Existence, however, if food and refreshments are obtainable, may be tolerable under even such sad circumstances. Goa is not a place to be despised.

THE Irish tenant who declines to pay rent under the promptings of the League is not without his imitators in The Bombay Gazette says :-

It is not surprising, in view of the tendency of Natives to postpone the settlement of just claims, to find that 14,456 estates became liable to sale last year, in Bengal, for arrears of revenue. It is, however, a proof of the forbearance and long suffering patience of Government that only 1,859 of these estates were actually sold. The Board of Revenue modestly claims that the law has been worked with moderation, perhaps even with too great leniency. Some of the Collectors of large districts are of opinion that over-indulgence has been shown. The reply of the Lieutenant-Governor to these representations is decidedly ambiguous. The law and the Government orders in force, we are told, leave to Collectors a discrement orders in force, we are told, leave to Collectors a discrement orders in force, we are told, leave to Collectors a discrement orders in force, we are told, leave to Collectors a discrement orders in force, we are told, leave to collectors a discrement orders in force, we are told, leave to collectors a discrement orders and discrimination. His Honour "certainly is not disposed to approve any recurrence to the practice condemned by It is not surprising, in view of the tendency of Natives to care and discrimination. His Honour "certainly is not disposed to approve any recurrence to the practice condemned by his predecessors and by the Board, of selling estates for very trifling or for obviously accidental arrears. A reference to these orders will, however, show that they by no means compel a Collector to accept all arrears tendered after the latest day fixed by law for payment." The Collector is thus left to the exercise of his own judgment.

ALL the Amir's spare troops in Southern Afghanistan have been ordered up to the Ghazni District, but the object of the movement is not known.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Telegraph.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

A Gazette Extraordinary, issued on Thursday, announced an increase in the duty on salt manufactured in or imported by land into India. The duty has now been raised in Burma to one rupee per maund of 82lb., and in all other parts of British India, except the trans-Indus portion of the Punjab, to two rupees eight annas per maund. This step, although sudden, is not surprising, or altogether unexpected. For a long time past it has been generally believed that the Government would have to face a considerable deficit at the close of the financial year, and would be compelled to have recourse either to the year, and would be compelled to have recourse either to the salt duty or to an increased income-tax. The Indian Press, with few exceptions, have so far said little on the subject, but that little has taken the form of approval, and it seems clear that the step has been received with general satisfaction. The experience of the last few years has proved that the reduction in the duty has not been followed by the increase in consumption which was expected by the Finance Minister who lowered the rate, and that the incidence of the tax on the consumer is so slight that the relief afforded by the reduction was hardly appreciable. It is admitted therefore that the Government has done wisely in turning to this source of revenue rather than to the Income-tax impost, which is highly unpopular in its pre

to the Income-tax impost, which is highly unpopular in its present form, and which would give rise to serious discontent if it were raised above the present limit.

The only criticism on the measure which has made itself heard so far is, that it should have been announced and discussed in the Legislative Council, instead of being notified in the Gazette. This is part of the general question now occupying public attention, whether the Budget and all financial measures should not pass through the ordeal of public debate in Council. As the law now stands the Government acted strictly within its rights, but a change which will secure discussion and publicity will be welcomed by all classes of the community, and it is to be hoped that recent representations may speedily have the effect of securing it.

It is expected that the effect of the increase in the duty during the remainder of the financial year will be an additional revenue of 20 lakhs in India, and of two lakhs in Burma; while next year it should give about 1 crore 50 lakhs in India, and 123 lakhs in Burma.

The Universities of Calcutta and Bombay held their convocations last week. The ceremony here, which the Viceroy attended, and over which Chief Justice Sir W. C. Petheram presided as Vice-Chancellor, was chiefly remarkable from the feat that two young ledies received the degree of BA. The

presided as Vice-Chancellor, was chiefly remarkable from the fact that two young ladies received the degree of B.A. The Viceroy in a short speech said that he hoped this would envicercy in a snort speech said that he hoped this would encourage the ladies of India to follow their example. Sir W.-C. Petheram's address was devoted to the history of the University, which he traced from its origin in 1857 to the present time. He expressed a conviction that the Indian people could receive a proper education only through the medium of the English language, and concluded by giving the students some sound advice on the importance of keeping up their studies after they left college.

the students some sound advice on the importance of keeping up their studies after they left college.

The Hon. Mr. West presided as Vice-Chancellor at the Bombay Convocation. He, too, had the pleasure of welcoming a lady graduate—the first upon whom that University has conferred a degree—and he wished her all success. He said that he was struck by the recurrence of Mahomedan names in the list of the year's prizemen, and he looked upon this as a hopeful sign that the wave of education was reaching that community. Over 3,000 candidates, he remarked, had presented themselves for matriculation during the year, and the number who passed exceeded last year's number by 50 per cent number who passed exceeded last year's number by 50 per cent. Then after alluding to the foundation of new scholarships, and the want of a technological institution, he proceeded to make some remarks on the resolution of the Indian Government regarding discipline and moral training in schools and colleges. He quite agreed with so much of that resolution as insisted He quite agreed with so much of that resolution as insisted upon the proper training of teachers; but, as regarded so much of it as treated of discipline and recommended the compilation of a moral text-book, he thought experience had taught that these were not to be altogether relied on. The way to secure true ethical instruction was to put the student under good instructors—men of fine capacity and noble nature—such men as Mr. Green, one of the earliest pioneers of education in Bombay, Sir Alexander Grant, and Professor Wordsworth. He had little faith in any other method faith in any other method.

The latest reports concerning the wheat harvest tend to show there is no reason to apprehend a decrease in the amount available for export. The early cessation of the rains has caused a falling-off in the wheat-bearing area of the Punjab, which is, however, partly counterbalanced by extensions else-

The prospects of the crop at the end of December where.

were generally good, but rain was required.

The Gaekwar will shortly return from Europe and spend the

hot season at Ootacamund.

It is reported that a seam of good coal has been discovered in Cashmere. An officer of the Geological Survey will be

The Khyber chiefs have been busily engaged during the past week in visiting the sights of Calcutta. They are said to have expressed most surprise on visiting the Mint. They go on to Bombay.

NEPAUL.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

The complete collapse of the revolutionary movement in Nepaul is no longer doubtful. Nothing is known regarding the whereabouts of Runbir Jung, but it is suspected that he left his lieutenants to lead the rebels, and himself never crossed the frontier. It is rumoured, not without some probability, that he is hiding in Calcutta.

Dir Shumshere, Prime Minister of Nepaul, may visit the Vicerce shouth.

Viceroy shortly.

SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

The situation in Sikkim continues to be strained. The Rajah, it is true, has returned from Tibet, but he is residing at some distance from his capital of Tumlong, and is said to be surrounded by Tibetans, whose intrigues cause much jealousy among his own subjects. Meanwhile, the Tibetan force which entered Sikkim more than a year ago continues to occupy the fort which they built at Lingtu, on the road from Darjeeling to the Jelapla Pass. As this aggression on and interference with a feudatory State cannot be tolerated, representations have been sent to the Chinese Government, urging it to direct the Tibetans to withdraw from Sikkim and abstain from meddling with its affairs. meddling with its affairs.

As China never pretended to any authority over that State, doubtless she will comply with so reasonable a request. Should she fail to do so, or, as is not unlikely, should the Tibetans disregard her orders, then the Indian Government will probably itself expel the intruders—a task which can be easily accomplished, and which will hardly assume even the appearance of a military operation.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

Maimeneh on t The joint Boundary Commission passed Maimeneh on the 6th inst, all well, and is probably now at Kham-i-Ab. The Ameer, who is now at Jellalabad, is reported to have a large number of troops with him, and it is said that he intends to conduct an expedition against the Bajour and Swat tribes in he spring.

BURMA.

RANGOON, JAN. 22.

Further details have been received of the murderous attack on Colonel Little at Bhamo. As the Colonel was entering his bathroom at night his Madrassee servant cut him down from behind. When Little fell the servant wounded him again, and then bolted. The weapon used was Colonel Little's own and then bolted. The weapon used was Colonel Little's own dah. Both wounds are very serious, and one finger of the colonel's left hand was nearly severed while he was trying to protect himself from the second blow. The injured man succeeded in reaching the door and giving the alarm to the sentry, and the servant was found hiding in some long grass. He has confessed his crime, but gives no reason for committing

The last official bulletin as to Upper Burma is, on the whole, favourable. The larger dacoit bands are being broken up, and the improvement in the condition of the province continues. In the Myadway district a raid has been made by Kachyens, who committed a murder and carried of three women. In the same district there have been two other cases of dacoity with murder. The Mandalay town and district are reported to be murder. The Mandalay town and district are reported to be quiet. Dacoity is very prevalent in the Kyoukse and Tsagain districts. The Myinmoo police-station has been attacked unsuccessfully by a body of dacoits. A party commanded by Lieutenant Hunter has captured thirty dacoits and two Bohs Lieutenant Chinduin district. In Yemethen several dacoities in the lower Chindwin district. In Yemethen several dacoities have occurred, and a loyal village headman has been murdered by dacoits. In Toungdwingyee the military police have had a successful encounter with dacoits.

Owing to the difficulty of postal communication, intelligence from the Shan columns has hitherto been very scanty. I uller rom the Snan columns has nitherto been very scanty. Fuller nformation has now been received from the northern column. The troops were very hospitably received by the Thebaw Tsawbwa. This important chieftain, who rules the territory from which the ex-King of Burma took his title, has throughout been a warm supporter of British rule. He has had a curious career. Some years ago he incurred the hostility of

the Mandalay Government, and had to flee into Lower Burma. While residing in Rangoon he shot two of his servants, believing them to be employed by the Burmese Government to murder him. He was arrested, tried for murder, and condemned to death. Fuller inquiries, however, caused the Government to take a different view of the case, and the Tsawbwa received a pardon and was kindly treated. When Thebaw was dethroned the Tsawbwa took possession of his principality, and at once declared in our favour. The assistance which he has rendered to the Government of India has been rewarded by a considerable concession of territory. The small tsawbwaships of Mainlung, Thonze, and Maintoy have been added to his principality, and he is now the most powerful of the Shantsawbwas. He recently asked the local Government to granthim, in addition to the territory already ceded, the tsawbwasthe Mandalay Government, and had to flee into Lower Burma. tsawbwas. He recently asked the local Government to grant-him, in addition to the territory already ceded, the tsawbwa-ship of Toungbain and a portion of Thainni. It was not, how-ever, considered advisable to grant this request.

ever, considered advisable to grant this request.

From Thebaw the column proceeded to Toungbain. The ruler of Toungbain, who is very hostile to the Thebaw Tsawbwa, specially stipulated that none of the Thebaw mens should accompany the column. This request was complied with, and a friendly assurance was sent to him. As the column approached Toungbain on December 30th the road was found to be blocked with felled trees, and armed parties were seen hovering about. Major Yates, R.A., and Mr. Daly, political officer, accompanied by an interpreter, advanced to try and converse with them. Major Yates and Mr. Daly were fired on, and failed to open negotiations.

On December 31 the head and rear of the column and the centre of the baggage train were attacked simultaneously by

centre of the baggage train were attacked simultaneously by bodies of men concealed in the densest jungle. One driver was badly wounded, and a number of mules were killed and wounded. On January 1 an advance party, under Captain Yate (so well known in connection with the Afghan Boundary Commission), reached Toungbain. The Tsawbwa and his officials had fled on the previous night, and a body of Phoongyees, officials had fied on the previous night, and a body of Phoongyees, occupying a large monastery in the town, were seen escaping as the column approached. Major Yates and Mr. Daly proceeded after them alone, and, by patient diplomacy, succeeded in getting the Phoongyees to return to the town. Up to January 4 the Tsawbwa had not come in, although he had opened negotiations with Mr. Daly, and declared that he was not responsible for the attack on the troops, which had been made by dacoits. The Toungbain Tsawbwa will probably be dethroned. The column will proceed northwards from Toung bain to Theianni, and thence will march to the Salwen river.

The Chief Commissioner is still in Upper Burma.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

The expedition under Captain Michell sent out to explore the route from Assam to Burma by the Hukong Valley reached Patkoi on the 12th inst., all well.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

WOOD PAVEMENT FOR INDIA. (Times of India.)

What Bombay wants, in its principal thoroughfares at least, s a wood pavement such as we see in London, Paris, and the big American cities. Chicago has been making great advances big American cities. Chicago has been making great advances in this line lately, having now as much as 200 miles of wood pavement. We have a wood that would do excellently for the purpose, as far as can be guessed without actual trial, and is not very expensive. Babool would, we are told, be just the wood for the purpose, and it would pay the Municipality to make a trial of Babool block pavement in a small piece of much-frequented thoroughfare to decide its fitness for paving purposes, any other likely woods being tried at the same time. It is curious that this system of road paving, which was first tried round hospitals to deaden the sound, and used to be put round hospitals by rich benefactors for this purpose, and was considered as a munificent donation, should be found to be the most suitable and economical pavement in the world for heavy most suitable and economical pavement in the world for heavy traffic, besides being pleasant to drive on and less affected by water than any other form. Water works holes in the best macadam in the world, and yet it runs off a properly-prepared and well-laid wood pavement as off a duck's back, and does no harm at all. It is, of course, necessary to have properly seasoned wood, to lay it at a dry season of the year and to steep or rather boil each block in a preparation of tar so as to properly soak and waterproof it, but this is all done on the spot, the blocks being cut to the proper size at the saw mills, and boiled and fitted in situ. Bombay with wood paved thoroughfares, and Bombay as it is now, would be two different places. We have only to think of a city without dust in the dry weather, without mud and slush in the wet, a city where the horses would not tire easily, and their feet as well as the springs and wheels of your carriages would not be tried so much, to recognise what a change would most suitable and economical pavement in the world for heavy

be effected. The traffic round the offices in the Fort would be noiseless and the comfortable smooth drive in the evening free from dust and rust and bumps. Once laid, the pockets of the ratepayers would be relieved, for a wood pavement is less costly to keep than a macadamized road, if both are properly done. Of course there must be a proper foundation of sand, which could be got for the carriage (or possibly the rocky bed would be sufficient), and the blocks must be laid the proper way. The surface when laid would be covered with a light coating of gravel, but there would be nothing fine enough to give off much dust, and the gravel would quickly work into the wood and the spaces between the blocks, leaving the surface just smooth enough for traffic.

CAVALRY AND MOUNTED INFANTRY IN BURMA. (Madras Mail.)

I do not know if it has been definitely settled to keep per manently cavalry in Burma, but if it is, it will come very hard on the regiments selected for service there; and if it be a regiment on the Silledar system, it will go far towards ruining its "Chunda" fund. The regiments which are now in Burma have lost, during the last year, more than half their strength in horses. The figures in losses up to the end of this year will probably be:—3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, 350; 1st Madras Lancers, 275; 7th Bengal Cavalry, 220; and 1st Bombay Lancers, 200. Government will, it is presumed, give some compensation for the loss of these horses, but it will probably not be more than Rs. 200 a horse; and as most regiments have to pay Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 for their remounts, the loss to the "Chunda" fund will be enormous, and even at Rs. 200 a horse the expense to be borne by the State will be over two lakhs. The good work done by these regiments cannot be exaggerated, but it is doubtful whether the time for cavalry in Burma has not gone by. Cavalry may get a chance now and again at dacoits manently cavalry in Burma, but if it is, it will come very hard gone by. Cavalry may get a chance now and again at dacoits when they are bolting across the few open fields round jungle villages, but, as a rule now, no dacoit if he hears of cavalry within fifty miles of him will dare to show his nose outside the very thick jungle. The good work already done by Mounted Infantry in the jungle leads one to suppose that an extended system of Mounted Infantry might, for the future, do their own and the cavalry work. The Mounted Infantry, as it stands now, is made up of volunteers from different regiments, British and Native, and is armed with the long rifle and bayonet. Most of the men, before joining, have little or no knowledge of horses, and none of riding. Consequently, for the first two or three months, although able to travel long distances at a slow pace, they are not of much use in galloping to surround a village or camp. At the end of three months, when the men are beginning to get useful, several have got tired of gone by. Cavalry may get a chance now and again at dacoits surround a village or camp. At the end of three months, when the men are beginning to get useful, several have got tired of the hard work, and wish to return; others also have gone sick, and fresh volunteers take their place. Thus, in each company, there are always a certain number of men with very uncertain seats, who hinder the rest when any rapid movement has to be executed. Now, for the extension of the system, all the regiments of the Madras Cavalry now in India are very considerably below their strength in horses, from having to supply drafts of trained horses to the 1st Madras Lancers, and, apparently, the Government at present is unable to find a sufficient number of suitable horses to replace them. The evil might be remedied by one of the Madras Cavalry regiments being sent over with its arms and accoutrements, but leaving its horses and over with its arms and accoutrements, but leaving its horses and saddlery behind to be drafted into other regiments to make up their deficiencies. The selected regiment should then, on arrival in Burma, be supplied with Burman ponies and saddlery to fit them, and being armed with carbines (which can be carried on the back) and swords, they would when meeting deceits in the the back) and swords, they would when meeting dacoits in the open, be able to cut them down with their swords, and use open, be able to cut them down with their swords, and use their carbine in the jungle; and, by being all able to ride, would get about the country quicker than the Mounted Infantry. And their ponies, by being properly groomed, and looked after, would stand more work. At the end of a year the Police will probably be able to keep the country quiet, and the regiment could then return to India, the Government, in the meantime, having been able to pick up enough horses to remount them on their return. The presented Mounted Infantry might also having been able to pick up enough horses to remount them on their return. The presented Mounted Infantry might also, with advantage, be re-armed, and by keeping nothing but Burman ponies in Burma, the present loss in horses, and consequent expense to the State, would be avoided. If a whole regiment could not well be spared, detachments of fifty men under a British officer from ten or twelve Bengal and Bombay Cavalry regiments would answer the purpose just as well; and, instead of loss, the Government and "Chunda" Funds would gain, and the work would be carried on as well, if not better, than at present.

One who Knows.

OPENINGS FOR OFFICERS. (Times of India.)

We may touch briefly on some of the minor openings for young fellows who feel cramped by regimental duty. He may be inclined to enter the Pay Department, fired with a noble

ambition to have a little office of his own, and to spend his days in retrenching other people's pay and allowances. Officers of the army have a light-hearted way of drawing extra pay whenever they think they are entitled to it. The officers of the Pay Department do their best to check this light-heartedness by retrenching the said extra pay and causing the recipient of it to engage in a long and desperate contest with, them before he finally gets it. Sport of this kind, no doubt, has many attractions, and must make many wish to join the department. Indeed, it must be admitted, though the fact is not generally recognised, that one great characteristic of the Pay Department is a certain pleasant sportiveness in its dealings with the military public. It is impossible to read many of those quaint jests termed "objection statements," without being forcibly struck by the strong sense of humour displayed in drawing them up. Some of them are irresistibly droll. We need not say anything more to-day about the Judge Advocate's Department as an opening for a promising young officer. A Judge Advocate should not be young. He should be at least middle-aged, should look as wise as he possibly can, and convey the impression that he is always thinking out problems of military law. Of course if he actually does know a little about it so much the better, but this need not be insisted on. The Commissariat Department is the last on our list. It may be termed "the great misunderstood." It is looked down upon because it provides the British soldier with beef and jack-sepoy with ghee. Its senior members leap-frog over each other's heads, and many strange things happen. But really for anyone who wishes to marry and lead a quiet life, the Commissariat Department may be confidently recommended. The up-country Commissariat officer who has a good office is quite an enviable person. He is his own master, and the sole disturbers of his peace are choleric Commanding Officers who find fault with his beef, and battery horses that turn up their

THE SIND DELHI LINE. · (Bombay Gazette.)

The discussion of the abortive project for connecting Sind with Delhi by a line from Hyderabad to Pachpadra has brought into view an existing line, the experience of which must be of considerable value wherever a cheap railway is needed, and wherever true economy does not forbid the cutting down of the initial expenditure to a minimum. No one has assumed that the Jodhpore line in its present condition would serve as a link in a line carrying heavy traffic, and if it were ever to perform the part that the Kurrachee scheme has assigned it a large outlay would be necessary. But the line was constructed for local traffic, and for the purpose for which it was designed it succeeds admirably. The total length of the system is 124 miles, of which sixty-four are run from Marwar Junction on the Rajputana Railway to Jodhpore, the remaining sixty constituting a branch which runs from Luni to Pachpadra. The future of he line is its cheapness of construction and management. Including rolling stock, total cost of the line averages only Rs.18,500 a mile—the lowest rate but one amongst the Native State Railways, the lowest being the Wadhwan-Morvi, which cost about Rs.14,000 a mile. The working of the line has so far been exceedingly profitable, notwithstanding that it ruhs through a land by no means flowing with milk and honey. It is, in its way, and with its earnings so far averaging ten per cent., a model line. But it can only be copied where the local conditions which have favoured cheap construction prevail, and it cannot be pointed to as a pattern for universal imitation.

THE FRONTIER AND BURMA MEDAL. (Pioneer.)

We have before noticed the petty policy of obstruction at home which has vetoed the grant of a separate medal for the conquest of Upper Burma; and we are constrained again to urge that yet a last effort should be made by the Government of India to secure this well-earned reward for the troops. It is not the grant of a distinctive medal, even though a country nearly as large as France has been added to the Empire; it is simply the bestowal of that frontier medal which so many of our soldiers already wear for small expeditions across the border. A clasp only notifies that service had been done in Upper Burma. Now, if there is one thing which serves to make the Native army popular among the classes from which it is recruited it is the chance of a medal. The veterans in the ranks wear those badges of distinction with a pride which only those who know them well can appreciate; when they doff their uniform, and go on leave to their homes, they hang their medals round their necks, and by the display of these marks

of Bahaduri win many a good recruit to the service. They understand but little the value of a clasp; another medal, another bit of ribbon, is what they appreciate. Many men in the regiments that have aided in conquering and pacifying Upper Burma have already won the frontier medal, and they are undoubtedly suffering from keen disappointment in having simply a clasp added to those they already wear. If a special medal is not to be given for such good work as the Indian Army have done in Burma we fail to see under what circumstances it can be greated at all to the control of the contro good work as the Indian Army have done in Burma we fail to see under what circumstances it can be granted at all. There may not have been pitched battles or the moving of many thousand men into individual actions; but the record of real hard marching and fighting in the most trying of all warfare, that carried on in guerilla fashion, is difficult to beat. There is no question of cost involved: the medals have to be issued in any case, and all that is needed is the striking of a new die. The Calcutta Mint is now busy coining the Frontier Medal: if a new die were given it could equally well turn out a Burma medal. It is not too late even now to make the change: the medal. It is not too late even now to make the change: the Frontier medal already struck will not be wasted, for we can-Frontier medal already struck will not be wasted, for we cannot be said to have passed the stage in which no expeditions are likely to be sent across our borders. If further representations are made from India, and if public opinion at home can only be brought to bear on the question, we do not despair of a just recognition of the service done in Upper Burma. If, however, a new die is refused, why should not the old medal be issued with a new ribbon? This would be better than nothing, and it would certainly show some small appreciation of the true merits of the case. It would really seem that the Indian Army has no friends at home: even the recent honours list was only passed in its amended form after great pressure had been brought to bear upon the authorities at the War Office. ~Office.

PROGRESS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Times of India.)

The progress made in these provinces in the direction of cal self-government has been remarkable. Sir Richard local self-government has been remarkable. Sir Richard Temple commenced the work of associating the people in the public administration by appointing chiefs and respectable members of the community as honorary magistrates, by nomi-nating and gazetting local committees for all districts, and by encouraging the formation of municipal bodies. now in the provinces (excluding the feudatories and semi-independent Zemindars) ninety-eight honorary magistrates and fifty-eight municipal committees, while in almost every district there is a local council managing its own affairs with little direct official interference from outside. Great life and little direct official interference from outside. Great life and energy is being displayed by the gentlemen who constitute these local bodies, and the usefulness of the work they are doing will be still further increased when a general plan of operations is laid down and expenditure is more systematised. It is noticeable that a general disposition is shown to spend money too freely on schools, the report in this connection mildly remarking that "nothing is more popular with the influential classes than a gratuituous education at the public expense." The successful working of the Municipal Committees was summoned up in an official document, dated February last, in the following eulogistic terms:—"The Municipal administration of the year has been in many ways satisfactory. There has been an improved representation of the people; there has been a larger expenditure on matters connected with the public health and convenience; more liberal grants have been made to schools and to education generally; improved and revised octroi schedules are almost everywhere in force; there has been a considerable improvements the administration of stepsi with the public health and convenience. generally; improved and revised octrol schedules are almost everywhere in force; there has been a considerable improvement in the administration of octrol, evinced at once by the increased amount paid away in refunds and by the closer approach to standards of consumption." Altogether the claim put forward in the report now before us that "the Central Provinces (backward though they may be in many respects) stand now in the very forefront of the provinces of India in this matter of local safe government," appears to be fully subthis matter of local self-government," appears to be fully substantiated, both by the facts and figures relating to the past official year and by the general record of progress throughout the different districts.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S STATE.

 $(Hyderabad\ Record.)$

We have just heard that the official inspection of the line of railway from Warangal to Dornakal, fifty-three miles in length, and the mineral branch of the line from Dornakal to the Sinand the mineral branch of the line from Dornakal to the Singarenni Coal Fields, being an addition of sixteen miles, in all sixty-miles has been concluded, and the entire length has been pronounced as being fit for traffic. The inspection party consisted of Colonel C. S. Smith, R.E., Consulting Engineer Madras Government, Mr. Furnivall, Agent and Chief Engineer H.H. the N.G. State Railway Company, Mr. T. H. Hughes, of the Geological Survey Department of the Govern-

ment of India, Mr. Pendlebury, the traffic manager, Mr. Moles worth, the engineer in charge of construction works, Messrs Martin and Dunlop and others, having been fully satisfied with the working of the line on both the branches. We believe that the opening of these two branches for public pelieve that the opening of these two branches for public traffic will take place about the beginning of next month, and the usual ceremonies will be gone through on the occasion, as was done when the line was opened up to Warrangal about the commencement of 1886. Orders for the construction of the extension from Warrangal to Dorna! kal, and for the mineral branch to the Singarenni Coalfields were received in April or May 1886, and active operations were undertaken shortly afterwards. Land for the lines were acquired in June, and earthworks were commenced operations were undertaken shortly afterwards. Land for the lines were acquired in June, and earthworks were commenced in July following. During the autumn, fever, dysentery and an epidemic of ulcers or severe boils, afflicted the working gangs so sorely that the works for a time were almost suspended and progress, which seemed to have been secured at first start, had been greatly retarded towards the latter part of the half-year. Most of the country traversed by this section of the line is covered with dense jungles, and is deficient in food supplies. Although only fair progress has been made with earthworks and collection of materials towards the close of the half-year, a beginning was made with plate-laying from the Warrangal end to Dornakal and to the Singarenni Coalfields, and the entire length of the two lines aggregating sixty-nine miles, notwithstanding the exceptional difficulties the working parties had to contend with it new ready for public treffic.

had to contend with, is now ready for public traffic; the construction having occupied about twenty months.

The opening of this line must be considered as the dawn of a new era on the territories of his Highness, from which the industrial development of the State will be reckoned for the future. The Singarenni coal fields have now been reached, and to some little extent extent weeked. to some little extent actually worked. As was anticipated, the quality of the coal and the extent of the fields have more than to some little extent actually worked. As was anticipated, the quality of the coal and the extent of the fields have more than proved the estimate formed of them by Mr. Hughes, whose first report we had the pleasure to publish some time ago in detail. The coal has been pronounced to be of exceptionally good quality, and though none of them have been up to date used in the locomotive engines they have been utilised in the mining engines, and were found to burn exceedingly well. The coalfields themselves have proved to be larger in extent than was anticipated. There would in this case be a very active demand for this coal springing up on all the railway lines in Southern India, including the South Mahratta line, in a very short time, and the further opening of the line from Dornakal to the frontier of his Highness's territories, which will be a distance of 54\frac{1}{2}\$ miles, will give a still greater impetus to this industry. The portion from the British side in the Madras Presidency, we hear, is being pushed on most vigorously, and there is every probability of the present short break on this side being soon linked with the Southern Presidency. We intended entering into several of the other advantages which are certain to result from this extension irrespective of those which might be reasonably expected when the line from Warwhich might be reasonably expected when the line from Warrangal to the Chanda coal fields shall have been constructed, but we find the time and space at our disposal will not permit

BENGAL.

Dr. RAJENDRALALLA MITTER was seized with paralysis on Dec. 26.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH OF MANDI has offered his serices and the resources of his State to the Government for the frontier defences

THE Calcutta Trades' Association proposes this year to hold its annual dinner, which will take place some time in February next.

THE Drawing Room at Government House, Calcutta, Dec. 23 was very numerously attended. In this respect it is probably the best on record.

SIR WALTER DE SOUZA, the well-known philanthropist, being about to retire from India, the various public and educational charities administered br him will be made over to the official trustee. The charities bequeated by his family at different times amount to ten lakhs.

A MEMORIAL has been submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy professing to describe minutely a long succession of frauds alleged to have been perpetrated upon the personal estate of the late ex-King of Oudh by certain officials appointed to take charge of the property at Garden Reach upon his death

THE British Budian Association has addressed a letter to the Supreme Government urging that the time has arrived when Government may be asked to consider whether the people of the country should not be admitted to a larger share in the work of administration, and whether the powers of non-official additional Members of Council may not be advantageously enlarged and defined.

THE Civil Service dinner at Calcutta on the 29th Dec. was

presided over by Justice Prinsep as Senior Member. Lieutenant-Governor was also present. It was far more numerously attended than its promoters expected when first arranging for it. Not only Bengal, but all the other Provinces were represented by distinguished Civilians in the higher grades of the Service.

AT a meeting of the members of the Garth Memorial Committee on the 29th Dec., it was resolved that the Executive Committee should be requested to apply to the Judges of the High Court for permission to place a portrait of Sir Richard Garth in some prominent place in the High Court. It was also decided to ask the Chief Justice to preside at the unveiling ceremony.

It is reported that the Committee of the new Club at Simla are undecided whether Bentinck Castlet or Gorton Castle shall be purchased for the club premises. The Morning Post believes it was first intended to buy Laurie's Hotel, which is splendidly situated, and would certainly make a club second to none in India. The owners were prepared to sell for a comparatively moderate sum, and it is difficult to understand with the idea of obtaining the prepared was absoluted. why the idea of obtaining the property was abandoned

THE Englishman remarks that one of the reforms under the new Calcutta Municipal Bill will probably be the separation of the offices of chairman of the municipality and chief commissioner of police. Representations in favour of the change are going forward from the Bengal Chamber of Commence, the Defence Association, the Trades' Association, and the Anglo-Indian Association. The two offices are separated in Bombay, and it is difficult to see that there is any important advantage in the present dual arrangement.

Nor long ago the Behar Mounted Volunteers were being exercised at Mozufferpore, and were divided into an attacking and a defending force. The latter were dispersed, and shortly after the former were despached to search for and attack the latter, who, however, were not easily found. A bright idea, however, struck the attacking force. They opined the defenders were a thirsty lot, and they thereupon made straight for the club, where, sure enough, they found the whole of the defending force.

MADRAS. THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MADRAS, DEC. 28.

The National Congress proceedings commenced to-day with a meeting at which all the delegates and many visitors were present. Sir Madava Rao presided provisionally, and delivered present. Sir Madava Rao presided provisionally, and delivered an address, after which he called upon the Congress to elect a President. Mr. W. C. Bonnerji, the Calcutta barrister, proposed (the Hon. Subramania Iyer, a Madras lawyer, seconded, and Raja Rampal Singh, supported the motion) that the Hon. Budruddin Tyabji be elected. The proposal was carried unanimously. The President then delivered an address, and a Committee was appointed to prepare a programme for the sittings which commence from to morrow. sittings which commence from to-morrow.

The principal business before the National Congress to-day was the appointment of a committee to frame rules for the constitution and working of the Congress, and the passing of constitution and working of the Congress, and the passing of a resolution re-affirming the necessity for the expansion and reform of legislative councils. This was proposed by Babu Surendranath Bannerjee, seconded by Sir Madava Rao and supported by Mr. Eardley Norton, Mr. Sabapathy Moodelliar, a Madras merchant, Mr. Gantz, a barrister, and Raja Rampel

The first named delegate criticised the recent letter published by Mr. Beck, and Mr. Eardley Norton condemned Sir Lepel Griffin's late remarks, and said he had falsified the traditions of every man who calls himself an Englishman.

Mr. Eardley Norton also advised constant agitation in

To-day's meeting was attended by four local Rajas and several Civil Servants.

The first resolution submitted advocated immediate steps for the separation of the executive and judicial functions of Government. One of the Bengali supporters of the motion condemned a section of the Vernacular Press and was immediately not be benefit to be seen to be seen the local character of the product of the product of the vernacular press and was immediately not be seen to be seen t mediately met by loud shouts of dissension, whereupon he concluded his remarks.

The editor of the *Indian Mirror* proposed a resolution advocating the establishment of military colleges by Government in this country, whereat sons of noblemen and gentlemen permanently resident in India may be trained for a military career in the Indian Army. An amendment was carried stating the desire bility of the Overn's Proplemation being given effect. the desirability of the Queen's Proclamation being given effect to, whereby the military services and other branches should be practically open to Natives.

The next resolution urged the Government to authorise a system of volunteering for the inhabitants of India.

DEC. 31.

This morning the Congress commenced by passing a resolution urging that the Government be moved to elaborate a system of technical education suitable to the condition of the country, and to encourage indigenous manufactures by a more strict observance of the orders already existing in regard te utilising such manufactures for State purposes, and to employ more extensively than at present the skill and talents of the

people of the country.

The next resolution created considerable debate. It was proposed by Sabapathy Moodelliar of Bellary, and suggested that, in view of the loyalty of the people, the hardship which it causes, and the unmerited slur which it casts upon the people of this country, the Congress is of opinion that the present Arms Act should be repealed. This was seconded by Bipen Chundes Pol of Lohordes.

Chunder Pal of Lahore.

Chunder Pal of Lahore.

An amendment said to be more practicable was proposed, and found a considerable number of supporters. The amendment was vigorously attacked by Surendra Nath Bannerjee and the Rev. Kali Churn Bannerjee, the result being that after a conference between the persons who had spoken on either side the following resolution was adopted:—"That, in view of the loyalty of the people, the hardships which it causes, and the unmerited slurit casts upon the people of this country, the Government be moved so to modify the provisions of Chapter 4, and, if necessary, any other portions of Act II. of 1878, as shall enable all persons to wear arms unless debarred therefrom either as individuals or as members of particular communities, for reasons to be recorded in writing and duly published."

BOMBAY.

MR. R. G. C. WESTBROOK, Port Officer, Karwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, is allowed furlough for twenty-one months from Feb. 1, 1888.

SIR CHARLES TURNER goes home with the hope of succeeding to the vacancy in the Council of India caused by the resignation of Sir H. Sumner Maine.

COLONEL T. TRUEMAN, Commandant, Deolali Depôt, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Deolali, in addition to his other duties. He is also appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. P. Ryan, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee as Second Presidency Magistrate, took charge of his new appointment after office hours on Saturday.

THE Rev. W. B. PRESTON, B.A., who has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is admitted to the service from the 19th ult.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN left Allahabad on the 29th December for Rewah and Bhopal.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS BAKER has returned to Allahabad from Calcutta, and resumed command of the Allahabad Division.

THE Rajahs of Mandi, Chamba, and Bilaspore have lately been visiting the Rajah of Kapurthala, and have enjoyed some good shooting in the preserves around Sultanpore.

THE first report of the wheat and oilseed crops of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, which is up to 10th December, 1887, is as follows:—"Autumn rains continuous; ploughing less, and sowings rather late. Germination good, and prospects on the whole fairly promising. Area much about the same as last year.

THE ashes of the late Maharajah Scindia were formally consigned to the Ganges at Allahabad on the 28th December, the ceremony being marked by the firing of twenty-one minute guns from the fort. A richly-caparisoned white horse and an elephant wearing a silver necklace worth ten thousand rupees are said to be the portion of the priests who conducted the religious ceremonies on the occasion.

THE prices of grain in the North-West Provinces and beyond are fast rising to a famine level—wheat to 9 seers, and gram to 14 seers, for the rupee; a month ago gram was at 25 seers. Worse still, bajra, which averages 30 seers, has risen to 14 seers, and this pinches the very poorest.

THE following alteration in language rewards has been published:—Rewards of £200 for proficiency in one of the following languages—Arabic, Russian or Turkish, will be granted to a limited number of officers who obtain eight of the total marks laid down in paragraph 4 of G.O. 12 of 1887. "Officers who have been granted this or a similar reward from any source will not be eligible for a second reward for the same language." language."

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

There is no greater proof of the vitality of this veteran company than the vigour with which it appears to be entering upon the present year, from which its new mail contracts to India, China, and Australia date. These contracts commence in February, and the occasion has been taken advantage of to remodel all the services. The public nowadays demand greater facilities and greater comforts for travel than contented them formerly, and this demand has been met by vast improvements in all directions. The mail services the Government has decided shall still be carried on by way of Brindisi; and, the route through the Suez Canal being selected, there will no longer be any transhipments or railway transit across Egypt, which formerly were so annoying to travellers, neither will there be a recurrence of the vexatious delays and inconveniences to which they were at times subjected by the action of the sanitary authorities in regard to the imposition of quarantine in Egypt. Every Monday morning the letters from the East will be delivered as heretofore, and letters for the East will be despatched, as at present, on pany than the vigour with which it appears to be entering and letters from the East will be despatched, as at present, on every Friday evening. But the conveyance of the mails to India, China, Australia, and the British possessions in the East is only a portion of the operation carried on by the P. and O. Company; and the directors have not been content to confine their services to communications with the East from London or Brindisi, but have also notified extensions from London to Marseilles and Naples, and from Marseilles, Naples, and Brindisi to all parts included in their Eastern system. They are also opening a service from Brindisi to Malta, which will bring this station within eighty-seven hours of London.

At the present time the P. and O. Company owns 53 steamers, with an aggregate registered tonnage of 204,183 tons and 198,500 horse-power, built at a cost of some £6,000,000. Their largest steamers are of 6,500 tons register, and the smallest 2,000 tons. In the course of the coming year no fewer than 200 of their steamers, of an aggregate tonnage of nearly 1,000,000 tons, will enter and leave the port of London along 1,000,000 tons, will enter and leave the port of London alone. The steamers traverse 2,500,000 miles in the course of a year. The company gives employment to 800 officers (commanders, officers, engineers, surgeons, &c.) of the mercantile marine holding certificates from the Board of Trade, and a large proportion have Her Majesty's Commission in the Royal Naval Reserve. It has also in its service an army of nearly 15,000 people afloat and ashore. Great as its resources and operations are, the company has many competitors, and although its main operations are directed towards the carriage of mails and passengers, the competition of the cheap class of cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation, which have lately been built, has forced the company to extend its branches, and of late it has established a network of agencies throughout the country.—From the *Times*, Jan. 18, 1888.

AFGHAN NEWS. THE AMIR'S ALLIANCES.

Some excitement prevails in Northern Afghanistan owing to the rumour that the Amir is coming to Jalalabad in order to make arrangements for the marriage of his sons, one with the daughter of the Khan of Lalpura, and the other with the daughter of the Khan of Asmar or of the Khan of the Mungal tribe. From Asmar itself a correspondent writes that the Mehter of Chitral is also anxious to marry his own son to the same daughter of the Khan of Asmar, and the vakils of both sides are at present at Asmar for the purpose, while the Khan of Asmar is himself at Chitral.

The Chiefs of Bajour as well as the people of Kafiristan—the neighbours of Asmar on both sides, that is to say—are meanneighbours of Asmar on both sides, that is to say—are mean-while urging the Khan of Asmar not to give his daughter to the son of the present Amir of Cabul, who, they say, is a man of violently bad temper, and will probably soon be turned out of Cabul, when his sons will have to beg from door to door. The people of Kafiristan also profess to believe that the present Amir of Cabul intends to carry all the women of Kafiristan off to Kabul. With regard to the other matrimonial intentions to Kabul. With regard to the other matrimonial intentions attributed to Abdurrahman, it is stated that he desires to marry his son with the daughter of the Khan of Lalpura in order to establish his position after the manner of the late Amir Shere Ali Khan, who married his two sons, Ayub Khan and Yakub Khan, in the same house.

Although Akbar Khan of Lalpura is pleased with the offered alliance his subjects are not, for they are of the common opinion that Amir Abdurrahman Khan is of bad temper, and they prophesy all kinds of misfortunes to Akbar Khan if he

they prophesy all kinds of misfortunes to Akbar Khan if he enters into close relations with him. They insist, too, that the friendship of the present Amir of Cabul cannot be of any use to them—the Maiwand tribes. Our correspondent adds his own opinion that the Khan of Lalpura and the Khan of the Mungal tribe will be glad to marry their daughters with the sons of the Amir, but that the Khan of Asmar will not do so.

CONTINUED FIGHTING.

For the last two months the people of Khudoo Khel, south of the Boner country, have been fighting with each other. The cause of their quarrel was the question of banishing and turning out Mokurab Khan, who was too old to govern.

THE RUSSIANS AT KARKI.

A force of Russians with five officers have arrived at Karki in order to find out the places where the river is hardest frozen, and they have brought with them an ice plough. Every effort is made to secure the comfort of the officers, and their tents are made of sheep skins.

WEATHER IN THE PASSES.

The pass of Kotal Dara betweed Chitral and Dir is closed up by ice. Travellers pass it with great difficulty.

THE HOSTILE SHINWARIS.

It is reported from Jalalabad that as the Amir of Cabul is said to be coming to Jalalabad the people of the Shinwari tribe are making arrangements for resisting him. They say that if the Amir wishes to fight with them, there will be no backwardness on their part at any time, and that the present is a good opportunity.

A CARAVAN PLUNDERED.

Rahim Khan, the son of Dadoo of the Kurd Khel tribe, has plundered a caravan (between Kurma and Logar) which was going to Banu. He has looted winter goods to the value of Rs. 6,000.

NARROW ESCAPE OF NUR MAHOMED.

Six days ago some Shias, who are all strong allies of the Amir of Cabul, attacked the famous rebel Nur Mahomed Khan, son of Sardar Wali Mahomed Khan.

Had the people of Tira not come to his assistance, Nur Mahomed would not have escaped.

The people of Dara Ali Shah and of Ali Gur who have revolted from the Amir of Cabul have plundered the goods of the Amir at Noman. Four out of them were, however, seized and have been brought to Jalalabad.—From Native Correspondents of the Civil and Military Gavette.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM CAREY, D.D.*

Few more remarkable men have ever flourished than William Carey. Born in the humblest sphere of life, he raised himself from the rank of a cobbler to a position of dignity which, viewed merely from the standpoint of fame, might well have satisfied the most ambitious of mortals, the most aspiring of men. Every one is familiar with his story as regards his later years—how he founded the Serampore Mission, destined in the fulness of time to spread abroad the Scriptures in well-nigh every dialect in India; but there are many points of interest which are not, perhaps, equally well known. Few persons probably are aware that the Serampore Press was conducted by three persons, Carey, Marsham, and Ward, who lived with a community of goods on the strict apostolic system—fewer, perhaps, that these excellent worthies made their own transla-Few more remarkable men have ever flourished than William perhaps, that these excellent worthies made their own translations, cut their own type, prepared their own paper; and we venture to assert still fewer amongst the ordinary public are alive to the fact that from first to last these three individuals, in the persons of themselves and their families, contributed towards this enterprise the magnificent sum of £90,000—Carey himself, heading the list with a contribution of no less than £45,000! He passed away penniless—not a rupee had been saved during the labours of forty years; but his memory will remain to the end of time as the most unselfish, most liberal of the sons which England has ever consecrated to the noble cause

of missionary enterprise.

But William Carey did more than this. He founded the first newspaper started in India, still known to fame as the Friend of India. He founded the Horticultural Society, while for a number of years he acted as Bengali, Marathi, and Sanskrit translator to the Government of India. He was, too, the "Father of the Second Reformation through Foreign Missions." Not only did he himself labour for years at the work of converting the heathen, but he lived to see the modest sum of £13 2s. 6d., which was collected under his auspices at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, swelled to the annual total of £400,000; and were he still in the flesh he would glory in the magnificent sight of no less than two and a half millions expended every year in missions to the heathen. He would learn that the solitary missionary had been succeeded by a band of 7,000 workers in this good cause. He would find converts in India alone to the extent of two-thirds of a million, and in all the lands outside the pale of Christendom to the number of three millions. He would count the sales of Bibles, and be enabled to boast that they have reached 220 millions of Father of the Second Reformation through Foreign Mis-

[&]quot;The Life of William Carey, D.D." By Dr. George Smith, C.I.E (John Murray.)



copies in 340 tongues and languages! He would gather that "the Bengali School of Mudnaqati, the Christian College of Serampore, have set in motion in educational forces that are bringing nations to the birth, are passing under Bible instruction every day more than 400,000 boys and girls, young men and maidens, of the dark races of mankind." He would rejoice to find that his efforts to spread the Gospel amidst the heathen —a work of which he was the pioneer—is now taken up by the London Missionary Society, the Edinburgh and Glasgow Societies, the Church Missionary Society, the London Society, the American Baptist Union, the Religious Tract Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, to say nothing of a host of German, Dutch, and American kindred bodies.

What a grand what a great howest from the one solitary.

German, Dutch, and American kindred bodies.

What a grand, what a superb harvest from the one solitary grain sown in faith by William Carey, the cobbler, whose life is given with plain, unvarnished simplicity by Dr. Smith, of the Friend of India celebrity. The story of such a noble and disinterested career cannot be too often read, too frequently cited, as an incentive to pious exertion and devout labour. That this happy consummation is to some extent realised is indicated by the appearance of this, the second edition of a most attractive and valuable biography of one of India's greatest heroes.

India's greatest heroes.

WIT AND WISDOM OF SAMUEL JOHNSON.*
"No man," says Dr. Hill, "has ever held the same place as who, though dead, still speaks in tones which never fail to attract attention and command respect. True, he was an aggregate of "contradictory qualities"—true, no one could tell what he would say, yet everyone could predict what he would do. "Here there were no wanderings, no strayings to one side or to the other! There was the straight gate, there was the narrow path leading to it. The gate he kept ever in view, and along the narrow path he doggedly plodded his way." He was never afraid to speak the truth—he was utterly indifferent to the conventionalities of society; with him cant was an unknown vice, and hypocrisy a fault which never entered his thoughts; with him innocence was a part of self. Amidst all these virtues it is but small dispraise to state that his mind was "waiting in fancy and imagination—that it is insensible to the arts of the musician and the painter, and is little open to the beauties of nature." No one is free from faults, and perhaps Johnson's greatest claim to national recognition is that he was a thorough Englishman in all his ways; in him the virtues and the vices of an insular people were reflected with unconcealed truthfulness. He never "lived in a mist, nor did he ever try for a single moment to throw one round him."

he ever try for a single moment to throw one round him."

It is only remains to add that the selections made by Dr.

Hill are most judicious, as tending to show the worthy Doctor's views in regard to the leading matters of everyday existence; and as they are all catalogued and alphabetically arranged, the reader can turn with ease to any particular subject which may nterest him most. An admirable task has been admirably performed, and Dr. Hill's work should find a niche in the home of everyone who can appreciate sterling integrity of character, entire fearlessness of speech, and spotless uprightness of life.

A GHOST OF THE PAST.+

This story opens well, with a graphic account of a good old-fashioned merry Christmas, and here and there are some interesting and touching episodes; as, for example, the Church scenes (chapters 3 to 5), the poor old man's love of music, especially the organ he used to play in early days before the icy hand of sorrow had chilled his marrow and wrecked his soul. The work is suited for an odd hour or so in a railway carriage, when few persons are perhaps unusually critical, and matters little what is left on the carriage seat in the way of it light literature light literature.

THE BALLAD OF HADJI, AND OTHER POEMS.*

There are some pretty verses amongst this collection, but they are sweet rather than grand; charming rather than magnificent. As an example :

"Oh! flowers, when I gaze on you and drink Your liquid perfumes thrilling in the wind, You have a power lent you to unlink
Those clasps of clay which keep my spirit blind.
Then, sometimes then, despairing Death and Sin,
My soul, half conscious, glances out afar
Through the close web our finite senses spin,
To veil from us who, what, or whence we are.

Once again we are tempted to quote:-

"Dreaming sad dreams of might have been, Round me gaily rings the jest,
With seeming zest I laugh my best,
But I sigh the more in my thoughts unseen.
Again, once again, I meet you:
Ah, the price such memories may cost! A summer so short, then unending frost The lightning's golden flash, their midnight's hue."

From "one learn all," says the old classical adage. Mr. Hamilton probably does not aim very high in his poetic effusions, but what he has done is pretty and attractive.

JUVENAL IN PICCADILLY.+

A very cleverly-written and sharp, stinging satire touching upon the cant, humbug, and hypocrisy of the present day. None escape, and the author shows up the shams and trans parencies of all and everyone. Society is "roasted."

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS. 1887.‡

We have received a small manual explanatory of the Merchandise Marks Act. Mr. Ham has certainly succeeded in making clear the various sections of this very important regulation, which affects a large portion of the mercantile community.

Books for Review.—"More than he bargained for," by J. Robert Hutchinson (T. Fisher Unwin); "Greville Memoirs" (Vol. I.) (Longmans and Co.); "Bandobast and Khabar," by Colonel Cuthbert Larking (Hurst and Blackett); "More T Leaves," by Edward F. Turner (Smith, Elder and Co.); "The Fortunes of Albert Travers," by B. S. Berrington (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Andamanese Manual," by J. M. V. Portman (W. H. Allen and Co.) H. Allen and Co.).

THE Rajah of Furridkote has given a donation of Rs 500 to Mr. T. N. Ghose, towards the publication of his work on Goethe, written by him specially for the benefit of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

THE Amir is said to have issued a proclamation inviting all refugees from Cabul during the past nine years (except those of the Barakzai tribe) to return to their country. He promises a full pardon and the restitution of their property.

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—1. Amount to be remitted during 1887-88, £16,214,000. 2. Remitted from April 1 to Dec. 24, 1887, £10,505,100. 3. Balance to be remitted from Dec. 25, 1887, to March 31, 1888, £5,608,900.

Mr. H. W. Clift, Executive Engineer, has been sent to the Central Provinces to make a reconnaissance survey from the neighbourhood of Rajnandgaon, on the Bengal Northern Railway, to Warunga, in Hyderabad. This is the first step towards the direct line of railway from Calcutta to Madras.

Mr. Peter Scott, editor of the Punjab Times, died on Dec. 19. He was formerly editor of Indian Public Opinion, Lahore, and was afterwards on the Civil and Military Gazette

Mr. Kinglake's portrait has never, we believe, as yet been published; but the accomplished historian will be represented in a special drawing by the sculptress of the bust of Fielding (Miss Margaret Thomas), to appear, with a memoir, in the February number of Mr. F. G. Heath's pictorial monthly, Illustrations.

Colonel George E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., Inspector-General of Military Works in India, is conducting with other officers an inquiry into the state of the so-called defences of Madras. He served in China in 1858 to 1862, in the Jowaki Afreedee Expedition in 1878, and in the Afghan War of 1878-79.

^{* &}quot;Wit and Wisdom of Samuel Johnson." By J. Birkbeck Hill. (Clarendon Press.)

^{† &}quot;A Ghost of the Past." By Richard Crosbie (T. Fisher Unwin.)

^{* &}quot;The Ballad of Hadji, and Other Poems." By Ian Hamilton (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)

^{† &}quot;Juvenal in Piccadilly." By Oxoniensis. (Vizetelly and Co.) ‡ "Merchandise Marks Acts." 1887. By George D. Ham (Effingham Wilson.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1888.

THE MAHOMEDANS IN INDIA.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN's speech, about which so much comment has been made in English and Indian newspapers, has produced, as we expected it would do, a sympathetic response from one or more of the classes to whom he addressed himself. He, no doubt, expected as much too, for he is not a man incapable of weighing the value of words, especially when spoken in India by an Indian official. It is, of course, an open question for dispute whether he showed the tact which is expected from every official serving under the Government of India, in giving his opinions so freely regarding the character of that English product of forced education—the Bengali Babú; but all who have any experience of India, and especially of Bengal, must allow that his words were words of truth, however inconveniently uttered. My Uncle Toby's oath cannot be justified on the strictest grounds of moral propriety, yet the world has consented to believe with his biographer, that the tear of the Recording Angel blotted it out for ever. Sir Lepel Griffin may not have so accommodating a guardian regarding his utterances, but yet his worst nemy or angel will hardly accuse him of untruth in his

description of the Bengali Babus in their relation to the stronger races of India. He may have been indiscreetin a Government point of view—in so freely, as a Government official, expressing his opinions; but they were opinions; which the Government of India ought long ago to have been convinced of as being correct, although no official might have the courage of confessing so. Therefore, in spite of his official sin, we hold that Sir Lepel Griffin's speech has had a beneficial effect. There are philosophers who have said that out of every evil some go od comes. Of course. the evil of an officer under the Government of India boldly and blankly telling the truth of his convictions in that country is, according to official canons, an unpardonable sin, but with this measure of condemnation the general public has nothing to do. Sir Lepel Griffin has wisely or unwisely told the Government a perhaps very unpalatable truth-namely, that it has fostered at the expense of better, manlier, and more loyal races a race of weakkneed, weak-minded syco phants-ungrateful and disloyal, and who would be powerless in the hour of danger to put out even a helping hand to save their own homes. Owing everything to British protection, the Bengali Babús of today are using the English education and ideas which they have gratuitously received, for the purpose of bringing English rule into contempt with their fellow-countrymen.

England is the greatest Mahomedan power in the world, and it is well that the Mahomedans in India should understand that there is no intention on the part of Englishmen to place them under the feet of a race inferior to them in every particular except that of an intellectual capacity of quickly acquiring a certain veneer of Western learning and political ideas. The policy of the Government of India for years past in pampering the Hindus of the flabby order of the Bengali Babú kind, and neglecting the strongerraces, has been a most foolish one. It is well that the Mahomedans are rousing themselves to assert their strength. They have certainly themselves to blame in the past for their indifference to the advantages which British rule offered to them in the many ways of education and political advancement. But time, which in the end teaches all men wisdom, is having its good effect upon them now. The loyalty of the Mahomedans of India to British rule can be relied upon, and everything should be done by the Government to strengthen and encourage that friendly feeling. The loyalty of the Mahomedans is our real strength in India.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

Under the auspices of the East India Association, a meeting of gentlemen interested in the commercial affairs of the British Empire in the East was held at Exeter Hall on Thursday, Jan. 19, the Right Hon. Lord Harris presiding, for the purpose of considering the recent new departure in the development of Indian gold mining. The principal address was given by Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., M.P., late Press Commissioner in India, who furnished elaborate particulars of his recent tour in the auriferous districts of Southern India. He pointed out that the great and all important difference between the Australian gold fields and those of India is to be found in the fact that when the former were discovered they had hardly been trodden by human foot, whereas the latter have been the seat of a dense population and of a high civilization from time immemorial. In Australia the English and Californian diggers found the gold much as Nature had left it, not only in the rocky matrix, but cast up and expressed in the form of nuggets, and permeating great alluvial deposits or "placers." In India centuries of industrial toil and minute research have long ago removed all surface gold; wherever the old miners could get out the auriferous quartz by quarrying they have done so, and the only limits imposed on them have been due to their ignorance of those engineering appliances by which mines are drained, ventilated, &c., as well as of those chemical means by which the ores are treated. On the other hand, the gold-bearing rocks of India seem to be, on an average, far

richer than those of Australia or America; and it is now fully established, on official evidence, and from innumerable private investigations, that many of the auriferous reefs of Mysore, even at shallow depths, can yield one, two, and even three ounces per ton on an average of large quantities of crushings. Gross mismanagement, ignorance, and criminal extravagance ruined the credit of the enterprise in its early days, but Sir Roper Lethbridge expressed his conviction that, with honest work and good management. work and good management, a period of great prosperity and profits awaits the miners in at least thirty of the gold-fields of Southern India. A discussion followed, in which the views of the opener were generally supported, and the proceedings closed with the customary votes of thanks.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 31.)

Petre, Mr. T. L., C.S., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, and first assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, is granted furlough for one year, from Feb. 1, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following promotions and appointments are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the death of Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Thompson, lately as assistant commissioner of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned District:—

Davies, Lieut R. D. C., B.S.C., assistant cantonment magistrate at Mhow, to be an assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, from Nov. 19.

Penrose. Captain E. R., political assistant of the 3rd class, substantive.

Nov. 19.

Penrose, Captain E. R., political assistant of the 3rd class, substantive, pro tempore, is posted as assistant to the resident, and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti at Hyderabad.

SMYTH, Lieut.-Colonel E. W., wing commander and 2nd in command 31st Regiment Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, from date of joining, and during the absence on furlough of Lieut.-Colonel G. R. Peart.

MILITARY.

TURNER, Lieut. F. W. C., Middlesex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 6th Infantry (Hyderabad Contingent), on probation, from Dec. 11.

COLOMB, Lieut. G. H. C., Liverpool Regiment, wing officer 1st Battalion 4th Goorkha Regiment, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Aug. 16, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The undergraphic of the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State

WILLIAMSON, Lieut. C. I. H., Yorkshire L.I., wing officer 26th Bengal Infantry, March 22, 1886.

PRENDERGAST, Lieut. C. G., Oxfordshire L.I., officiating wing officer 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, April 29, 1886.

STEWART, Lieut. J. F., Scottish Rifles, officiating squadron officer 17th Bengal Cavalry, May 11, 1886.

GRIMSTON, Lieut. S. B., Liverpool Regiment, officiating squadron officer 18th Bengal Lancers, May 12, 1886.

POWELL—Blair.—Lieuts. N. J. H. Powell, East Surrey Regiment, and W. C. Blair, Suffolk Regiment, have been posted to the Bengal, instead of to the Madras and Bombay Staft Corps, respectively. The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
DAVIS, Lieut.-Colonel A. T., General List, Infantry, Feb. 10.

HIGGINSON, Lieut.-Colonel C. T. M., General List, Cavalry, Dec. 31.

ROBERTSON, Hon. Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Commissary J., C.I.E., Miscellancous List, Dec. 31. Miscellaneous List, Dec. 31.

FURLOUGHS.

Barclay, Surgeon-Major A., M.B., Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, m.c., for one year.

Thomson, Lieut. M. T., Bengal S.C., 1st Battalion 4th Goorkha Regi-

ment, p.a., for one year; pension service, 10th year, commenced May 11.

Jackson, Lieut. C., Bengal S.C., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, p.a., for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced Aug. 11.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 28.)

MACPHERSON, Mr. D. J., covenanted deputy collector, Hughly, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector in that district. Mackie, Mr. A. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dinagepore

is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of that district, from the 12th inst.

FAULDER, Mr. C. J. S., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Sarun.

of the district of Sarun.

LEE, Mr. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is appointed to act, in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and isposted to the sudder station of the district of Midapore.

HERRON, Mr. H. G. W., who has recently been appointed as a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Patna division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Patna.

RAMPINI, Mr. R. F., district and sessions judge, Burdwan, is appointed to be a district and sessions judge of the first grade, vice Mr. F. W.. R. Cowley.

to be a district and sessions judge of the first grade, vice Mr. F. W.. R. Cowley.

DEV, Mr. G. G., officiating district and sessions judge, Pubna, is appointed to be a district and sessions judge of the 2nd grade, vice Mr. R. F. Rampini.

LEE, Mr. W. H., who was in 1886 appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Orissa division, and is posted to the sudder-station of the district of Ciutack.

station of the district of Cuttack.

RATTRAY, Mr. B., district superintendent of police, Rajshahye, is promoted to the 3rd grade of district superintendents of police, vice. Mr. W. Campbell, retired.

BERTELSEN, Mr. V. W., district superintendent of police, Hughly, is

Bertelsen, Mr. V. W., district superintendent of police, Hughly, ispromoted to the 4th grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. B. Rattray.

Cox, Mr. G. W. S., officiating district superintendent of police, Manbhum, is appointed to be a district superintendent of police of the 5th grade, vice Mr. V. W. Bertelsen.

Closstoun, Mr. H. C., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police of Maldah, is promoted to the 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police.

Plowden, Mr. C. C., assistant superintendent of police, is promoted to the 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police.

Gayer, Mr. W. A., officiating superintendent of police, is posted to Patna.

Patna.

WALKER, Mr. S. N., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade of superintendents of police.

TAYLOR, Rev. S. B., is appointed to be chaplain of St. Thomas's Church.

Sandberg, Rev. S. L. G., is appointed to act temporarily as chaplain.

of Dacca Warson, Mr. H. H., personal assistant to the Inspector-General of Jails, is allowed leave for one year, from the date on which he may

avail himself of it.

Crawford, Surgeon D. G., is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Backergunge, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major-C. J. W. Medows.

CARTER, Surgeon Major S. H., is appointed to the charge of the civil medical duties at Barrackpore, in addition to his other duties.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Dec. 29.)

DENNYS, Captain C. J., cantonment magistrate, has obtained furlough.

Dennys, Captain C. J., cantonment magistrate, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years.

Fanshawe, Mr. H. C., assistant commissioner, is placed on special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat.

Cookson, Mr. H. C., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Shahpur District.

Riddell, Colonel H. V., is transferred to Lahore as district judge. Harcourt, Colonel A. F. P., deputy commissioner, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Jullunder district.

Roe, Mr. C. E. G., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Lahore to the Gurdaspur district.

Blewitt, Mr. R., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Hissar to the Ferozepore district.

Herdon, Mr. A. H., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Ferozepore to the Hissar district.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 31.)

LEOPOLD, Mr. G. T., civil surgeon, Lalitpur, is granted privilege leaves for three months, from Jan. 23.

Brandreth—The Hon. the Chancellor of the Allahabad University is

BRANDRETH—The Hon. the Chancellor of the Allahabad University is pleased to appoint Colonel A. M. Brandreth, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, to be a Fellow of the Allahabad University.

BRESFORD—The Hon. the Chancellor of the Allahabad University is pleased to appoint Mr. J. S. Beresford, M.E., officiating superintending engineer, 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, to be a Fellow of the Allahabad University.

McMULLIN, Mr. R. L. F., district superintendent of police, on return from furlough, is posted to the Ghazipur District.

GILL, Mr. J. E., joint magistrate, on return from furlough, is posted to the Hardoi District as assistant commissioner.

REID. Mr. P. B., assistant district superintendent of police, is trans

Rein, Mr. P. B., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Allahabad to Cawapore.

Berkeley, Mr. S. H. B., officiating assistant district superintendent of

police, is transferred from Agra to Allahabad.
GREGSON, Mr. G. W., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Bareilly to Lucknow.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Dec. 17.)

GREY, Captain W. F. H., deputy commissioner,, is posted to the charge

of the Myingyan district.

Duke, Mr. C. J. A., deputy commissioner, is transferred from Myingyan to the charge of the Sandoway district.

BUCKLE, Mr. H., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, has privilege leave for three months.

IRELAND, Mr. W. de C., LL.D., commissioner of the Irrawaddy division, is granted furlough for two years.

Dun, Mr. C. R., is appointed, on probation, to be a sub-assistant con-

servator of forests in Upper Burma,

(Dec. 24.)

Hickson, Surgeon-Major G. B., is appointed temporarily to the civil medical charge of the Toungoo district.

Houghton, Mr. B., C.S., is transferred from Shwedaung to the charge of the Kyaukpy district.

Hurry, Mr. A.E., C.S., is granted three months' privilege leave.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 5.)

HOPE, Hon. Sir T. C., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, from Jan. 5.

Baines.—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Surat, and district registrar and agent for the Governor, Surat, and to be a member and president of the local board established for the Surat district.

SPRING, Mr. A. E., assistant superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade of assistant superintendents, from Oct. 16.

With the approval of the Government of India H.E. the Governor

with the approval of the Government of India H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MERRIMAN, Colonel W., R.E., on his return from leave, to be superintending engineer, West of India Coast Defences.

TWEMLOW, Lieut.-Colonel E. D'O., R.E., to act in that appointment,

pending Colonel Merriman's return.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Dec. 30.)

HANWELL, Lieut. H., Royal Artillery, to be A.D.C. to Major-General F. R. Solly-Flood, C.B., commanding Poona Division, with effect from Feb. 25.

WHYTE, Lieut. J. F., Royal Marine Light Infantry, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as ving officer 9th Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated Dec. 24.

CHILDE, Surgeon L. F., to officiate in medical charge 12th Regiment Bombay Infantry.
FOOKS, Surgeon G. E., 16th Regiment Bengal Infantry, to officiate in

medical charge.

Deane, Surgeon H. E., Medical Staff, is transferred from general duty

Presidency district to general duty Sind district.

FURLOUGHS.

WESTON, Captain A., 6th Dragoon Guards, for six months, on urgent private affairs. STRANGE, Lieut .H. B., Royal Artillery (J Battery 4th Brigade), for six

months, on medical certificate.

Daniel, Lieut. J. C., North Lancashire Regiment (1st Battalion), to remain in England, from Jan. 1 to June 1, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. A. T. Davis, Inf., Capt. F. C. Maisey, S.C. Madras Estab.—Col. G. Murray, S.C., Col. H. G. Puckle, S.C., Surg.-Major F. H. Pedroza

Eombay Estab.—Surg.-Major W. Gray, Surg. R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., Lieut.-Col. G. R. Peart, S.C. CIVIL.

Bengal Estab .- W. Ward.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. M. Pratt, S.C., till 17 Dec., 1888; Lieut.—Col. H. J. Peet, Inf., 50 days; Col. M. G. Gerard, C.B., S.C., one month; Lieut.-Col. A. R. Wilkinson, Inf., six months; Capt. W. W. Lean, S.C., two months; Major H. F. Stevens, S.C., six months; Capt. A. de V. Alexander, S.C., one month.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. Browne, Inf., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. F. W. Joseph, S.C., three months;
Major T. Teed, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. B. Harris (Cov.), three days' furlough and to return; W. H. D'Oyly (Cov.), three days' furlough; W. H. Brand, three days' furlough.

Madras Estab.—L. G. Arbuthnot, one year's furlough commuted to

leave on m.c. for 18 months.

Bombay Estab.—R. Oliver, six months' m.c.; P. S. V. Fitzgerald, six months' furlough; A. Dalzell, six months' s.c.; A. G. Harrison, six and a half months' furlough; F. R. Desai, six months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. L. Aberigh Mackay, S.C., Col. M. G. Gerard, C.B., S.C., Lieut. D. J. T. O'Brien, S.C., Lieut. H. James S.C., Capt. E. S. Hill, R.E., Capt. J. C. Shirres, R.A.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. M. A. Rowlandson, S.C., Surg.-Major J. North, Lieut. E. C. Thwaytes, S.C., Capt. H. F. V. Gaitskell, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.-D. Ross, J. J. Hatten, G. F. Matthew, C.I.E., H. M. Harcourt

Madras Estab.—Capt. L. Langley, R.E. Bombay Estab.—Major W. Osborn, R.E.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

Baker—Jan. 19, at Stuston Lodge, Scole, the wife of Surgeon-Major Oswald Baker, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter. Bickersteth—Jan. 14, at 7, Cromwell-road, S.W. (the residence of her

father, Sir Monier Monier Williams), the wife of the Rev. Samuel Bickersteth, Vicar of Belvedere, Kent, of a son.

CAMPBELL—Jan. 19, at 50, Grange-park, Ealing, the wife of Colonel R. B. Campbell, C.B., Queen's Own Corps of Guides, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CONE—GREIG—Jan. 10, at All Saints' Church, [Hurworth-on-Tees, Durham, by the Rev. Seymour R. Coxe, Vicar of Stamfordham (brother of the bridegroom), Knightley Holled Coxe (late P.W.D., Ceylon Service), eldest son of the late Venerable Archdeacon of Lindisfarne and Canon of Durham, to Harriet, widow of the late Charles Greig, F.R.C.S., Clifton, Bristol, and fourth daughter of the late Captain Bayless, 9th Lancers.

FRANCIS—GIRDLESTONE—Jan. 10. at St. Jude's Southeac Charles

RANCIS—GIRDLESTONE—Jan. 10, at St. Jude's, Southsea, Charles A. W. Francis, Royal Mariue Artillery, son of Major-General Arthur Francis, retired list, to Mabel Ella, younger daughter of the late Major-General William Bolton Girdlestone, of the Bengal Staff FRANCIS-Corps.

RUTHVEN—STEELE—Dec. 29, Frederick St. Clair Ruthven, D.I.R.I. Constabulary, to Emmie, eldest daughter of Major-General A. Loftus Steele (late Madras Staff Corps), Lordello, county Dublin.

DEATHS.

Jameson—Jan. 8, at Churchfield, Chigwell-row, Emily, the wife of George William Jameson, Brigade-Surgeon Indian Medical Service, aged 48.

aged 48.

LEYCESTER—Jan. 11, at 9, Thurlow-road, Hampstead, Hannah, widow of George Percival Leycester, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

PERKINS—Jan. 14, at 31, Castletown-road, Richard Henry Perkins, Surgeon-General Bengal, Retired List, aged 64.

ROBERTS—Dec. 17, at Selkirk, Manitoba, Charles Stewart, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel E. Roberts (Madras Army), Newtown, Waterford,

aged 41.

Rose—Jan. 13, at Ruallan, Nairn, N.B., Henry Rose, H.M. Bengal Civil Service (Retired), youngest son of the late General Sir John Rose, K.C.B., of Holme Rose, Inverness-shire.

INDIAN.

RIRTHS.

BECKETT-Dec. 20, at the Nilgiris, the wife of Major J. R. Beckett,

ROYAL Fusiliers, of a daughter.

Benton.—Dec. 29, at Ludhiana, the wife of J. Benton, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

CLARK.—Dec. 25, at Umritsur, the wife of H. M. Clark, M.B., C.M., Medical Missionary, C.M.S., of a sou.

CONSTABLE.—Dec. 31, at Allahabad, the wife of the Rev. A. E. Constable.

stable, of a daughter.

COOPER—Dec. 29, at Calcutta, the wife of A. Cooper, of a daughter.

EWING—Dec. 11, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. Ewing, of a son.

FRENCH-Dec. 31, at Lahore, the wife of E. L. French, A.D.S., Punjab Police, of a son.

ADNEY—Dec. 26, at Dapoli, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Gadney, of a

GADNEYdaughter.

GRICE-Dee. 20, at Mooltan, the wife of J. P. Grice, Postal Department, of a son.

HAZLETT-Dec. 27, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major H. J. Hazlett, of a son.

HICKLEY-Dec. 25, at Mozufferpore, the wife of V. N. Hickley, Esq.,

of a daughter.

Higginson—Dec. 21, at Benares, the wife of F. W. Higginson, F.R.C.S.I., Superintendent, Central Prison, of a son.

ORCHARD—Dec. 24, at Rajpootana, the wife of C. H. Orchard, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, of a son. REYNOLDS-Dec. 23, at Abu-road, the wife of W. B. Reynolds, of a

daughter. SHARPE-Dec. 28, at Madras, the wife of Captain E. J. Sharpe,

D.A.A.G., of a daughter.
WATSON—Dec. 25, at Alipore, the wife of Captain G. H. Watson, 38th Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.
Wilson—Dec. 28, at Chowringhee, the wife of Sir A. Wilson, of a

MARRIAGES.

Buriton—Wilson—Dec. 26, at Ooty, C. H. B. Burlton, Executive Engineer, Madras D.W.P., and son of the late Rev. H. B. Burlton, Rector of Farway, Devon, to Julia Caroline Augusta Mary, daughter of Major-General C. H. Wilson, late Judge Advocate-General of the Madras Army.

Cannon—Williams—Dec. 24, at Madras, G. H. Cannon, Sergeant 2nd

CANNON—WILLIAMS—Dec. 24, at Madras, G. H. Cannon, Sergeant 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to Ada Eveline, daughter of Conductor H. Williams, Madras Ordnance Department.

Cole—Jones—Dec. 1, at Meerut, O. W. Cole, son of Colonel G. W. Cole, M.S.C., to Louisa Cowley Pitfield, daughter of the late E. J. P. Jones, of the Bengal Pilot Service.

DUNLOP—FLINT—Dec. 31, at Aurungabad, Henry Hinton Dunlop, Lieut. 2nd Cavalry, H.C., to Jeanie, daughter of the late Major James Flint, 38th Madras Native Infantry.

Evans—Holworth—Jan. 3, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Major Hunter

James Flint, 38th Madras Native Infantry.

Evans.—Holworthy.—Jan. 3, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Major Hunter Evans, Somersetshire Light Infanlry, to Beata Helen, youngest daughter of the late Charles Holworthy, Esq.

POWELL—O'BRIEN—Dec. 26, at Rawal Pindi, R. J. Powell, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., son of the late Mr. J. Powell, to Alice, daughter of the late Mr. W. S. O'Brien.

SMITH—TARRANT—Dec. 27, at Madras, Captain H. Smith, The Hampshire Regiment (67th), son of H. Smith, Esq., Weybridge, Surrey, to Edith Mary, daughter of the late H. J. Tarrant, Esq., Barristerat-Law.

DEATHS.

DEEFHOLTS—Dec. 26, at Chinsurah, Melenthia Rose, the wife of Mr. L. T. Deefholts, Supervisor, P.W.D., aged 43.

DELMERICK—Dec. 25, at Oudh, Viclet, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Delmerick.

DEQUADROS - Jan. 2, Olinda, the third daughter of J. V. deQuadros,

aged 14.

FARRANT—Dec. [26, at Punjab, Honorary Captain E. Farrant (late Quartermaster, Suffolk Regiment), aged 67.

FASSON—Dec. 28, at Calcutta, H. J. H. Fasson, of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 35.

GAHAN—Dec. 24, at Gaolunda, William Norman, infant son of Captain and Mrs. R. L. Gahan,

HALLUM—Jan. 1, at Poona, Nellie, the wife of E. H. Hallum, P.W. Department.

Department.

OLIVER—Dec. 27, at Fatchabad, Central India, Amatus, the infant son of G. S. Oliver, P.W. Inspector, R.M. Railway.

YATES—Dec. 27, at Calcutta, G. R. Yates, late of Aska, aged 38.

YONGE—Dec. 27, at Jullundur, Martha Ann Yonge, widow of the late Colonel W. J. Yonge, 60th Royal Rifles.

INDIAN OBITUARY FOR 1887.

JANUARY.

Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Whiting, Retired List, Bengal.
Mr. J. R. Bullen-Smith, C.S.I.
Mr. J. H. Keough, late Assistant Secretary to the Financial
Commissioner of the Punjab.
The Maharanee of Jummoo and Cashmere.
Colonel Sin J. J. Betavan Champan Colonel Sir J. U. Bateman-Champain.
Brigadier-General Sir C. M. Macgregor.
The Rajah of Tehri in the Gurhwal District.
Mr. J. Sladen, Judge of Bareilly.

FEBRUARY. Hon. Patrick O'Sullivan, Advocate-General of Madras.
Abdul Kader, Deputy Commissioner of Mysore.
Colonel De Prée, Surgeon-General of India.
Dr. Anandibai Joshi, Principal of the Female Hospital at

MARCH. H.H. Raghbir Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Rajah of Jhind. Lieut.-General H. F. Hancock, R.E., Secretary to the Government, P.W.D.

Colonel C. K. McKinnon, 5th Punjab Infantry. Maharani Sarat Sundari Devi of Puttiala, Rajshae.

H.H. the Nawab of Rampur. Mr. H. Dangerfield, Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway. Mr. H. A. Hughes, Bombay Civil Service.

 $\mathbf{April}_{oldsymbol{L}}$

Lieut. A. L. S. Ogilvie, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, Rawul Pindi.

Sirdar Kahan Singh of Rewah.
Dr. Shand, Superintendent of the Chinawan Gaol.
Mr. E. B. Baker, late deputy-inspector-general of police,
Bengal.

Surgeon P. H. W. Boon, civil surgeon, Coconada. Mr. William Wells, Commissioner of Paper Currency,

Rajah Rajendro Mullick, Rai Bahadur.

Colonel James Smith Hykoop, Adjutant-General, Gaekwar's

Army.
Mr. Wallace, District Superintendent of Police, Meerut.

JUNE JUNE.
Lieut. F. G. Trevor, West Yorkshire Regiment.
Major Lyons, of Khandalla.
Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Newnham, Bengal Cavalry.
Mr. G. H. Bayley, M.I.C.E., P.W.D., Mysore.
Rev. G. H. David, S.P.G. Mission, Madras.
Major T. Gordon, Royal Irish Fusiliers, D.A.Q.M.G.,

JULY.
Brigadier-General Way, Bellary District.
Colonel H. A. Shakespear, Bengal Cavalry.
Mr. E. Austin Thompson, Civil Surgeon, Nursingpore.
Lieut. H. Mullock, R.A.
Mr. G. St. P. L. Gibson, Conservator of Forests, Khandeish.
Mr. Traill, Agent, C.M. Bank, Madras.
Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, of Bombay.
Surgeon-Major J. A. Cooper, Mussoorie.
Hon. E. Ward, 1st Rifle Brigade, Burma.

Sir Maxwell Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lieut. H. L. Warren, 7th Hussars.
Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Broome, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
Mr. C. W. P. Watts, C.S., Moradabad.
Colonel S. E. Becher, 2nd Goorkhas.
Lieut. H. Coward, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment.
Thakur Singh Singhanwalla at Pondigherry. Thakur Singh Sindhanwalla, at Pondicherry. Hon. Dayaram Jethmal, Member, Legislative Council. Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Ogilvie, Madras Infantry. Lieut. W. Flood, 2nd Dragoons. Lieut.-Colonel R. T. M. Thompson, Bengal. Mr. R. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, N.W.P. Rev. E. P. Swift, Gujranwala.

SEPTEMBER. Mr. J. N. Harden, C.S., Ahmedabad. Captain J. Wightman, Madras. Captain E. Baudry, French Navy, Madras. Captain J. N. Beaver, Palaveram. Surgeon A. P. Adams, Madras Army. The Ex-King of Oudh. Major-General Hyde, R.E.

OCTOBER. Capt. J. J. Hewson, R.E., Bellary.
Rao Bahadur Nuggershett Premabboy Hemabhoy, late
member Bombay Legislative Council.

Lady Brassey.
Mr. R. Hyde-Cheetham, of Bombay.
Miss Dinah Maria Muloch (Mrs. Craik), the novelist.
Capt. Taylor, port officer, Madras.

NOVEMBER. George Grenfell Glyn, second Lord Wolverton. Mr. Lucas (Lucas and Aird, London), a tourist in India. Colonel A. R. Seton, R.E., in charge of special defence works.

DECEMBER.

Rao Bahadur Oochavram Vithalram Jeewanjee.

Captain A. Russell, Superintendent, Prince's Dock. Mr. Goculdass Jagmohundass, Member, Municipal Corporation.

Captain Hart, 2nd Dragoons. Mr. Meneckjee Cursetjee Shroff, late Judge, Small Causes Court

Colonel S. Penny, R.A.
Mr. Bala Mungesh Waglé, M.A., LL.B., Advocate of the
High Court.
Bilkis Jahan, Grand-daugher of the Begum of Bhopal.

Captain M. B. Salmon, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, killed

while playing polo.

Mr. W. R. Barray, Bengal C.S.

Prince Mahomed Kamil-ud-deen, great-grandson of Tippoo

Sultan. Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, Collector of Backergunge.

Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Acting Collector of Satara, is allowed furlough for nine months.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. D. MANDER, Commandant, 3rd Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India for one year, on private affairs.

CAPTAIN J. D. FULLERTON, R.E., Bombay Sappers and Miners, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs.

Major Malcolm Wilkinson Stevens, General List, Infantry, has been promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy on the completion of twenty-six years' service.

MAJOR J. O'CONNELL, 1st Battalion Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps, has been allowed to resign his commission.

HON. CAPTAIN JAMES GRANT has resigned his appointment as paymaster, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

A good service pension has been conferred on Lieut.-Colonel William Dickinson, C.S.I., Retired List, in room of Colonel M. W. Willoughby, C.S.I., Bombay S.C., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

It is considered probable that the appointment of Director-General of Military Education, vacant by the death of Lieut.-General Gamble, will not be filled up, and that the office will be abolished.

It is rumoured that Bangalore is to be made a Brigade; that Belgaum is to be abolished as a Brigade, and rolled up with Bellary, which is again to become the headquarters of a Division; that Kamptee is to be transferred to Bombay; that Rangoon is to be made a Brigade; and that Bhamo is to have a Brigadier whose headquarters will be at Mandalay.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS BAKER has proceeded on short leave, and the command of the Allahabad Division has devolved, for the time being, on Colonel H. Worsley, C.B., commanding at Cawnpore. Colonel A. F. Hart, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, remains in command of the Allahabad Station during Sir Thomas Baker's absence.

THE Chief Commissioner, Burma, has applied for the sanction of the Government of India to deport to India all military Native prisoners undergoing sentences of imprisonment in civil jails in Burma.

ment in civil jails in Burma.

A TELEGRAM office has been opened at Sagaing, near Mimbu. The Mhow Military camp will be assembled on January 8, its manceuvres lasting to the 31st. The following troops will take part in it:—6th Dragoon Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, 2nd Bombay Lancers, and 1st Central India Horse. This being a cavalry camp General Luck will of course attend it. General Gillespie, C.B., starts from Mhow to join on January 5. Captain Bayley, the assistant Quartermaster-General proceeds there almost immediately. The Commissariat and Transport will be represented by Captain Lucas and Lieutenant Wickham.

Some of the Southern India Volunteer Corps have asked the Supreme Government to be exempted from income-tax, and have been told that the question cannot be considered at present. The *Pioneer* says if all the suggested easements of Volunteers had been carried out, the twelve thousand men with rifles in India would now be in possession of those privileges; (1) they would pay no income-tax; (2) they would all have free passages home after every five, seven or twelve years' service, or (3) would enjoy a reduction of fare for their families; (4) they would all travel on Indian lines free, or at half rates; and (5) their commissioned ranks would be, on every occasion, spoken and written to as are commissioned officers in the Regular Army.

WHAT HAPPENED.

"That in view of the loyalty of the people, the hardships which it causes, and the unmerited slur it casts upon the people of this country the Government be moved so to modify the provisions of Chapter 4, and if necessary, any other portion of Act II. of 1878 as shall enable all persons to wear arms unless debarred therefrom either as individuals or as members of particular communities for reasons to be recorded in writing and duly published."—See Resolution of the "National" Congress.

Hari Chunder Mukerji, pride of Bow Bazar, Owner of a Native Press, barrishter-at-lar, Waited on the Government with a claim to wear Sabres by the bucketful, rifles by the pair.

Then the Indian Government winked a wicked wink, Said to Chunder Mukerji:—"Stick to pen and ink, They're the safest implements, but, if you insist, We will let you carry arms wheresoe'er you list."

Hari Chunder Mukerji went to Rodda's, and Bought the tubes of Lancaster, Ballard, Deane and Bland, Bought a shiny bowie-knife, bought a town-made sword, Jingled like an ekka-horse when he went abroad.

ut the Indian Government, always keen to please, Also gave parwanas to horrid men like these:— Yar Mahomed, Yusufzai, down to kill or steal, Chimbu Singh from Bikanir, Tantia the Bhil,

Killa Khan the Marri Chief, Jowar Singh the Sikh, Nabbi Baksh, Panjabi *Jat*, Abdul Huq Rafiq (He was a Wahabi) last, little Boh Hla-Oo Took advantage of the Act, and . . . a Snider too.

They were unenlightened men, Rodda's knew them not, They procured their swords and guns mostly on the spot; And the law of centuries, plus a hundred fights, Made them slow to disregard one another's rights.

With a unanimity dear to patriot hearts, All these hairy gentlemen out of foreign parts, Said: —"The good old days are back! Let us go to war!" Swaggered down the Grand Trunk-road into Bow Bazar.

Nabbi Baksh, Panjabi Jât, found a hide-bound flail, Chimbu Singh from Bikanir oiled his Tonk jezail, Yar Mahomed, Yusufzai, spat, and smiled with glee As he ground the butcher-knife of the Khyberee.

Jowar Singh, the Sikh, secured tulwar, quoit, and mace, Abdul Huq, Wahabi, took his peshkabz from its place And, amid the jungle-grass, danced and grinned and jabbered Little Boh Hla-Oo and yerked the dah-blade from the scabbard.

Did they meet with Mukerji? Soothly, who can say? Yar Mahomed only grins in a nasty way,
Jowar Singh is reticent, Chimbu follows suit,
But the belts of all of them simply bulge with loot!

What became of Rodda's guns? Afghans black and grubby, Sell them for their silver-weight, to the men of Pubbi; And the shiny bowie-kife and the town-made sword are Hanging in a Marri tent just across the Bordah!

What became of Mukerji? Ask Mahomed Yar, Prodding Shiva's sacred bull down the Bow Bazar, Speak to bovine Nabbi Baksh. Question Land and Sea. Ask the Indian Delegates—only don't ask me!

R. K.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP "CROCODILE."

Her Majesty's Troopship Crocodile, 4,173 tons, Captain Evans, sailed on Saturday for England with officers and men of the E-4 and D-4 Royal Artillery and details, consisting of 39 officers, 16 ladies and 10 children, 1,091 men, 61 women, and 147 children. The D-4 Battery have been brought from Arga and E-4 Battery from Allahabad. The following are the names of officers and families:—

and E-4 Battery from Allahabad. The following are the names of officers and families:—

Colonel F. C. C. B. Keyser, Rl. Fus.; Surgeon-Major and Mrs J. Barker, Bengal Staff; Surgeon and Mrs. J. Marturin and. two children, Bengal Staff; Major J. S. G. Wolseley, Cheshire Regt.; Major J. Hotham, E 4th R.A.; Captain H. W. Rowden, Wiltshire; Surgeon and Mrs. W. A. Morris, Bl. Med. Staff; Veterinary Surgeon and Mrs. B. A. W. Powell, Madras A.V.D.; Captain A. W. Collings, Rl. Scots Fus.; Captain W. B. Butler, York L.I.; Captain W. F. Field, Bombay S.C.; Captain A. W. Ranken, Scottish Rifles; Captaim H. M. Sandback, D 4-R.A.; Captain R. Griffiths, Bedford; Captain C. C. Douglas, Scottish Rifles; Captain H. F. Williams, Rl. Munster Fus.; Captain and Mrs. C. H. W. Maunsell, East Yorkshire; Lieut. W. E. Phillips, Bengal S.C.; Lieut. Henderson, Manchester; Lieut. F. Curzon, Scottish Rifles; Lieut. H. G. Burton, Madras S.C.; Lieut. C. F. S. Ewart, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieut. A. E. Woods, Madras S.C.; Lieut. A. B. King, Rl. Irish Fus.; Lieut. E. M. Woodward, Leicestershire; Lieut. C. Schofield, Bengal S.C.; Lieut. J. C. A. Anstice, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieut. G. E. Hamnett, E-4 R.A.; Lieut. J. M. Maxwell, E-4 R.A.; Lieut. F. Egerton-Green, D-4 R.A.; Lieut. H. S. Walker, Scottish Rifles; Lieut. R. H. L. Warner, Bedford; Lieut. C. F. Dobbie, Bengal S.C.; Lieut. H. L. Tennant, R.A.; Lieut. C. S. Roupel, R.A.; Lieut. J. W. Reid, E-4 R.A.; Lieut. C. S. Roupel, R.A.; Lieut. J. W. Reid, E-4 R.A.; Lieut. C. S. Roupel, R.A.; Lieut. J. W. Reid, E-4 R.A.; Lieut. C. S. Roupel, R.A.; Lieut. J. W. Reid, E-4 R.A.; Lieut. C. S. Roupel, R.A.; Lieut. J. W. Reid, E-4 R.A.; Lieut. C. S. Roupel, R.A.; Lieut. J. W. Reid, E-4 R.A.; Lieut. C. S. Roupel, R.A.; Lieut. J. W. Reid, E-4 R.A.; Lieut. C. S. Roupel, R.A.; Lieut. J. W. Reid, E-4 R.A.; Lieut. C. S. Roupel, R.A.; Lieut. J. W. Reid, E-4 R.A.; Lieut. C. S. Roupel, R.A.; Lieut. L. E. M. Ringer G. Captain F. B. Peile, Rombay S.C.; wife of Captain F. M. Rundall and child, Bengal S.C.; wife of Capta

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP "MALABAR."

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP "MALABAR.'
Her Majesty's Troopship Matabar, Commander Fanshawe, arrived in harbour on Tuesday night from Portsmouth, which port she left on December 7. She brings drafts for several regiments, consisting of 72 officers, 17 ladies, 8 children, 1,277 men, 48 women, and 50 children, and one horse belonged to an officer. One death during the voyage is reported; it is of a soldier of the 4th Battalion King's Royal Corps, who died on the 26th ult. The Malabar experienced very bad weather when three days from Bombey, several heavy showers of rain falling. Yesterday the troops were not disembarked as the sea was too rough and boats could not remain alongside the ship. One boat with officers' baggage could not make the Sassoon Dock, and was obliged to discharge at the Government Dock, ard, the baggage having to be taken to the Sassoon Dock by carts. Several officers who had ventured on shore were unable to return owing to the heavy sea. The troops will be disembarked, if possible, to-day, and will be sent to Bareilly, Jullunder, Peshawur, Meerut, &c., wid Decolalee. The Malabar leaves on the 14th instant, with the 2nd Hampshire Regiment from Secunderabad. The following are the names of officers:—Lieutenant J. H. V. Drowe, B Brigade, R.A.; Lieut. Colonel W. H. L. Heine, B Brigade, R.A.; and Lieutenant W. Bowder, B Brigade, R.A.; and Lieutenant W. Western, B Brigade, R.A.; Chilan, and Lieutenant G. Watling, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire; 2nd Lieutenant G. Watling, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire; 2nd Lieutenant G. Watling, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire; 2nd Lieutenant T. X. Britten, 2nd Gloucestershire; 2nd Lieutenant W. F. Newnham, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire; 2nd Lieutenant T. X. Britten, 2nd Gloucestershire; 2nd Lieutenant T. X. Britten, 2nd Gloucestershire; 2nd Lieutenant W. A. G. Browe, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire; 2nd Lieutenant T. X. Britten, 2nd Gloucestershire; 2nd Lieutenant W. A. G. Browe, 2nd Battalion Royal Musar Proposition, 2nd Lieutenant C. W. Mass, 11 Lieutenant C. W. Mass, 11 Captain A. E. Simpson, 2nd Battalion Manchester.

CAPTAIN J. HEXT, R.N., A.D.C. to the Queen, Director of the Indian Marine, has arrived in Madras, and is engaged with the Defence Committee in investigating the capabilities for the defence of this port.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 13, Clan Grant (s), Calcutta; India (s), Calcutta; Ancona (s), Bombay.—17, Khedive (s), Calcutta.—19, Clan Alpine (s), Madras; Arara (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 11, European (s).—12, Timavo (s), Trieste.—13, Niagara (s), Clyde.—15, Clyde (s), London.—18, Lepanto (s), Hull.—19, Badsworth (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 16, Vesta (s), Liverpool.—17, Engineer (s).—18, Clan Macgregor (s), Liverpool.—19, Rohilla (s).

MADRAS.—16, Malda (s), London.—17, Rohilla (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 12, Verona (s), Bombay.—13, Nepaul (s), Calcutta; Astronomer (s), Calcutta.—17, Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta.—19, Henzada (s), Bombay; City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta; Coromandel

(s), Pombay. BOMBAY.-(s), rombay.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 12, Clan Graham (s), London.—13, Persia (s), Calcutta.—19, Kerbela (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 16, Hesperia (s), London.

MADRAS.—Jan. 19, Almora (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's

S.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, from London, Jan. 26; s.s. Parramatta, from Brindisi, Feb. 6.

For Bombay: Miss Adams, Mr. R. W. E. Barker. From Brindisi: Colonel D. M. and Mrs. Strong, Colonel Meiklejohn, Capt. D. Stewart, Messrs. G. G. and H. G. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Colonel W. C. Ramsden, Mr. J. and Mrs. Nugent. From Naples: Rev. and Mrs. Clifford, Mr. Propublish

For Calcutta: Mr. J. G. Stewart, Colonel H. J. Pryce, Mr. S. Nicholson, Mr. William, Mrs. Claude White, Miss Ostrehan, Major and Mrs. Bennett and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins Smith. From Naples: Mr. J. and Mrs. Maun.

For Malta: Miss Grey.

For Madras: Miss Wyndham, Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster Hobbs, Mr. Swenston.

Swanston.

For Suez: Mr. D. and Mrs. Birt. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Allcard.

For Colombo: Mr. Quayle, Mr. J. Quayle.

S.s. Thames, from London, Feb. 2; from Brindisi, Feb. 13. S.s. Thames, from London, Feb. 2; from Brindisi, Feb. 13.

For Bombay: Mr. W. L. Pirie, Mrs. Patch, Colonel H. E. and Mrs. Ryves, Mrs. Impey, Mrs. Stagg and two infants, Mr. H. E. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley and infant, Miss Meachen. From Brindisi: Mr. Alexandria, Rev. F. N. and Mrs. Crowther, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. H. Jones, Mrs. Pugh, General H. Moore, Major J. F. Garwood.

For Brindisi: Mr. C. and Miss Berners.

For Suez: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Waller.

For Malta: Mr. Myles Fenton, Sir H. Edwards, Miss Douglas.

For Port Said: From Brindisi: Miss Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton, three Misses Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. Boyle.

S.s. Khedive, from London, Feb. 9; from Naples, Feb. 17. For Bombay: Mr. W. D. Barrow. From Brindisi: Mr. W. G. Underwood, Mr. Hastings D'Oyley. From Suez: Capt. A. E. Russell, For Calcutta: Mrs. Atkins, Mr. N. V. Portman, Mr. R. Jack. For Madras: Mrs. Hayes.

For Port Said: From Naples: Rev. and Mrs. Macleod.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Henzada, to sail Jan. 19.

For Kurrachee: Miss Louie, Miss Edgley, Mr. W. Wright, Miss Berthon, Mr. James Davey, Mr. Harris.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail Feb. 2.

For Colombo: Surgeon and Mrs. E. H. Burnside, Surgeon J. Moir, Mr. E. G. Jones, Mr. C. M. Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. W. Usherwood.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, Mr. R. F. H. White, Mr. E. G. Davies

For Madras: Mr. James Rose.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. Poseidon, Feb. 18. For Bombay: Colonel Reynolds.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Vcitoria, leaving Liverpool on Jan. 31. For Bombay: Mrs. O'Mara, child and maid, Mr. C. H. Holme, Mrs. Holme, Miss Holme, infant and nurse.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Asia, leaving Liverpool on Feb. 18. For Bombay: Colonel A. C. Kemble.

Per Star Line s.s. Capella, to sail Jan. 25. For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. A. Stevenson, Mrs. Mitchell and child, Mr. F. Wintle, Miss Lomax, Rev. T. P. Richards. For Calcutta: Sister Fanny Gertrude.

Per Star Line s.s. Vega, to sail Feb. 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. John Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Spry, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Graham.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, sailed Jan. 14.

For Colombo: Miss M. M'Clelland, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Millington,

Mr. A. Wardrop, Mr. J. Black.

For Madras: Mr. Chas. W. Prest, Mr. Grimshaw.

For Calcutta: Mr. Moir, Mr. James Henderson, Mr. Tibbles, Mr. John Wilding, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. A. F. Little.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, to sail Jan. 28.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. O. K. McCallum, three children and European nurse, Capt. J. Y. Allan, Mr. Gorindan.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. McMillan.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, to sail Feb. 11.

For Calcutta: Rev. Mr. Williams, Mrs. Williams and family.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Bengal, Capt. W. B. Andrews, Jan. 2. AL DOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Bengat, Capt. W. B. Andrews, Jan. 2. From London: Miss Campbell, Miss Hanbury, Mr. Barker, Mr. Marshall, Mr. J. Dickson, Mr. McGowan, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. J. E. Gill, Miss Holworthy, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Royal, Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, Colonel and Mrs. Kirk, Mrs. Victor Law, Mr. James Leigh, Mr. T. S. Hollis, Miss Rosa Phillips, Mr. W. Long, Mr. Macklin, Capt. Forde, Mr. Wm. Henderson, Mrs. R. Roberts, Major Proudfoot, Capt. Harrison, Mr. Waterhouse, Mr. Drake, Capt. Blyth. Mr. Rix. Blyth, Mr. Rix.

From Brindisi: Mr. Craik, Mr. Fox, Colonel Campbell Walker, Mr. A. L. Paul, Mr. Deuchars, Mr. C. Crawley, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Butler, Mrs. and Miss Venables, Mr. J. J. D. Gilbert, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Mitchell Innes, Mr. and Miss Morrison, Mr. J. C. Roy, Mr Shepherd, Mr. John Tod, Mr. McDonell.

From Suez: Mr. E. Lees, Dr. Ekens, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Hembell, Mr. and Mrs. Patten.

From Aden: Deputy Surgeon-General Cates, Capt. Thatcher, Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw, Mrs. Hormusjee and infant, Mrs. Ruttonjee and infant, Mr. A. Gayre, Mrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee and child.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Siam, Capt. H. Weighell, left Bombay, Jan. 6. For London: Mr. J. Barker, Mr. Hindmarsh, Mrs. Shewan and infant, Mr. Pundit M. Mehta, Mr. Pundit F. Chund Mehta, Mr. and intant, Mr. Fundit M. Menta, Mr. Fundit F. Chund Menta, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm, Sir C. Turner.

For Brindisi: Mr. Bow, Lieut. Colonel H. Crowdy, Mr. B. D. Maxted, Mr. C. Duke, Rev. T. H. Greig.

For Marseilles: Mr. Oscar Got.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Kelly.

For Aden: Colonel Spring.

Per P. and O. s.s. Coromandel, Capt. Reeves, from London, Jan. 19: Per P. and O. s.s. Coromandel, Capt. Reeves, from London, Jan. 19: For Bombay: Mr. J. H. Furneaux, Lieut. Michel, Mr. T. E. Guylee, Miss Thorburn, Mr. W. H. Reid, Mr. J. Kinniburgh, Mr. F. L. and Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Dick and infant, Mr. G. C. Anderson, Mr. Edgveau, Mr. G. D. Paton, Capt. Langley, R.E., Mr. F. L. G. Simpson, Mrs. D. A. Sharet, Lieut. J. Parker, Mr. Lathbury, Mr. Beresford, Mrs. Davidson and infant, Miss Davidson, Mr. Hewett, Mr. C. C. Hardy, Mr. Moller, Mr. T. Lambert, Mr. Briggs, Mrs. Slater and family, Mr. Swindon, Mr. H. Dass, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. Richardson, Mr. J. R. Greaves.

For Suez: Two Misses Farquhar, Mr. F. B. and Miss Paton, Mr. Kelton, Mr. and Mrs. Diggle, Colonel Aitcheson, Mrs. Hawdon, Mr. Murton, Miss Rosenthal, Mr. Pearson.

Hurton, Miss Rosential, Mr. Fearson.

For Aden: Mr. C. Murton, Colonel Merriman, Commander King Hall, R.N., Mr. Pratley, Mr. Oliver, Commander Arbuthnot.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Fenton, Rev. C. F. Reily, Mr. and Miss Woodroffe, Miss Harvey, Lieut. Musgrave, Miss Townsend, Mrs. Wilson,

Miss B. Smith. For Port Said: Capt. Holden, Mr. Sarazzai.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Arabia, sailed from Liverpool Jan. 18.

For Anchor Line 8.8. Araba, Sahed from Interpool 3an. 16.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. J. Burne, Lieut. C. B. Close, Mr. Deighton, Miss Edgley, Mr. J. F. Fenton, Mr. Charles Farquhar, Miss Macintosh Gow, Colonel and Mrs. C. N. Hodgson and maid, Rev. and Mrs. Geo. F. Hopkins, Mr. T. G. Hall, Mrs. C. E. Parker-Jervis, Miss Sara Jacques, Miss Leonie, Mrs. Moor, Miss Moor, Miss C. Rosbit, Mrs. G. Rowlandson and ayah, Miss Rowlandson, Miss M. Rowlandson, Mr. G. D. Rowlandson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Scotland, two children and ayah, Rev. and Mrs. F. W. Warne and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Dorunda, from London, Jan. 19.

For Madras: Lieut.-Colonel H. R. and Mrs. Shelley, child and infant, Mrs. John Adam, Mr. Walter Duncan, Mr. F. E. Kelly, Mr. H. F. Anderson.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Lee, Mrs. Smith, Mr. W. Smith, Capt. Gillett, Mr. P. Gibson, Mr. D. McWhinni, Mr. J. A. Betts, Mr. Lester Betts, Capt. and Mrs. Williams and child.

For Colombo: Mr. Wm. B. Hunter, Mr. R. Thomas.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Finnimore, Lieut. W. E. Elliot, Mrs. McClemens and infant.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per P. and O. s.s. Ravenna, Capt. A. B. Daniell, sailing on Jan. 13. For London: Hon. G. Curzon, M.P., Mrs. Rickford and infant, Mr. John Sharp, Mr. Sharp, jun.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. P. McDonnell, Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. G. H. Henrick, Captain A. Hildebrand.

For Venice: Rev. W. Gill.

For Suez: Sir Theodore and Lady Hope, Mr. H. Pryce Todd.

Per P. and O. s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, sailing on Jan. 20.

For London: Mr. J. Pollen For Brindisi: Mr. Melville Macnaghten, Mr. Hardy, Sir W. de Souza.

Per P. and O. s.s. Mirzapore, Capt. R. Harvey, sailing on Jan. 27.

For London: Mr. F. G. Davison, Miss Davis. For Brindisi: Mr. G. G. Butler, Mr. and Mrs Russell. For Suez: Mr. W. S. Caine, M.S., and Miss Caine.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888.

OUTWARD.

				•		
Ship.	To L P'tsm'th.	eave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves M.lta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1	Q'town.				
Serapis	-	Pl'mouth	_	_	_	2 Feb.
Crocodile	8 Feb.	9 Feb. Q'town.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
Malabar	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.
	3	,		1	•	

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave	Arrives	Leaves	Leaves	Arrives
	Bombay.	Suoz.	Port Said.	Malta.	Portsm'th
Crocodile	29 Jan. 11 Feb. 17 Mar. 31 Mar.	25 Jan. 9 Feb. 22 Feb. 28 Mar. 11 Apr.	30 Mar.	31 Jan. 15 Feb. 28 Feb. 3 Apr. 17 Apr.	26 Jan. 9 Feb. 24 Feb. 8 Mar. 12 Apr. 25 Apr.

A VERY favourable order for the encouragement of Mahomedan education in Assam has been passed by the Chief It is that a junior scholarship shall be given each Mahomedan boy, being a native of the province, who passes the Entrance Examination from an Assam school, and a senior scholarship when he passes the First Examination in Arts.

In the early part of this century two Natives discovered a reef of argentiferous galena in the provinces about to be opened up by the Nagpore Railway. They promptly took specimens to the Raja of their territory, whose first question was:—
"Does any one else know of the existence of this ore?" They assured him that no one else knew, and they were at once beheaded, the Raja remarking that if the sahib loque came to hear of the existence of this mine they would annex his country.

THE SUICIDE OF A BENGAL CIVILIAN.—A most sad and tragic affair occurred on the morning of Dec. 4 at the General Hospital, Calcutta. It seems that Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Backergani, arrived at the Presidency recently, and went to reside with one of the medical officers at the General Hospital. Mr. Fasson was about to take furlough, and intended to proceed to England, his health having been indifferent for some time. Of late more especially he had been suffering from fits of melancholy and general depression of spirits, the result of excessive pressions. and general depression of spirits, the result of excessive pressure of work, extending over several months. Mr. Larminie, Commissioner of Dacca, perceiving the state of health in which he was, was little out of his company for any time. There was nothing, however, to cause alarm, and the occurrence was one of those sudden and terrific blows which no one can foresee. About five o'clock the residents at the hospital were startled by the report of a gun, and immediately afterwards Mr. Fasson was discovered lying dead in the verandah, with a gun, where it had dropped from his hand. Dr. Murray and Dr. Clarke were quickly on the spot, but it was found that death had been instantaneous. The deceased arrived in India in November, 1872, was engaged in famine arrived in India in November, 1872, was engaged in famine relief duty at Dinagepur, and has done good service as a District officer. He was an able, popular, and promising servant of Government, and his sad death will be widely mourned, while deep sympathy will be felt everywhere for those who have been so suddenly bereaved. Mr. Fasson leaves a widow and three children.—Englishman.



LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Adye, Capt. G., S.C., B.
Aitchison, Bde.-Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., till May
14, '88, B.
Aitken, Lieut. A. E., S.C., fr. Oct. 4, '87, Bo.
Anders-in, Col. J. W. M., S.C., 1yr., 136dys., fr. Nov. 6, '86, Bo.
Aplin, Lieut. P. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, Bo.
Arbuthnot, Col. G. A.. Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '87, M.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Bainbridge, Col. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '87, B.

Baker, Eurg.-Maj. O., 8 mos., fr. Aug. 28, '87, B.

Barry, Lieut. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '87, Bo.

Bates, Lieut. W. N. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 0, '87, M.

Beadon, Lt.-Col. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, 87, M.

Beavan, Lt.-Col. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 8, '87, B.

Beckett, Lt.-Col. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Cot. 2, '87, B.

Begbie, Lt.-Col. E. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 26, '86, M.

Begbie, Maj. F. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, B.

Beil, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, B.

Beil, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '87, Bo.

Birch, Maj. W. J. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.

Bird, Capt. W. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B.

Biscoc, Maj. J. S., S.C., 14 mos., fr. April 21, '87, B.

Biscoc, Maj. J. S., S.C., 12 mos., fr. July 21, '86, B.

Blanchard, Maj. F. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 28, '87, M.

Blanchard, Maj. F. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 28, '87, M.

Bower, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '87, B.

Bower, Lieut. H., S.C., 1, yr., fr. Nov. 26, '86, B.

Bower, Lieut. H., S.C., 1, yr., fr. Nov. 26, '86, B.

Brotton, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 18, '87, Bo.

Brotin, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Nov. 26, '86, B.

Brotton, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Nov. 18, '86, M.

Browron, Lieut. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 5, '87, Bo.

Brydon, Maj. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.

Burne, Major J., S.C., 26 mos., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.

Brydon, Maj. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '87, B.

Cabill, Lt.-Col. C., J. S., I, yr., fr. Oct. 1, '87, B.

B rroughs, Surg.-Maj. G. E. E., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '87, Bo. Burton, Lieut. E. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B. Cahill, Lt.-Col. C. J. S., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '87, Bo. Cahusac, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, Bo. Campbell, Lieut. A. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, Bo. Campbell, Lieut. A. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, 87, B. Carr, Lieut. Col. F. S., Inf., 8 mos., fr. Oct. 26, '87, Bo. Caruthers, Lt.-Col. J. G.T., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Ap. 24, '87, B. Carr, Lieut. E. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, Bo. Caulfeild, Lt. F. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 2, '87, Bo. Caulfeild, Lt. F. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 2, '87, Bo. Caulfeild, Lt. G. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 2, '87, B. Chambors, Col. W. E., S.C., B. Chapman, Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 29, '87, B. Chambors, Col. W. E., S.C., B. Chapman, Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 18, '87, H. Cherry, Col. F. S., Cav., 1 yr., fr. June, 18, '87, M. Chester, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B. Church, Col. T. B., C. L. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 7, '87, M. Clarke, Lt.-Col., S.C., R.E., 21 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M. Clarke, Lt.-Col., S.C., R.E., 21 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M. Clocte, Col. J. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '87, M. Comyn, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Pol. 17, '87, M. Comyn, Lieut. Col. F. F., Inf., 16 ms., fr. Nov. 28, '86, Bo. Cones, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B. Coopor, Lieut. L. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B. Cotton, Lt.-Col. T., J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '87, M. Court, Col. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 27, '88, M. Cousmaker, Lt.-Col. M. F., S.C., 17, fr. Nov., 12, '87, B. Churcat, Lt. Col. M. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov., 17, 78, B. Covper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov., 12, '87, B. Covper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov., 27, '87, B. Covper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov., 12, '87, M. Court, Col. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov., 12, '87, B. Covper, Lieut. E. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov., 12, '87, B. Covper, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov., 12, '87, B. Cupage, Lieut. W. A., S.C.

Goldney, Capt. F. C. N., S.C., B.
Gordon, Lt.-Col. J. A. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '87, B.
Gordon, Maj.-Gen. J. J. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Ap. 15, '87, B.
Grahm, Col. R. B., S.C., 1 yr., 25 dys. fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Grant, Col. S. F. M. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Spt. 1, '87, M.
Graves, Maj. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 28, '87, B.
Gray, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 16, '87, Bo.
Griffith, Col. J. G. E., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Aug. 17, '86, Bo.
Grigg, Lt.-Col. E. E., Inf., 15 mos., fr. May 44, '87, B.
Groig, Col. J. M., R.B., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '86, Bo.
Grover, Capt., M. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, M.
Gubbins, Maj. C. E., S.C., i yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.

Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.

Hailes, Lt.-Col. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.

Hancock, Surg. J. G., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.

Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.

Hatton, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.

Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Jan. 7, '87, B.

Hennell, Lt.-Col., R., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 8, '86, Bo.

Hennessy, Col. G. R., C.B., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 8, '87, B.

Heyman, Lieut. C. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, Bo.

Heywood, Col. J. M., R.E., 2 yrs. fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.

Hills, Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 26, '87, B.

Hodgson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B.

Hogg, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B.

Holl, Lieut. E. W. L., Prob. S.C., till Apr. 28, '88.

Homfray, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 18 ms., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.

Hooper, Bde.-Surg. W. R., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.

Horn, Maj. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '87, Bo.

Horne, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '86, B.

Houghton, Col. R., S.C., 120 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '86, M.

Hughes, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 15 mos., fr. May 31, '87, Bo.

Hughes, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, M.

Hunt, Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., 20 dys., fr. Apr. 29, '87, M.

Hunt, Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., 1, May 20, '87, Bo.

Hunter, Maj. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., 1, Sept. 10, '86, M.

Hunter, Maj. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., 1, Sept. 10, '87, Bo.

James, Lt.-Col. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 7, '86, M. Jamieson, Maj. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B. Jamieson, Licut E. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 28, '87, M. Jenkins, Maj. T. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, M. Johnstone, Col. Sir J., K.C.S.I., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B. Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M. Jones, Licut. G. G. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '87, Bo. Joseph, Lt. Col. F. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.

Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '87, B. Kelly, Maj. J. G., 8.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 28, '87, B. Kembill, Lt. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo. Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. T.G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 30, '86, B. Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M. Kiernander, Surg.-Maj. W. C., fr. Oct. 28, '87, Bo. Knight, Lt. W. C., S.C., 9 mos., fr. July 7, '87, B. Knowles, Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '87, B.

Landon, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 10 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '87, Bo. Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 26 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B. Lecky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B. Lesie, Maj. Sir C. H., Bt., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B. Lesie, Surg. J. T. W., 22 mos., fr. Deo., 7, '86, B. Lewtas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B. Light, Lt. R. H. S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '87, Bo. Lloyd, Col. R. M., S.C., 8 mo., fr. Aug. 29, '87, Bo. Lockhart, Brig.-Gen. Sir W. S. A., K.C.S., U.S.I., Inf., 182 dys., fr. Aug. 4, '87, B. Logan-Home, Lt. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '87, M. Loudon, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '87, M. Lowdol, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '87, M. Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 15, '87, M. Luxmoore, Lt.-Col. C. T. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14,'87, M. Lydiard, Maj. A. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '87, B. Lyons, Surg.-Maj. R. W. S., M.D., Bo. Lys, Col. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '87, M.

Cotton, Lt.-Col. T. J., S. C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, M. Court, Col. H. S., S. C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 9, '86, M. Court, Col. H. S., S. C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 22, '87, M. Cowris, Lt.-Col. D., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '87, M. Cowris, Lt.-Col. D., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B. Crowthor, Lieut. B. T., S. C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B. Crowthor, Lieut. B. T., S. C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B. Dale, Major H. M., Inf., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 13, '86, M. Davidson, Maj. J., S. C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '87, B. Buvidson, Maj. J., S. C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '87, B. Buvidson, Maj. J., S. C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '87, B. Buvidson, Lieut. C., S. C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '87, B. Buvidson, Leut. C., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 28, '87, B. Buvidson, Leut. C., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '87, B. Buvidson, Leut. C., S. C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B. Buvidson, Leut. C., S. C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B. Denting, Maj. L., D. S. O., S. C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B. Denting, Maj. L., D. S. O., S. C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B. Denting, Maj. L., D. S. O., S. C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B. Draike Brockman, Maj. R. R. B., R. B., 1 yr. 276 dys., fr. March 11, '87, M.

Egerton(Capt. F. W., S. C., 2 yrs., fr. April 20, '87, B. Draike Brockman, Maj. R. R. B., R. B., 1 yr. 276 dys., fr. March 11, '87, M.

Egerton(Capt. F. W., S. C., 2 yrs., fr. April 20, '87, B. Draike Brockman, Maj. R. R. B., R. B., 1 yr., fr. May 22, '87, B. Draike Brockman, Maj. R. R. B., R. B., 1 yr., fr. May 22, '87, B. Draike Brockman, Maj. R. R. B., R. B., R. B., R. B., R. B., R. B., I yr., fr. April 20, '87, B. Maxwell, Lieut. W. L., S. C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B. Maxwell, Lieut. R. M., S. C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B. Maxwell, Lieut. R. M., S. C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B. Maxwell, Lieut. R. M., S. C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B. Maxwell, Lieut. R. M., S. C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B. Maxwell, Lieut. R. M., S. C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B. McLood, Lieut. B. J., S. C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B. McLood, Lieut. B. J., S. C., 1 yr., fr. A

Newnham, Lt. A. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '86, Bo. Nicho'son, Surg.-Maj. F. C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 6, 87, B. Nicholson, Lieut., R. W., S.C., 21 mo., fr. Nov. 21, 86, Bo. Nimmo, Col. T. R. S. C., 13 mos., fr. Nov. 1, '86, Bo. Nurse, Lt. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.

O'Mealy, Capt. W. A. D'O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 17, '87, B. Onslow, Capt. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, B. Orchard, Col. M. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B. Ost: chan, Col. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '87, Ho. Owen, Lieut. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Gct. 8, '87, Bo.

Parker, Lt.-Col. N. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 81, '87, IR
Parsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B.
Pearse, Bde.-Surg., R. E., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, M.
Peart, Lieut.-Col. G. R., S.C., Bo.
Pedrozs, Surg.-Maj. F. H., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '87, M.
Peet, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 20 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
Pitt, Capt. W., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B.
Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr., 5 mos., fr. May 29, '86, M.
Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 15, '87, B.
Pratt, Col. H. M., S.C., till Dec. 17, '88, B.
Prendergast, Col. M. M., S.C., 11, yr., fr. April 17, '87, B.
Price, Lt.-Col. R. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '87, B.
Puckle, Col. H. G., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 10, '87, M.

Quin, Lieut.-Col. T. J., Inf., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '87, F.

Ramsdon, Lt.-Col. W. C., Inf., 14 ms., fr. Jan. 1, '87, B. Rawlins, Lt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '87, B. Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 11, '87, B. Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M. Reid, Surg.-Maj. J., 14 mos., fr. April 8, '87, B. Reid, Lieut. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 16, '87, B. Reily, Maj. R. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 3, '87, Bo. Richmond, Col. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 3, '87, Bo. Richmond, Col. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M. Ridgway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '87, M. Ridgway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B. Ridgway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '86, B. Robe. ts, Bdc.-Surg. W. H., M.D., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 20, '87, M. Rotlort, Col. T. F. C., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B. Rowlandson Lt.-Col. M.A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '87, B. Rowlandson Lt.-Col. M.A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M. Ruttledge, Surg.-Maj. E. B., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 20, '87, B.

Ruttledge, Surg.-Maj. E. B., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 20, 87., B.

Samuells, Lt.-Col.W. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, 87, B.

Sandilands, Maj. A. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, 87, B.

Sargert, Surg. A. F., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 17, '86, Bo.

Scott, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '87, M.

Scott, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '87, M.

Scott, Col. T. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.

Scarle, Lleut. A. E. S., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 8, '87, Bo.

Shaw, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '87, M.

Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., 304 dys., fr. July 1, '87, B.

Shewen, Lieut. M. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 16, '87, Bo.

Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 7, '87, B.

Simpson, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., 19, Fr. Apr. 30, '86, M.

Smith, Surg. M. H., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M.

Smith, Surg. M. H., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M.

Smyth, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, B.

Smyth, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.

Steele, Lieut. C. J. N., 1nf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.

Steele, Lieut. St. G. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.

Stevart, Lieut. W. H., M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.

Stevart, Lieut. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 27, '87, B.

Sutherland, Bde.-Surg. G. L., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 2, '86, B.

Taylor, Lieut. Col. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 2, '86 Taylor, Lt. Col. R. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 4, '87, M. Toed, Maj. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '87, Bo. Templer, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '87, B. Thornton, Maj. A. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '87, B. Tregear, Lt., Col. V. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '87, B. Trueman, Col. T., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Nov. 18, '86, Bo. Turner, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '87, Bo.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '80, M. Unwin, Lleut. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B. Upporton, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. 27 Oct., '86, B.

Van Someren, Lt.-Col. G. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr Aug. 4, '87,M. Vibart, Col. E. D. H., S.C., B. Vidal, Lt. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo. Vivian, Capt. F. G., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B. Vyvyan, Lt.-Col. R. O, Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B.

Vyvyan, Lt. Col. E. O, Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B.

Walcott, Col. E. S., C.B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.

Ward, Lieut B. R., R.E., 21 mos., fr. July 3, '86, B.

Warren, Lt. R. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, B.

Watson, Lt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '87, M.

Watson, Col. J. W., S.C., 14 mos., fr. July 20, '86, Bo.

Watts, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 20, '86, Bo.

Way, Lieut. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 3, '87, B.

Weldon, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '86, M.

Whistler, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '87, B.

Whito, Capt. F. P. L., S.C., 21 mos., fr. June 29, '86, F.

Whitlock, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, M.

Williams, Surg. Maj. A. H., B.

Williams, Col. B., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '87, B.

Williams, Col. D. W., 1nf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 6, '83, M.

Williams, Col. D. W., 1nf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 6, '87, B.

Wilmer, Lt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '87, Bo.

Wilmer, Lieut. Col. J. R., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Nov. 10, '87, B.

Wilmon, Capt. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 3, '87, B.

Woodcock, Lt. Col. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B.

Woddcock, Lt. Col. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '87, B.

Wright, Lieut. E. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '87, B.

Wright, Lieut. E. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '87, B.

Wright, Lieut. E. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '87, B.

Wynch, Col. H. St. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 16, '87, M.

Yate, Capt. W. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '87, B. Yates, Maj. C. J. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Sopt. 9, '87, Bo. Yourg, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B. Young, Lt. Col. T. H. B. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '87, M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Kurachi Ioe Co., Ld 109 — Karrehee Lan ing and Shipping 500 200	Endogram 10 Normand Gislie (Darjiling) 200 62 to
	Kemp & Co	Good Hope Tea Co 100 190 to — Good Hope Tea Co 100 190 to — Gowhatty (Assam) 100 Liquidation.
BOMBAY.—December 30.	Oriental Govt. Security 50 115 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 16	Grob (Assam) 100 19 to 20 Holta (Kangra) 103 62 to 63
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 1,925 Treacher and Co all 1,219	Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 103 to 105 Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 35 to Indian Teral 509 460 to
Four per Cent Rs. 98 to — Four-and-a-Half per Cont 103½ to '— Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 101 to —	Thacker and Co all 200 LAND COMPANIES.	Jellalpore (Cachar) to -
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 101 to — New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1381 1003 to — New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1382 — to —	Colaba Co 12} 700	Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 25 to —
Four per Cent, Port Trust Bond 91 to 92 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	Mazagon	Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 45 to — Kupchungore (Cachar) 100 13 to 14
Trust Bond 100 to — Five per Cent, Municipal Loan 103½ to —	Port Canning Co 700 325	Kurseong and Darjiling 250 \$2 to 93 Do. contributory 200 \$2 to 83
Coorla Spinning Bonds to	CALCUTTA.—December 31,	Kurseong and Teral to Kuttal (Cachar) 100 198 to
BANKS	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 34 to 35 Longview (Darjiling) 100 40 to — Loobah 100 110 to —
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates. INDIAN BANKS. Rs. Rs.	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 97 5 to — 41 of 1870 (1885) 109 8 to —	Lower Assam £7½ 5 to — Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to —
Bank of Bombay all 10 pr. ct 791; Bank of Bengal all 10 pr. ct 890 Bank of Madras all 9 pr. ct 730	44 of 1878-79 (1895) 103 4 to — 44 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 103 4 to —	Majagrum (Cachar) 100 19 to 20
Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 730 Exchange Banks. Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 120	41 of 1879 (Coupon) to	Monacherra (Cachar) 100 17 to — Do. contributory 90 15 to —
Hong Kong & Shanghal Banking Corporation — — — —	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES. 6 of 1870 (1889) 104 0 to -	Moran (Assam) — — to — Mothola (Assam) 190 100 to —
National Bank of India £12} 171 pr.ot 120	6 of 1872 (1891) 104 8 to 6 of 1878 (1908) 103 0 to	Do. contributory 90 90 to — Mungledye (Assam) — to —
PRESS COMPANIES.	6 of 1884-5 (1905) 103 0 to —	Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to — Do. contributory 125 New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to —
Akbar 1,250 125 1,050 Albort all 18 pr. et	5 of 1886-7 (1916) 103 10 to — 4½ of 1882 (1902) 99 8 to —	New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10
Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100 100 750 Apollo 2,200 nil 240 Bellary 1,100 nil 850	BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Nutwanpore (Cachar) — — to — Phœnix (Cachar) 85 30 to 32
Bellary 1,100 nil 850 Bombay Cotton all 15 135 Breul's Cawnpore Press	Paid. Price.	Pankabaree (Darjiling) 100 50 to 52 Putturenh (Sylhet) 100 40 to
Co., Limited 200 16 100 Colaba 1.880 50 640	Agra Savings 100 125 to — Allahabad 100 185 to 186	Rajabare (Assam) — — to —
East India 1,000 150 1,375	Alliance of Simia 100 146 to — Bank of Bengal 500 8871 to 890 Do. of Upper India 100 140 to —	Second Mutual Cachar 56 4-5 diset.
Fort 8,500 150 1,275 French all 80 550	Delhi and London £25 140 to —	Singbulli and Murmah 100
Name of Sabapathy 500 25 400 Khangaum 450 45 860	Mussoorie 100 108 to 110 National of India £121 123 to —	Soom (Darjiling) 100 73 to
Mercantile 125 71 95 Mofussil Co 409 55 420	Rohilkund Kumaon 100 105 to — Simla Bank Corporation 500 — to —	Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 30 to — Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 90 to —
Munmar M all 40 205 New Berar 500 60 525 New Indian 125 974	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to —	Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 99 to — Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 145 to —
New Indian 125 972 Prince of Wales 400 80 800 Sabapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES. Price.	Upper Assam £10 15 to —
Sassoon 500 25 500 Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,220	Alipore Coal 100 120 to — Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal	
Sind 750 75 515 Volkart 500 45 560	Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation. Bally Paper Mills £10 158 to — Baynagore Jute £10 86 to 87	LONDON.—January 23.
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Barnagore Jute £10 86 to 87 Bengal Coal 1,000 1,600 to — B. Baragunda Copper (preface	
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 330	A. shares) 75. 6d. 131 to 131	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Price.
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 330 Alliance Spinning 500 171 p.ct 580	A. shares)	Price. 3 India Stocks. Oct. 1948. Sp. all pd 941 to 95
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 330 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 580 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 435 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bollary S. & W. Co.	A. shares)	Price, S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 94½ to 95 3½ India Stock, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 104½ to
Alfred Manufacturing. 100	A shares	Price, S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95 95 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Alfred Manufacturing. 100	A shares	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bombay United 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 D. Spinning all 500 D. Spinning all 500 Significant for significant spin significant sp	A shares	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 435 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 1,000 30 Central India 500 35 1,015 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 630 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,015 Empress Co all 25 665 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 695	A shares	Price
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bombay United 100 Edward Mills 1,000 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all	A shares	Price
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 Contral India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all 630 D. Spinning all 655 Framjee Petit 1,000 Godon Mills 1,000 Godon Mills 1,000 Godon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 God 780 Hingunghat Mill 500 God 780	A shares)	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 435 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownungur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 1,000 20 880 Central India 500 20 880 Central India 500 20 630 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 25 655 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 665 Framjee Petit 1,000 20 690 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 200 Hindustan 1,000 40 830 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 830 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 830 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 830	A shares)	Price S India Stocks Oct. 1948 Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95 95 India Stock Jan 5 1931 104 to 104½ 4 Do. October 10, 1838 102 to 102½ 4 India Enfaced Paper
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 17; p.ct 580 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 435 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 1,000 35 1,015 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 630 D. Spinning all 630 D. Spinning all 650 Empress Co all 25 665 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 665 Golam Baba 400 25 565 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 200 Hindustan 1,000 40 830 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 830 Imperial Cotton 500 20 545 Sames Greeves 500 25 623	A shares	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 94½ to 95
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 435 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownungur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 880 Central India 500 20 880 Central India 500 20 630 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 20 630 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 25 665 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 665 Framjee Petit 1,000 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 200 Hindustan 1,000 40 200 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 20 200 Imperial Cotton 500 20 545 Jadian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,325 Sames Greeves 500 25 665 Jadian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,325 James Bloo 1,000 40	A. ahares	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95 S½ Irdia Stock, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 104½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 102 to 10½ 4 India Enfaced Paper 102 to 10½ 4 India Enfaced Paper 105 to 107 4 Do. do. 1893 105 to 107 4 Do. 1895 105 to 107 4 Do. 1895 105 to 107 4 Mauritius, 1831 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895 90 113 to 116 4 Do. 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES Perpetual Debenture Stocks Paid Price East Indian, Irredeem, 4½ p.c. 100 108 to 110 100 104 to 110 104 to 110 105 to 117 RAILWAYS. Bongal and NWostern, Lm 95 to 97
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 435 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownungur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 1,000 30 Bombay United 1,000 20 830 Central India 500 20 630 D. Spinning all 1,015 Empress Co all 1,016 Empress Co all 25 665 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 465 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 200 Hindustan 1,000 40 330 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 40 330 Inderabi 500 25 662 Jaffer Ali 500 500 25 662 Jaffer Ali 500 500 25 662 Jaffer Ali 500 500 25 662 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 835 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 825 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 5 146	A. ahares	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95 S India Stocks, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 104½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 102 to 102½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to 102 104 104 104 106 105 107
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 17; p.ct 580 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 435 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 880 Central India 500 35 1,015 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 630 D. Spinning all 680 Dhumillis 1,000 75 1,015 Empress Co all 25 665 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 665 Framjee Petit 1,000 20 20 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 20 Hindustan 1,000 20 20 Hindustan 1,000 40 330 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 3830 Imperial Cotton 500 25 662 Jaffer Ali 500 40 353 Sames Greeves 500 25 622 Jaffer Ali 500 40 385 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 825 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 825 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 825 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 525 Mahaluxmee 505	A. ahares	Price S India Stocks Oct. 1948 Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95 S½ Irrdia Stock Jan 5 1931 104 to 104½ Lo
Alfried Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 S. 5. 1,015 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all 630 D. Spinning all 630 D. Spinning all 250 Goldam Baba 4,000 Goldom Mills 1,000 Goldom Mills 1,000 Hingurghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hyderabad Spinning. 1,000 Sames Gree res 500 Jaffer Ali 500 Jawraz Baloo 1,000 Albert Edward Spinning 1,000 Albert Edward Spinning 1,000 Sames Gree res 500 Jaffer Ali 500 Lowraz Baloo 1,000 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Manockjee Petit all 500 Manockjee Petit 100 Manockjee Petit 1,000 Malbacagor 260 Malbacagor 260 Manockjee Petit 1,000 Malbacagor 260 Malbacagor 260 Manockjee Petit 1,000 Malbacagor 260 Malbacagor 260 Manockjee 260 Malbacagor .	A. ahares	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95 S Irdia Stocks, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 104½ Do. October 10, 1888 102 to 102½ A India Enfaced Paper
Alfried Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 435 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 30 Bombay United 1,000 30 Bombay United 500 35 1,015 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 630 D. Spinning all 630 D. Spinning all 663 Dihum Mills 1,000 25 663 Tramjee Petit 1,000 25 665 Framjee Petit 1,000 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 565 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 830 Hingunghat Mill 500 40 830 Hingunghat Mill 500 40 830 Imperial Cotton 500 20 545 Jaffer Ali 500 40 325 Jaffer Ali 500 40 325 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 20 623 Lowraz Baloo 1,000 30 825 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 20 720 Madnas United 1,000 20 720 Manaluxmee 1,000 20 720 Manaluxmee 1,000 20 720 Mananok jee Petit all 525 Manazgon 260 9 188 Maragon 260 9 188 Maragon 260 9 188 Maragon 260 9 188 Maragon 1,000 60 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 60 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 60 Msamma 1,000 60 Msamma 1,000 60	A. ahares	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95
Alfried Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 435 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 1,000 30 Bombay United 500 35 1,015 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 630 D. Spinning all 630 D. Spinning all 655 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 665 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 665 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 685 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hindustan 1,000 40 830 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning. 1,000 30 830 Imperial Cotton 500 25 682 Jaffer Ali 500 40 25 Lewraz Baloo 1,000 40 830 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 40 835 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 40 835 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 40 835 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 40 825 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 40 825 Mahaluxmee 1,000 40 825 Mahaluxmee 1,000 5 148 Mazagor 250 9 188 Mazagor 260 9 189 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 60 725 National 1,000 60 1,255 National 1,000 60 1,250 National 1,000 60 1,250 National 1,000 60 1,250 Norlantal 1,000 60 New Great Eastern 1,000 60 New Great Eastern 1,000 555	A. ahares	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95 14 to 104½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 104 to 104½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 102 to 102½ 4 India Enfaced Paper
Alfried Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Alport Edward Mills 1,000 Alport Edward Mills 1,000 Algorian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Central India 500 D. Spinning all	A. ahares	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 94½ to 95 India Stocks, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 104½ Do. October 10, 1888 102 to 102½ India Enfaced Paper
Alfried Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 S. 5. 1,015 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all 630 D. Spinning all 630 D. Spinning all 655 Goldam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Bombay United 1,000 D. Spinning all 655 Goldam Baba 400 Goldam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hyderabad Spinning. 1,000 Albert Edward Spinning. 1,000 Sames Gree ves 500 Jaffer Ali 500 Jawraz Baloo 1,000 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 Albert Edward Spinning. 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 National	A. ahares	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95 Irdia Stocks, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 104½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 102 to 102½ 4 India Enfaced Paper
Alfried Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 435 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 30 Bombay United 1,000 30 Bombay United 500 35 1,015 Cooria Mills 1,000 20 830 D. Spinning all 630 D. Spinning all 630 D. Spinning all 645 Golam Baba 400 25 6655 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 6655 Golam Baba 400 20 20 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 685 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 3830 Imperial Cotton 500 25 685 Sames Greeves 500 25 682 Jaffer Ali 500 40 25 Jaffer Ali 500 40 25 Leopold 1,000 40 835 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 825 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 40 825 Mazagon 1,000 40 25 Mazagon 260 1,000 20 726 Manockjee Petit 1,000 60 1,225 Mazagon 260 9 138 Mazagon 1,000 60 1,250 National 1,000 60 1,250 Parell 400 61 61 138 Prince of Wales 500 30 80 Sassoon 1,000 40 450 Propice of Unida 65 155 Sholapore Mills 1,000 30 80 Sassoon 1,000 40 1,500 Sholapore Mills 1,000 40 1,500	A. shares	Price S India Stocks Oct. 1948 Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95 India Stocks Jan 5 1931 104 to 104½ 4 Do. October 10 1888 102 to 10½ 4 India Enfaced Paper
Alfried Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 435 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 1000 30 Bombay United 500 35 1,015 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 630 D. Spinning all 1 Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,015 Empress Co all 25 665 Framjee Petit 1,000 20 20 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 665 Framjee Petit 1,000 20 20 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 20 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 20 Hindustan 1,000 40 330 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 383 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 30 383 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 30 545 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 30 830 Inderial 500 25 622 Jaffer Ali 500 40 325 Leopold 1,000 30 825 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 825 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 1,15 Mahaluxmee 1,000 30 2146 Madaras United 1,000 50 1,480 Madaras United 1,000 60 726 Manockjee Petit all 625 Parell 260 9 180 Maragon 260 9 180 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 60 725 Parell 625 15 500 People of India 625 15 500 Southern India 500 20 225 Southern India 500 20 225 Southern Mahrattu. 260 20 225 Southern Mahrattu. 260 20 225	A. shares	Price S India Stocks Oct. 1948 Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95 Irdia Stock Jan 5 1931 104 to 104½ 4 Do. October 10 1888 102 to 10½ 4 India Enfaced Paper .
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Alfried Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Algol-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Central India 500 Bombay United 1,000 Central India 500 Bombay United 1,000 Central India 1,000 D. Spinning all	A. shares	Price S India Stocks Oct. 1948 Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95½ Irdia Stock Jan 5 1931 104 to 104½ 4 Do. October 10 1888 102 to 10½ 4 India Enfaced Paper
Alfried Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500 Albert Edward Mills. 1,000 90 435 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 880 Central India 500 35 1,015 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 630 D. Spinning all 663 D. Spinning all	A. shares	Price S India Stocks Oct. 1948 Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95½ to 104 to 104½
Alfried Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 435 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 830 Central India 500 25 1,015 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 630 D. Spinning all 665 Charles Mills 1,000 75 1,015 Empress Co all 25 665 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 5695 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 5695 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 830 Hingunghat Mill 500 40 830 Hingunghat Mill 500 30 830 Imperial Cotton 500 20 555 Iadian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,325 Sames Greeves 500 25 622 Jaffer Ali 500 40 325 Jawraz Baloo 1,000 30 835 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 20 720 Leopold 100 50 146 Madras United 1,000 20 720 Leopold 100 50 146 Madras United 1,000 60 1,250 Manaluxmee 1,000 60 1,250 Manaluxmee 1,000 60 1,250 Managon 260 9 180 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 60 1,250 Managon 260 9 180 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 60 1,500 Southern India 500 20 830 Southern India 500 20 830 Southern India 500 20 830 Southern India 500 20 255 Southern Malratta 250 250 Victoria Mills 1,000 55 1,500 Southern India 500 20 255 Oo. New E20 Shares 150-14-6 Do. do 667-3 40. 90	A. shares	Price S India Stocks Oct. 1948 Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95½ to 104 to 104½
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1888.

General Intelligence.

BY OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 13th January; from Allahabad and Madras to the 11th January; and from Calcutta to the 10th January

THE Supreme Legislative Council met in Calcutta on Jan. 6, but the business before it was formal.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOT, successor to Sir T. C. Hope, took his seat in Council on Jan. 6.

Mr. F. B. PEACOCK, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, has been granted furlough for twenty months.

Mr. W. MACKWORTH Young has taken over charge of the office of Home Secretary to the Government of India from Mr. A. P. Macdonell, who is allowed furlough to England.

LORD AND LADY REAY have been staying in Caloutta as

guests of the Viceroy.

THE Commander-in-Chief will after all be unable to visit Behar this season owing to the exigencies of his touring engagements.

It is probable that Sir George White, K.C.B., now commanding the Burma Expeditionary Force, will succeed to the command of the Allahabad Division when General Sir Thomas Baker is transferred to Rawal Pindi in the

Spring.
SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice in the Bombay
High Court, has written from England stating that, owing

to ill-health, he will probably not return.

THE Conference of the Commissioners of Bengal, which has been sitting at Calcutta, has dispersed, having arrived at various conclusions on matters of detail which will simplify their work, at the same time extending the principle of decentralisation.

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was to leave Calcutta on a visit to Mozufferpore on the 20th January.

THE troopship Malabar left Bombay on Jan. 13 for Portsmouth.

MR. NEY ELIAS is reported to have declined the C.I.E. granted to him in the New Year's Gazette.

THE MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA is at present in Calcutta.

THE Bank of Madras has declared a dividend for the last half-year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, making 11 per cent. for the year.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S Cavalry will take part in the Bangalore Camp of Exercise in February.

Anthrax has broken out among the horses of the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

THE British India steamer Almora, from London, stranded near the Nynan Flat at Calcutta, but floated uninjured the same afternoon.

THE Irrawaddy has fallen to such an extent that steamers cannot pass below Sagain.

A REDISTRIBUTION of Military commands is proposed in Madras.

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT has just given the Bombay Government a property valued at three lakhs of

rupees as a habitation for the proposed Technical Institute. and has also given Rs. 1,20,000 in aid of a hospital in Bombay

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE has expressed a wish to place the military resources of his State at the disposal of the Government of India with a view to assist in the defence of the Empire. A formal offer has been made to the Viceroy.

THE RAJA OF KAPURTHALA is amongst the notables now in Calcutta, where also the seven Maliks of the Khyber District, under Colonel Warburton's guidance, are at present

sight-seeing.

SIR SALAR JUNG is leaving Aurungabad to spend a few days at Hyderabad. The Nawab's visit is not a matter of any political significance, but his freedom to come and go will be an agreeable sign to the outer world of the growth of better relations all round among the pillars of the State.

A RECONCILIATION has been effected between the Nizam and Nawaz Jung, the leader of the Arab free-bands, who was banished for life and excommunicated about two years ago, and restored to his Highness's favour last year. He has been still advancing in his Prince's esteem, and is among those who received titles of honour at the Nizam's birthday durbar.

THE Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, transferred 2 lakhs to the reserve fund, and carried forward Rs. 1,10,000. The reserve fund now amounts to $50\frac{1}{3}$

THE latest news of the Southern Shan column from Maukme, dated the 15th December, stated that there had been fever among the men, but that their health was improving. The column had met with no opposition.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT, who had been on a visit to Ceylon, has returned to Bombay.

THE Nizam's Government has subscribed five thousand rupees to the Imperial Institute.

THE Orient Line of steamers to and from Australia are likely to call at Colombo in future.

THE mortality of Delhi is very great just now owing to fever, which still continues to rage. Rain is urgently wanted.

It is reported that the French Government have dismissed 477 Europeans and Indians from the Civil Service at Saigon, and the consequence is that the acting Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor have both resigned.

IT is thought probable that the "Guardian and Ward" Bill will be passed through the Supreme Council during the present session.

THE first batch of remounts from the Cape of Good Hope has arrived in the Clan Gordon. The experiment is to be tried on a small scale at first.

THE Government of India has recently ruled that all ordinary political expenditure in Assam is to be provincialised, and has sanctioned an extra grant of Rs. 52,800 to be added to the Provincial Budget estimate.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the presidency banks and their branches on the last day in December, 1885, Rs. 8,05,90,000; 1886, Rs. 10,67,19,000; and 1887, Rs. 10,29,48,000.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Rast Goftar, writing from Ahmedabad about the recent tour of H.E. the Governor in that district, says that the several tradesmen and shopkeepers who came there from distant parts of the country in search of custom were greatly disappointed in their expectations. The only men who did good business were those who had brought English boots and shoes for sale. The several Hindoo officials and townspeople who ordinarily put on their country shoes were seen adorned with English boots and stockings. Being unaccustomed to put on English boots, most of them had put on the right boot on the left foot, and vice versa, and had thus unconsciously become the laughing-stock of the people.



NOTES.

THERE is nothing like modesty, especially in a special correspondent. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs to that journal this morning:—"The Indian Government has adopted a suggestion, made in one of my telegrams to the *Times*, to levy an import duty on petroleum."

THE question, however, is no new one. It has been suggested over and over again in India, but was taken little heed of because, perhaps, Indian Finance Ministers hate to go out of old beaten tracks to create fresh imposts, for the collection of which new machinery may be required. If public opinion in India would have allowed it, the elasticity of the income-tax and license-tax would have been tried to the utmost. But now some fresh method of raising the revenue must be adopted, and a tax on petroleum, which is a very cheap commodity in India, is not likely to be grumbled at. In England, objections will, of course, be made against the increase of the salt tax—a tax which may not be defensible in principle, but which works well, without friction, and without sensibly burdening the poor ryot on whose behalf the philanthropists at home pretend to interest themselves.

ALTHOUGH there are exceptional causes for the deficit in the Indian Budget for 1887-88 the falling-off of the Opium Revenue is a serious matter, for it is not likely to be a temporary falling-off, but a continuous one. The problem of how to replace what has been hitherto one of the chief sources of income will be a difficult one for Indian Financial Ministers to solve. One thing, however, is certain, that the shears of rigid economy as regards civil and military expenditure, and, we may add, home charges, will have to be applied.

ANOTHER matter for serious reflection is the falling-off of the wheat trade of India, so far as shipments are concerned. What the falling-off in the export of this commodity has been during the past three years may be judged from the following figures. The imports of wheat into the United Kingdom from the British East Indies were in 1885, 12,101,963 cwt.; in 1886, 11,208,665 cwt.; in 1887, 8,509,095 cwt. That is to say, a fall of about one-third in three years.

THE decrease is accounted for from the impossibility of Indian wheat competing in price with American wheat, and the increased importations from Chili. The expensive land carriage in India burdens the Indian exporter heavily, but it is also be taken into account that buyers here are given to reject Indian wheat because it does not arrive so clean as that from Russia, or the United States and Canada.

It is satisfactory to learn, however, that the imports of cotton into the United Kingdom have been steadily increasing during the three past years, the figures for 1887 showing a total of upwards of one million cwt. over those of 1885. The fears that the demand which was first created in this country for Indian cotton, in consequence of the American Civil War, would fail have not been realised. According to all commercial reports the Indian produce has gained a firm and extending hold upon the English markets.

The supposed remarks of the Afghan Chiefs on their visit to Calcutta, which the Times' correspondent has considered sufficiently important to send by wire to-day, and to comments on which the Times itself devotes part of its leading columns, will be read with some interest, some incredulity, and some amusement by Anglo-Indians at home, especially by those who in India have had some experience of how strange Native opinions are sometimes interpreted and prepared for English readers. When the Khan of Khelat first visited British territory he was also reported as having indulged in terms of astonishment and

delight at British civilisation in India, and at all the wonders of our rule which came under his eye. And although it is said that up to the moment of his departure he and his followers could not understand what soap was intended for unless to eat, or silver dinner forks except to pocket, he saw clearly, and expressed himself to that effect, that the British administration of India was a marvel of intelligence, wisdom, and political ability. At least, it was so reported in the English Press.

THE Pioneer is of opinion that the Calcutta correspondent of the Times should be more careful in investigating the sources of his information about Hyderabad affairs. "The correspondent's telegram of December 11th denies the statement originally published by the St. James's Gazette that the Nizam sent a cheque for twenty lakhs to the Viceroy, ou the occasion of Colonel Marshall's late visit to Simla. Nevertheless that such a cheque was sent we have reason to know; whether drawn by the Nizam himself, or by the Minister on the Nizam's account, is immaterial. The Reserve Fund of a million sterling in London, attributed to the Hyderabad State, is a myth."

THE same journal is rather hard upon that harmless, if sometimes troublesome, individual the Globe-trotter in telling the following story against one of the number:—

One of the family was lately discovered in an Agra hotel, preparing to fly to Calcutta. To him the sympathetic Anglo-Indian said, "Have you seen the Taj?" "Well—er, we saw it by moonlight, and it's no good seeing it again. There's so much of that sort of thing hereabouts, and all so very much alike." In vain did the Anglo-Indian try to explain that buildings like the Taj were not strewn throughout India. The Globe-trotter, like the American who smoked in Milan Railway-station while his wife explored the town, was "sick of Cathedrals." None the less, when that traveller returns to his family he will probably pose as a superior being who has done the East.

THE Times of India is very indignant that the Bombay Artillery Volunteers should have been sent into action at a sham fight with utterly unreliable friction tubes. The tubes, the paper says, bore the mark of 1884, and were precisely those that would have been served out to a mountain battery of Royal Artillery going on active service. In the case of one gun provided with thirty rounds of ammunition and forty friction tubes only three shots could be fired. Again and again guns were thrown out of action at most critical moments through the failure of the tubes. The Times asks for a prompt investigation of the matter by the military authorities. Indeed! Has our Bombay contemporary forgotten how British Regular Artillery has been sent into real battle with the same kind of tubes? What will the conceit of the Volunteers come to next?

Besides, the Bombay Artillery Volunteers have very little to complain of. If they are supplied with unreliable friction tubes, their infantry comrades on the Bengal side have been supplied with unreliable ammunition. This is in keeping with the military unities. The Civil and Military Gazette says:—"At manœuvres and at camps of exercise it has frequently happened that troops have been placed at considerable disadvantage by reason of their inability to load their rifles with the blank ammunition provided by themselves, or when loaded to make the cartridges go off. It has also occasionally happened that the cartridge has elected to go off at the wrong end, and become a firework. The latter accident lends much reality to the mimic warfare of the day, but is not popular among such of our rank and file as are in favour of the retention of the usual number of eyes and other features. This, however, is a purely personal matter, and consequently not one of any very general interest."

This is what the regulars as well as the Volunteers of Bengal have to put up with, and from some experience of both we should prefer an "utterly unreliable" friction tube to a "firework" cartridge. But some people are never satisfied.

ESPECIALLY Indian Volunteers, if the following be

The Pioneer says if all the suggested easements of volunteers had been carried out the 12,000 men with rifles in India would now be in possession of these privileges:—(1) They would pay no income-tax; (2) they would all have free passages home after every five, seven, or twelve years' service; or (3) would enjoy a reduction of fare for their families; (4) they would all travel on Indian lines free, or at half rates; and (5) their commissioned ranks would be, on every occasion, spoken and written to as are commissioned officers of the regular

WE imagine that there will be a crowd at the Society of Arts on the 24th proximo, to hear Sir W. W. Hunter's promised lecture on "The Religions of India, and their influences on the moral progress of the people." Sir William's papers in the Times on the "India of the Queen" are meeting with high commendations from the entire Press, European and Native.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Telegraph.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

The Indian Government has adopted a suggestion made in one of my telegrams to the *Times*, to levy an import duty on petroleum. A Bill was introduced at a meeting of Council held on Friday last, with the object of clothing the Government with the necessary legal authority. As a concession, apparently, to the recent requisitions of various Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies, the Financial Member took advantage of the occasion to enter into an elaborate explanation and review of the financial situation. In defending the Executive against the charge of extravagant expenditure. planation and review of the financial situation. In defending the Executive against the charge of extravagant expenditure, he pointed out that 77 crores yearly only amounted to 60 per cent. of the sum expended in England, while in India the Government was dealing with an area ten times greater than England and a population seven times as large as the English population. He said it should be also borne in mind that the accounts presented belonged not to one Government, but to nine provincial administrations as well as the Imperial Government, and that five of the nine exceeded in popula-tion, and almost equalled in area, the five principal States of Europe.

In comparing the Budget estimates for 1887-8 with those of the prior Budget he pointed out that the land revenue had increased by an average amount of rx120,000 yearly. Salt, the TX900,000, and other sources of revenue rx200,000. added: excise, and stamps contributed rx420,000, the new income-tax

"The civil expenditure has, however, increased by rx1,600,000.
Of this a sum of rx1,100,000 is due to Upper Burma. The ordinary standard of public works expenditure is rx1,000,000 for military works and rx350,000 for civil works; but the Budget for 1887-8 is charged with an addition of rx480,000 for Upper Burma, and one of rx200,000 for the construction of military roads on the North-West frontier.
"The forume of the army consortions chern a hour increase.

military roads on the North-West frontier.

"The figures of the army expenditure show a heavy increase—nearly rx1,000,000; rx720,000 of this is due for special charges arising out of the operations in Upper Burma.

"The heaviest difference between the estimated and the actual expenditure was caused by the fall in exchange, amounting to rx1,790,000. The financial position at the time of the issue of the Budget estimates for 1887-8 was the following:—The fall in the value of silver, the necessity of improving our military strength, and the expenditure connected with the occupation of the new province had absorbed not only the three years' improvement of revenue, but the whole margin which the Government' possessed in 1884-5. In addition the Government has pledged itself to heavy expenditure for harbour defences and military defences on the North-West frontier, frontier,

"The Government is driven now to fresh taxation. The rupee must be calculated at 17d. only. The home expenditure is nearly £14,500,000 sterling, and the military demands and interest on the apital of the aided railway companies have added rx500,000 to the estimates of 1884-85. We have to face added rx500,000 to the estimates of 1884-85. We have to face also a permanent deterioration in the opium revenue, as a result of the recent convention regarding the collection of the duty in China. The loss in the current year will amount to something between rx250,000 and rx300,000. The Government, therefore, has to meet a difference between estimated, and actual expenditure of rx420,000—namely, exchange rx720,000, railways rx 400,000, and opium rx 300,000.

"At the present time the expenditure, rx78,170,000, has to met out of a revenue of rx76,750,000. To cover this the be met out of a revenue of rx76,750,000. To cover this the salt duty has been raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8 in Continental India, and from three annas to one rupee in Burma per 80lb. The extra duty will produce rx1,600,000 in India and rx125,000 in Burma. Lower Burma will cease to be exempt from income-tax, but the assessment and collection will be confined

income-tax, but the assessment and collection will be confined to the towns and other centres of trade. It is hoped also to increase the revenue in Burma by excise.

"It is estimated that the probable annual import of petroleum amounts to rx13,000,000. It is proposed by the present Bill to levy an import duty of 5 per cent. This duty, together with the enhanced duty on salt, will give an increased income of rx1,790,000, so that the expenditure willstand atrx78,920,000, and the revenue at rx78,630,000. Deducting the special defence expenditure of rx470.000."

plus revenue of rx470,000.'

The Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee stated that he was not at present prepared to say whether he could accept the conclusions of the Financial Member. He approved, however, the additional duty on salt, as it would not be felt to any appreciable extent by even the poorest class in India. He suggested that if the Government desired to increase the revenue a duty should be levied on metals. Something like eight millions in value of metal and two millions of hardware were imported annually. A duty on these articles could well be imposed without inflicting any burden on the poorest classes. The Viceroy, in expressing his reluctance at being forced to consent to further taxation, said his justification lay in the heavy annual loss through the depreciation of silver. This loss had been further added to by the fall in the price of opium and a decrease in railway receipts.

Leave was then given to introduce the Bill.

Certain Afghan chiefs in charge of the Khyber Pass have lately visited Calcutta as guests of the Government. The following is an interesting account which has been given by one preciable extent by even the poorest class in India.

lowing is an interesting account which has been given by one of their number of the impressions derived from his visit:—
"This is a King's country; every one ought to be astonished at seeing all the wonderful things to be seen in it. The thing

which has most astonished us is the regularity with which everything is conducted. During our railway journey we arrived at the different stations and left again with great regularity, as arranged. There is nothing like this in our country. A country which is ill-governed is not a good

country.

"We arrived at Calcutta early in the morning, and, being tired, stayed in our lodgings the whole of that day. On the day following we went to Howrah to see the railway station and workshops. We saw all the engines at work. There is nothing like these in our own country, which is a poor country. We were then taken to the Mint, and saw the pice and four-anna pieces that are being coined there. The Cabul rupees are only worth 12½ annas; they are stamped with a die and a hammer. There is nothing to equal this Government either in its silver or anything else, or in its management of the country. We visited the fort next day, and considered it very strong. We saw all the cannon and big guns there. They are very good guns.

"We were then taken to the Botanical Gardens in a steam launch. This is the first time we have been on board a steamer, and we enjoyed the trip very much. The gardens are

steamer, and we enjoyed the trip very much. The gardens are by far the finest we have ever seen. We were then taken to the Zoological Gardens, and to Mateabruz, the palace of the late King of Oude, which is a very fine place. We saw all the animals at the Zoological Gardens. Some of the animals here we had seen before at Cabul, but some of them we have never seen before, and they greatly astonished us, as we could not

tell to what country they belonged.

"We then paid a visit to the Bacchante, and were truly astonished by the big guns and by everything on board. We never saw such things before. No other Government could ever make ships like that. The chiefs wanted to distribute Rs. 900 among the crew for showing all these wonderful things, but the captain of the ship said the Sirkar would be very angry at their accepting a present. The chiefs again wanted to give the sailors a present, but were told that they could not be allowed to do so, as what had been shown to them had been shown for their own amusement. When we went down in the hold we saw the men's tables spread in a minute and again snown for their own amusement. When we went down in the hold we saw the men's tables spread in a minute and again taken up, their beds put down and taken up—all done in a minute—and in a moment the ship was made ready for a fight. The big guns were fired, but only with fuzes. We saw the sailors going up the rigging very quickly, at the double, and run up the masts and remain quiet there. We have never seen these things before. We were presented to the Lord Sahib of the Sea, who was very kind to us.

"We were then taken to Dum dum where we saw a small."

"We were then taken to Dum-dum, where we saw a small arms manufactory and the workmen making cartridges and bullets. Another day we visited the *Englishman* newspaper office, and saw them printing, and also making lead letters. One of us wrote a verse in Persian. A sahib then took paper,



and with a machine, which cut like a very sharp knife into some white stuff, he wrote it. Then lead was poured on, and some white stuff, he wrote it. Then lead was poured on, and in a few minutes they were printing the verse on some copies of the *Englishman*, which were presented to us. We also spoke through the telephone. Some of us were at the *Englishman* and were the some of the solutions of the solutions. man office and some at Messrs. King Hamilton's, and we recognised each other's voice. Then we visited the telegraph man once and some at messrs. King Italinovis, and recognised each other's voice. Then we visited the telegraph office, where we spoke with a friend at Peshawur—all in a few minutes. One of us asked a relitave at Peshawur how he was, as he had been suffering from fever. He replied 'Quite well; how's your boil?' Now these words astonished as very much, because none of us knew that this man had had a boil—only his relative in Peshawar. Creat are the ways of the Sirkar!

because none of us knew that this man had had a boil—only his relative in Peshawur. Great are the ways of the Sirkar!

"We were then taken to a jute-mill, where we saw the manufacture of gunny bags and cloth. The Maliks admired this more than anything else, as they had never seen cloth made in such a way before. The sight struck them as much as the Bacchante and the way in which that monster could be got ready for fighting. One of the last sights we have seen in Calcutta is the Bank of Bengal—a great treasure-house of the Sirkar. There we were shown great sackloads of runees. in Calcutta is the Bank of Bengal—a great treasure-house of the Sirkar. There we were shown great sackloads of rupees, enough to buy up the Cabul bazaar. India is indeed a wonderful country, and we are deeply grateful to the Viceroy Sahib for having brought us down here to see such wonders. We would gladly exchange our own land for a small slice of rich Bengal country, and would settle down happily here for life. But this is not our fate. We are now setting out on a long journey to Bombay, and we go trusting entirely to the Sirkar, for we do not know the way or the country. But we have Colonel Warburton Sahib with us, and that makes us feel confident. With the Colonel Sahib we will go to the end of the world, or to Jehanum, if the Sirkar only gives the order."

SIKKIM.

The Indian Government has ordered a small military force into Sikkim for the purpose nominally of repairing the Tibetan road. The force consists of 600 men of the 32nd Pioneers, two companies of the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regi-

ment), and a couple of mountain guns.

ment), and a couple of mountain guns.

This demonstration of military power has been rendered necessary by the aggressive conduct of the Tibetans. The unfortunate policy of abandoning Mr. Macaulay's mission is entirely responsible for the insolent and threatening attitude of the Executive in Tibet. Instead of a peaceful and commercial mission, unless the Government is very careful, it will be compared to the coupled to meet the couple of our periodic pelled to meet the costly expenditure of one of our periodic frontier campaigns.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

CLOSE OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS. (Madras Mail.)

The three days' session of the third National Congress has The three days' session of the third National Congress has been brought to a fortuitous conclusion, and the delegates from afar have already commenced to take wing. The next Congress will meet—to the infinite disgust of the *Pioneer*, in all probability—at Allahabad, and other great towns will be visited in due course as the years glide by. The recent Congress was instructive of many things. First of all, in our opinion, it served to show that, for all the talk that somewhat vexed the soul of the President and other haters of problems to the Nations of India have exceedingly little to graphle lixity, the Natives of India have exceedingly little to grumble about. The great crowd that attended the meeting was self-controlled and self-directed. There was no one vested with official authority to make them afraid of speaking out. And the orators who improved the occasion did not mince their the orators who improved the occasion did not mince their words; they spoke, as they felt, with remarkable eloquence. There was no want of spirit among them, and no want of earnestness. They seemed to be alive to the fact that grave responsibility attached to them as the spokesmen of their countrymen. They obviously wished to assist in bringing about reforms that may contribute to the well-being of India, as well as to the stability of the Government. Yet what, after all, had they to ask for? Little more than the privilege of representation in the Legislative Councils of their land. The burden of their arguments was, "Give us this, and we shall be happy ever after." The history of England in the nineteenth century does not warrant the belief. Five years ago this country was much agitated by the demand for local self-Government. Wonders were to flow from that concession, and wonders were Was much agreated by the demand for local seir-Government. Wonders were to flow from that concession, and wonders were never to cease. The concession was made, and already the Congress has been told to its face, the undoubted truth, that local self-Government has become a farce in the country. In theory it was excellent; in practice it has come to nought. The Government is careful to obtain accurate information of the attendance of elected and of nominated members of local boards, and the evidence tends to show that the concession

referred to was made prematurely, or before the country was ripe for it. It may be that a very different result would follow ripe for it. the proposed extension of the simulacra of Parliament in India. It was free to the speakers at the Congress to say that that will not be the case; it is equally free to others to conclude that history will repeat itself. The experiment might, however, be worth trying. It is asked for in no seditious spirit, and the Government may yet do something to meet

spirit, and the Government may yet do something to meet what is the wish of the educated classes who make the request. Some knowledge of the very ephemeral nature of public appreciation of political favours received, or extorted, makes usapprehend that soon after the "boon" had been granted the cry would be raised for something more.

The "unholy alliance of judicial and executive functions" has for many a year been deprecated by the Anglo-Indian Press; and the establishment of Military Colleges in India, and the admission of Natives to the higher ranks of the Army have been frequently advocated in the same quarter. The demand for permission to shoulder a rifle in the capacity of demand for permission to shoulder a rifle in the capacity of a Volunteer is a vindication of the manhood that is affronted demand for permission to shoulder a rifle in the capacity of a Volunteer is a vindication of the manhood that is affronted by an inviduous exclusion; but if the exclusion were removed to-morrow, would any greater disposition be shown by Indians to enlist in the Volunteer corps than is shown by Europeans and Eurasians? How long would the weariness of musketry instruction, or the monotony of drill, be endured regardless of private convenience? The Arms Act, too, is inviduous; yet it is an Act that is designed not to insult, but to protect the very classes that were chiefly represented at the Congress! The Government could not draw a line between cultured and uncultured Natives of India. Mr. Sundram Sastri, Vakil of the Madras High Court, in replying to the arguments of certain Bengalee and Bombay gentlemen, who had supported a resolution in favour of the repeal of the Act, said that it was all very well to contend that everybody should be allowed to carry arms because of wild beasts, &c., but supposing each person present at the Congress was armed with a double-barrelled breech-loading rifle, how many of them would face a tiger, or leopard, at 30 yards' distance? The country, he added, was too wide, the Police organisation was too weak, to allow everybody and anybody to wear arms. He held that the repeal of the Act would inundate the country with rifles, and that all the budmashes would have arms in their hands.

We need not, however, attempt to criticise minutely the sayings and doings of the Congress. The gathering has been

and that all the budmashes would have arms in their hands. We need not, however, attempt to criticise minutely the sayings and doings of the Congress. The gathering has been singularly successful in drawing together a vast concourse of people representing very many families, or tribes of men. It has been in earnest, and unaggressive; its proceedings have been conducted with great propriety; and from beginning toend it deserved well of the country whose interests it had at heart. It went unavoidably over much old ground. The subjects submitted to it were deficient in the attraction of novelty, but the speakers for the most part had much that was fresh to say about the well-worn themes. The arrangements reflected great credit on the Committee's power of organisation, and the manner in which the delegates conformed to those arrangethe manner in which the delegates conformed to those arrangements testified to the respect for authority which is not the least engaging characteristic of Her Majesty's subjects in Hindustan. Resolutions were reproposed and readopted; and the Congress has separated after having reminded the Government of the congress has separated after having reminded the Government of the congress has separated after having reminded the Government of the congress has separated after having reminded the Government of the congress has separated after having reminded the Government of the congress has separated after having reminded the Government of the congress has separated after having reminded the congress has separated after having remi ment afresh of the march of intelligence in India, and of the growth of public opinion since the schoolmaster went abroad.

THE GLOBE TROTTER IN INDIA. (Pioneer.)

There is no reverence in the Globe-Trotter: he is brazen. Al young man from Manchester was travelling to Bombay in order—how the words hurt!—to be home by Christmas. He had come through America, New Zealand and Australia, and finding that he had ten days to spare at Bombay conceived the modest idea of "doing India." "I don't say that I've done it all; but you may say that I've seen a good deal." Then he explained that he had been "much pleased" at Agra, "much pleased" at Delhi and, last profanation, "very much pleased" at the Taj. Indeed he seemed to be going through life just then "much pleased" at everything. With rare and sparkling originality he remarked that India was a "big place," and that there were many things to buy. Verily this young man must have been a delight to the Delhi box wallahs. He had purchased shawls and embroidery "to the tune of" a certain number of rupees duly set forth, and he had purchased jewellery to another tune. These were gifts for friends at home, and he considered them "very Eastern." If silver filigree work modelled on Palais Royal patterns, or aniline blue scarves be "Eastern," he had succeeded in his heart's desire. For some inscrutable end ithas been decreed that man shall take a delight in making his fellow man miserable. The Englishmen heart to There is no reverence in the Globe-Trotter: he is brazen. A "Eastern," he had succeeded in his heart's desire. For some inscrutable end it has been decreed that man shall take a delight in making his fellow man miserable. The Englishman began to point out gravely the probable extent to which the young man from Manchester had been swindled, and the Young Man said:—"By Jove! You don't say so. I hate being done! If there's anything I hate it's being done!"

He had been so happy in the "thought of getting home by He had been so happy in the "thought of getting home by Christmas," and so charmingly communicative as to the members of his family, for whom such-and-such gifts were intended, that the Englishman cut short the record of fraud and soothed him by saying that he had not been so very badly "done" after all. This consideration was misplaced, for, his peace of mind restored, the Young Man from Manchester looked out of the restored, the Young Man from Manchester looked out of the window, and, waving his hand over the Empire generally, said:

"I say! Look here! All those wells are wrong, you know."

The wells were on the wheel and inclined plane system; but he objected to the incline, and said that it would be much better for the bullocks if they walked on level ground. Then light dawned upon him, and he said:—"I suppose it's to exercise all their muscles. Y'know a canal horse is no use after he has been on the towpath for some time. He can't walk anywhere but on the flat, y'know, and I suppose it's just the same with bullocks." The spurs of the Aravalis, under which the train was running, had evidently suggested this brilliant idea which passed uncontradicted, for the Englishman was looking out of the window.

If one were bold enough to generalise after the manner of

If one were bold enough to generalise after the manner of globe-trotters, it would be easy to build up a theory on the well incident to account for the apparent insanity of some of our cold weather visitors. Even the Young Man from Manchester could evolve a complete idea for the training of well-bullocks in the East at thirty seconds' notice. How much the more could a cultivated observer from, let us say, an English constituency blunder and pervert and mangle! We in this country have no time to work out the notion, which is worthy of the

consideration of some leisurely Teuton intellect

consideration of some leisurely Teuton intellect.

Envy may have prompted a too bitter judgment of the Young Man from Manchester; for, as the train bore him from Jaipur to Ahmedabad, happy in "his getting home by Christmas," pleased as a child with his Delhi atrocities, pink-cheeked, whiskered and superbly self-confident, the Englishman whose home for the time was a dak bungaloathsome hotel, watched his departure regretfully; for he knew exactly to what sort of genial, cheery British household, rich in untravelled kin, that young man was speeding. It is pleasant to play at globe-trotting; but to enter fully into the spirit of the piece one must also be going home for Christmas.

EUROPEAN HEAD-MASTERS IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Indian Spectator.)

(Indian Spectator.)

We, for our part, instinctively shun the mean art of crying up Natives as Natives, or crying down Europeans as Europeans. Therefore, we unhesitatingly avow that European headmasters are, under certain necessary conditions, better than Native head-masters. Where those conditions are not, are only partially fulfilled, a Native head-master of certain qualifications may be preferable. Thus it is a sine qua non of the success of a school under a European head-master, that he knows a good deal of the students' vernacular; knows something of the ways, courts their presence, and himself acts in such a manner that they may court his presence, and not avoid it rather; that he is a fair scholar himself; and lastly that he stays long enough in one place to turn his slowly acquired experience to the advantage of his pupils. Let us set against this the kind of European head-masters we have actually had. Most of them have been ignorant of the vernacular of the boys, and of European head-masters we have actually had. Most of them have been ignorant of the vernacular of the boys, and this has prevented them from appreciating the difficulties of their pupils. In colleges this is no great drawback, but in high schools it is. Again, much depends on the opportunities sought by a European head-master to mix with his boys, and to draw them to him. If he keeps aloof, as in most cases he has been found doing, his greater command over "idiomatic English" is of no use to his pupils. Because in the class-room he remains for a very short time, and during that time as an Englishman his teaching of an English book may be of greater value to his students than that of a Native head-master. Yet the difference between the two is not such as to make any the difference between the two is not such as to make any marked difference between students brought up under one and those under the other. We make bold to say that if there were a sprinkling of English boys in each class-room of our high schools, the Native boys would profit more than they have ever profited under an average English head-master.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR BURMA. (Pioneer.)

We do not think Sir Charles Bernard has a whit over-estimated the future of Burma when he stated that in twenty years' time it would be the most prosperous, the best educated, and the most go-ahead province in India. It is already, probably in the matter of the "three R's," far in advance of any other province, for the Buddhist priests are so numerous, and their educational system so universal, that the majority of the people can read, write, and cypher. High education on the Western model has already spread its influence, to ssme ex-

tent, over Pegu, and it will gradually embrace Upper Burma as the country settles down. The raw material on which educationalists have to work is of the best, for the Burman, even of the lower ranks, is intelligent and observant, though apt to take life a little too easily. As to the material prosperity of the country there can be little doubt that it is making great the day and a great of the country there was a construction of the country there is a constructio strides already, and as money flows into the new province its natural resources will be rapidly developed. It has a magnificent river highway, giving free communication from Bhamo to the sea; and a subsidiary stream, the Chindwin, which can be navigated for several hundred miles above Ahlon. Its minutes wealth is unquestionably great: its teak forests are unrivalled: navigated for several hundred miles above Ahlon. Its mineral wealth is unquestionably great; its teak forests are unrivalled; and millions of acres are lying ready for cultivation, if only a population for them can be found. Its great want, at present, is means of communication inland; but the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway is being pushed on; a survey for another line between Kendat and Sagain (which may eventually be linked on to the Indian systems, via Manipur) is contemplated, and main trunk-roads with feeders are being made. The Shates are being opened out on the east, and trade is sure to develop in this direction, while every endeavour is being made to revive the past commercial greatness of Bhamo as an entredevelop in this direction, while every endeavour is being made to revive the past commercial greatness of Bhamo as an entrepôt for Yunnan. The expense of government must undoubtedly be heavy until complete pacification has been attained; but year by year this will grow lighter, and the drain upon the local revenues will decrease. For years past Lower Burma has contributed a crore of rupees to the Imperial Exchequer in India; it will continue to do so under the provincial contract, but, as that exchequer bears the cost of the military and police expenditure in the Upper Province, Burma as a whole gets a quid pro quo.

BENGAL.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH OF SUKET has made an offer towards the frontier defences.

Dr. Burgess, Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, goes to Calcutta shortly to discuss certain questions affecting his department.

PUNDIT RAMA SHANKAR has been appointed a member of the Bengal Statutory Civil Service, and attached as Assistant Magistrate and Collector to the North-West Provinces.

THE Government of India has recently ruled that all ordinary political expenditure in Assam is to be provincialised, and has sanctioned an extra grant of Rs. 52,800 to be added to the Provincial Budget estimate.

THE Countess of Dufferin paid a visit on the 4th instant to the Lady Dufferin Dispensary and Hospital for Women in the Upper Circular-road. Lady Bayley, the President of the Bengal branch of the National Association, and several other ladies interested in the movement had assembled to meet Lady Duffering who found the dispensary in good working order. Dufferin, who found the dispensary in good working order, and learnt that patients were being attracted in increasing numbers. Mrs. Isa Foggo is the lady-doctor in charge.

Mrs. Isa Foggo is the lady-doctor in charge.

On the 5th inst. his Excellency the Viceroy received His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore in Durbar. After making inquiries about his Highness's health, his Highness's children, the Prince and the Princesses, the Dewan, the agricultural prospects, and the Maharani's Girls' School, which his Excellency said he never could forget, and referring to the great hospitality he had experienced during his late visit to Mysore, his Excellency communicated by command of her Majesty the Queen-Empress her warm approval and thanks to the Maharajah for the offer of military service towards imperial defence which his Highness had made some time back. which his Highness had made some time back.

which his Highness had made some time back.

The Englishman mentions that it may interest sporting readers in Bengal to hear of some good bags of snipe made last month by Mr. E. L. Hamilton and Mr. W. B. Gladstone on a jheel within fifty miles of Calcutta. In six days they killed 405 couple (average 67½ couple) per day, the best bag being 96 couple, and the smallest 53 couple. On the 96-couple day Mr. Gladstone got 56 couple to his own gun. It is believed the performances of both sportsmen are unbeaten in Calcutta records. Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Gladstone have killed 850 couple of snipe since the 10th of October last—not a bad record for two "ditchers," out of office hours.

MADRAS.

THE Select Committee has submitted to the Madras Legislative Council its report on the Bill to empower local authorities to guarantee interest on or to create a fund for repayment of capital expended on certain purposes. The committee has introduced an amendment in Section 4, the effect of which is to limit the interference of the Governor in Council by attachment in event of default to cases where an application for such interference is made by a party interested. In other respects the committee has not found any change neces-

THE Travancore Government has entered into an agreement with Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., of Bombay, for

digging plumbago, which abounds in many parts of the State. The company is to have the monopoly of digging the mineral for twenty years. For the first ten years it is to pay the Government Rs. 21 for every ton of plumbago taken, and for the remaining ten years, the rate is to be Rs. 5 per ton. The company is to begin mining operations in the two taluks of Nedoovugad and Sherayingil within three years from date.

THE Nellore Tirupati section of the South Indian Railway, THE Nellore Trupati section of the South Indian Railway, a length of 83 miles, is now open to traffic. The mail train leaves Tirupati at 6 A.M., and going via Ranigunta, Terpuda, Kalahastri, Yellakuru, Vencatagherry, Vendodu, Gudur, and Vencatachellum, reaches Nellore at 1.25 p.m. The mail train leaves Nellore at 5.30 A.M., and reaches Tirupati at 12.55 p.m. The journey consequently takes about 7½ hours, or at about the rate of 10 miles an hour. This is not a very headlong and but it is a vest improvement on the progress that the speed, but it is a vast improvement on the progress that the most favoured traveller has hitherto been able to make.

BOMBAY.

THE appointment of Mr. Yeshvant Moreshvar Kelkar as Oriental Translator to Government, vice Mr. Shanker Pan-

durang Pandit, is gazetted.

THE REV. A. B. WATSON, M.A., has been appointed Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, during the absence of the Rev. T. H. Greig.

THE REV. T. H. GREIG, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

MR. SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, M.A., has been appointed Second Grade Deputy Collector and Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednugger, vice Mr. W. R. Hamilton.

Mr. Vernon B. F. Bayley, solicitor, has been admitted a partner from the 1st inst. in the firm of Messrs. Winter and Burder, solicitors of this town.

Professor O. S. Pedraza has been sworn before Mr. Bayley, the Acting Chief justice, as an interpreter and translator of the French, German, Italian, and Spanish languages.

SIR HOWARD AND LADY ELPHINSTONE, who were the guests of their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Poona have proceeded on a tour to Calcutta.

THE current issue of Iudian Engineering gives a plan of Kurrachee Harbour together with the first instalment of an article describing the local characteristics and modern history of the harbour, as well as a general description of the Harbour Works.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Con poration has been held under the presidency of Captain Sir Henry Morland, when Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, as chairman of the Town Council, submitted the Budget estimates for

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, Governor of Bombay, arrives at Belgaum on the 28th inst., and goes to Castle Rock and Goa to open the railway communication.

THE cattle show at Chinchally, Belgaum, commences on the 29th. There will be a durbar on the 1st of February at Chinchally, and the prizes will be distributed on the 2nd of February.

Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S., is gazetted to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Surat, and District Registrar and Agent for the Governor, Surat, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Surat District.

COLONEL W. MERRIMAN, R.E., on his return from leave, is to be appointed Superintending Engineer, West of India Coast Defences. Lieutenant-Colonel E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., is to act in that appointment, pending Colonel Merriman's

The services of Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, State Railways, employed under the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Gwalior State.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF DHAR has generously contributed six hundred rupees for the Dewas Laxminarayan Library, which is now under construction. His Highness has thus practically manifested the deep interest he takes in public institutions in general, and the particular interest he evinces in all that concerns the welfare of this State, over which his cousin, Narayan Rao Dadasaheb Powar, is ruling.

BURMA.

THE operations in Burma during the last week of the old year have been singularly successful. Many Bohs have been captured and their bands dispersed, while not a few others have voluntarily surrendered. The dacoit leaders are evidently beginning to recognise the true strength of the Government, as well as its resolve to destroy the old Burman passion for plunder and marauding. These Bohs have long been

looked on as heroes by the Burman villagers, honoured by the men and loved by the maidens, and it is impossible to over-estimate the moral effect which their voluntary surrender will produce on the general population.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

The institution of Golf among the local sports at Lahore is being seriously discussed. There is said to be an excellent piece of ground available between the Canal and the Racecourse, which would be a very convenient central locality between Lahore and Mian Mir. It is a wonder that Golf is not much more popular in India. Suitable ground for links abounds—especially in the Punjab—and it would be hard to name a form of exercise more suitable for the Indian climate.

Local self-government has not been an unqualified success in the Punjab. Some time ago the local government were com-pelled to abolish the election system in the municipality of Hoshiarpore and reintroduce nomination, as the Native members were constantly quarrelling among themselves. Now it is said that the elective system has also had to be abolished in the municipality of Kushab for much the same reason. One of the Native papers admits that, quite apart from the rivalry between Hindoos and Mahomedans, misunderstandings exist between members of the same religion. Some members are lazy and do nothing, while others exert themselves solely for their own private ends and aggrandisement.

An outcome of the suit brought by Mr. Johnson, a contractor, late of Allahabad, against the Government of India, to recover a large sum stated to be due to him in connection to recover a large sum stated to be due to him in connection with the building of the new Public Offices at Simla, has been that the plaintiff has been called on to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for perjury. It would appear that, during the trial of the above case, Mr. Henderson, the Government Advocate, desired the District Court to commit Mr. Johnson, but that the Judge declined. The matter was then brought before the Commissioner's Court, with the result above mentioned.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH OF INDIA.

At a meeting of the Society of Arts, held on Friday at John-street, Adelphi, under the presidency of Sir Douglas Galton, a paper was read by Mr. Justice Cunningham, of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal, on "the Public Health of India." He said that he stood there as the representative of an association which had for some years past made the public health in India its especial care. It would be their views that he would submit, and those of the Army Sanitary Comthat he would submit, and those of the Army Sanitary Commission. The lecturer then gave a short sketch of the sanitary position in India, and what had been already achieved in the way of prevention of disease, and to examine how far it was possible, with the existing administrative machinery, to extend to the population of India the benefits, which, during the last 50 years, sanitary improvements had achieved for the people of England. The population of which health statistics were collected, and about which anything was known, was something under 200,000,000. It spread over an area of 881,000 square miles, about as large as Europe without Russia, with local varieties of climate, rainfall, soil, national habits, and character as pronounced as any as could be found among the various European States. The vast aggregate of nations was for the most part scattered about in villages, and the collections of houses dignified by the name of towns had but few of the characteristics of order or beauty of the European city. With the exception of Calcutta and Bombay and a few more, they were but aggregates of houses, crowded pell-mellintonarrow they were but aggregates of houses, crowded pell-mellintonarrow they were but aggregates of houses, crowded pell-mell into narrow lanes, with cesspools under them which received the sewage, and wells which were largely indebted to the cesspools. Coming to figures, he must premise that those which he employed were in a high degree untrustworthy, the results showing by their variations how little they were deserving of implicit confidence. Thus they had a registered birth-rate which varied from 45 per mille in the Central Provinces, 43 in Berar, and 41 in the North-West Provinces, to 25 in Bengal and Burma. One district in the North-West Provinces one of 7 and Burma. One district in the North-West Provinces showed a birth-rate of 53, while a district in Bengal showed one of 7. There were, in 1885, 5,000,000 deaths registered in British India, giving a ratio of 26 per mille. But this result was derived from wide variations—from 16 per mille in some provinces to 34 in others—the highest of these rates being largely exceeded in some considerable areas. On this mortality the Army Sanitary Commission, after analysing its causes, said that "We learn from this table that above 78 per cent. of the entire registered mortality was due to mitigable or preventable diseases," and in the next place, in viewing the figures since 1876, they observed that, setting aside the abnormal effects of the great famine of that and the following year, the deaths from cholera showed a tendency to increase. The smallpox mortality presents the usual epidemic character, and so pox mortality presents the usual epidemic character, and so does that of cholera, with a marked tendency to augmentation, is



also apparently increasing. Examining the cholera mortality, Mr. Cunningham said that there appeared to be no doubt that the special home of cholera with a region of which Calcutta might roughly be described as the centre. The disease had been present in an epidemic form for thirteen out of the last twenty years in Europe, and on grounds of the public safety of the world, no less than in its capacity of benevolent administrator, the Indian Government were bound, now that the means of obliterating cholera were perfectly understood, to provide that neither the shortcomings of its own officials, nor the ignorance and shortsightedness of the public bodies which it had called into existence and invested with such important powers, should be allowed to convert large areas in India into a nursing ground for the propagation of the disease and its dissemination to other parts of the world. Cholera was, however, as a great destructive agent, local and temporary—the great, universal, and constant destroyer was fever. To this nearly three and a half millions of deaths were credited by the registering authorities in 1885. The rates in some years in Europe, and on grounds of the public safety of the by the registering authorities in 1885. The rates in some parts of Northern India were terrible; the Delhi district, for instance, showed in 1885 an annual death-rate from fever of 36 in 1,000, and some of the villages about the Western Jumna Canal rates at 35 and 42 per mille. Smallpox, which had cost more than one and a half millions of lives in the decade 1876-85, and more than a quarter of a million in 1883 and 1884, was at present in one of its quiescent periods, a certain amount of protection being afforded by vaccination. We had reduced our national death-rate from rates as high as those now prevailing in India to one of 19 per mille; we had reduced the death-rate of London (once 50 per mille) to the same; we had reduced the rates of many localities much lower. Could a similar improvement be effected in India? On this point they had the advantage of several instances of the utmost value. The British Army of 50,000 to 60,000, and the Native of 100,000, and the gaols with a population of 80,000 and 100,000, had for years past been under close observation. The average ratio of annual deaths of European troops in India had for some commission appointed after the Crimean war ranged as high as 69 per mille; at some unhealthy stations the ratio was 115 decade 1876-85, and more than a quarter of a million in 1883 as 69 per mille; at some unhealthy stations the ratio was 115 per mille. The annual death ratio for the European Army in India for the last four years ranged between 12 and 141 per mille. As regarded some particular diseases the improvement had been signal. With regard to the prisons, the highest of the ratio in 1885 was scarcely more than a third of the former ratio, the lowest being under 18 per mille. To these facts of the army, the gaol, and what had been done in Calcutta before them, it was impossible to doubt the conclusion that a very large mortality of India was in the strictest sense preventible—in other words, that it arose from certain ascertained condilarge mortality of India was in the strictest sense preventible—in other words, that it arose from certain ascertained conditions, which it was within the practical competence of the community to alleviate, or if not altogether remove. The first essential, in his opinion, for the reform of sanitation in India was the constitution in each presidency of an authority competent to superintend the executive by the carrying out of the reforms, the necessity of which was shown by the inspecting and statistical branch; a commission at the headquarters of each presidency as would convert the sanitary supervision of the country into a reality. Another deficiency of the sanitary the country into a reality. Another deficiency of the sanitary administration was in respect of scientific research and experiment. It was indispensable that there should be in the east of India a department consisting of a staff sufficiently able and numerous, and provided with the necessary resources to conduct with the constant of the staff sufficiently able and numerous, and provided with the necessary resources to conduct with the sufficient of the staff sufficient staff s duct scientific investigations into disease, with all the precision and elaborate completeness necessary to such inquiries; and for this it was necessary that the attractions of the department for this it was necessary that the attractions of the department and its prospects of promotion should be sufficient to draw into it a sufficient number of able men, who would be prepared to find their career in it, and to abandon the chance of professional success in other directions. In conclusion, Mr. Cunningham said that we had in these islands 37,000,000 of people, a large portion of whom lived in a degree of comfort which princes could not centuries are dream of the properst people, a large portion of whom lived in a degree of comfort which princes could not, centuries ago, dream of, the poorest of whom were well off as compared with the poor of those days. The great epidemics had disappeared, the cholera stood baffled at our shores, life, to the great mass of us, was longer, brighter, happier, more exempt from the dreadful vicissitudes. They believed that a similar future was in store for their fellow-subjects in India, and they appealed to the enlightened public opinion of England to aid in the endeavour to hasten the consummation of this long wished for result.

The Chairman in opening the discussion said that if the causes which favoured the growth of cholera in India were removed, the prevalence of other preventable diseases would also be greatly modified. No doubt the conditions which prevailed in India were more difficult to remove than in Europe, but they had had for years admirable reports on the sanitary condition of India, and all these reports concurred in saying that cholera occurred only where sanitary conditions were defective, and that cholera did not occur in the presence of good sanita-

tion—in fact, the very same conditions which produced cholera in England also produced it in India. The establishment of some system of enforced sanitation was a duty which Government owed to the people of India. Improved health meant increased powers of production, and increased happiness. It was a duty which the English Government owed to the world

was a duty which the English Government owed to the world to prevent India from being the breeding-ground as well as the hotbed for the propagation of cholera. (Hear, hear.)

Sir George Campbell said he was entirely opposed to the idea that cholera was a preventable disease. He had no doubt that the common-sense of sanitary condition did much to prevent cholera, as it did much to prevent other diseases, but he altogether disbelieved that they could put a stop to cholera, and he must depresent a presuggestion that the Government of and he must deprecate any suggestion that the Government of India had at all neglected its duty in this matter. (Hear,

Dr. Pringle, Dr. Payne, and other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, the proceedings closed with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman and lecturer.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN COLE HAMILTON, who has been promoted into the 7th Hussars, has joined the regiment.

CAPTAIN H. D. M. MINCHIN, S.C., has been granted six months' extension of leave on medical certificate

THE ironclad *Imperieuse* takes the place of H.M.S. Audacious, in February, as the flagship on the China Station.

THE Hampshire Regimental Ball was postponed on account of the death of Mr. Meredyth, of the 7th Hussars.

LIEUTENANT J. HANWELL, R.A., has been appointed to be Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Major-General F. R. S. Flood, C.B., Commanding the Poona Division.

LIEUTENANT L. J. MATHIAS, 16th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, second class, on probation; and Lieutenant C. W. Palin, having passed the required examination, has been confirmed in a similar appointment.

THE Mandalay Volunteers gave a dinner on Christmas Eve at their headquarters. It was a great success, and the mounted company, twelve in number, formed a bodyguard, and escorted the Chief Commissioner from his residence to the dinner.

SURGEON-MAJOR POWELL, M.S., having reported his arrival from England, is directed, under instructions from Army Headquarters, to remain in the Allahabad Division. He has accordingly been attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital for duty until further orders.

SURGEON FEYRER, M.S., has been directed to proceed to Umballa, and report himself to the Deputy-Surgeon-General, Sirhind Division, for duty.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. F. POLLOCK, M.S., is directed to proceed to Muttra, where on arrival, he will, under instructions from Army Headquarters, assume medical charge of the Muttra Station Hospital.

THE Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlement, has asked the Government of India for a subaltern of the Bengal Staff Corps for the appointment of Adjutant to the 1st Perak Sikhs.

THE Government of India have placed the Star Navigation Company, Limited, on the same footing as the Peninsular and Oriental and British India Steam Navigation Companies in Oriental and British India Steam Navigation Companies in respect to officers' passages. In accordance with this decision, officers in future travelling by the Star Line steamers will be exempted from the penalty attached to their exceeding their furlough on leave out of India by reason of delay in the arrival of the vessel in which they return, provided it was timed to arrive in India before its expiration.

The Native officers, non-commissioned officers, sowars, and followers who have proceeded on escort duty with Captain Yate and Major Peacocke for the duty of demarcating the rectified frontier of Afghanistan, will be allowed the following pay and allowances while absent, viz., full pay and allowances they were in receipt of while in India; combatants an allowance of Rs. 6 per mensem in lieu of free rations, and followers. 4 per mensem; each mounted man an allowance of 4 annas per day in lieu of forage, and an outfit allowance of Rs. 200 per Native officer, Rs. 75 per non-commissioned officer, and Rs. 36 per sowar.

It has been decided that the heirs of Native soldiers who may die in Upper Burma, on and after April, 1888, will be on the same footing as troops in Lower Burma, in respect to the pensions given to the heirs of soldiers dying there.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT has sanctioned a sum o about Rs. 40,000 for the purchase of remounts for the Regular Troops during the current year. The purchases will be made by Mr. Stevens, Superintendent of H.H.'s Government Stud.

THE Calcutta Mounted Rifles will hold a Camp of Exercise on the Ballygunge Maidan between the 1st and the 11th

THE Presidency Volunteer Annual Rifle Meeting was to be held on the Ballygunge rifle range on the 18th and 19t January, and the 2nd stage of the contest for the Viceray's prize will be shot off on the 27th February. The National Rifle Association Silver Medal will be awarded to the highest aggregate score in the two contests. aggregate score in the two contests.

THE [losses among the cavalry horses of the regiments in Burma last year amounted to nearly one-half of the total strength. According to the latest estimates, the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent have lost 350 horses, the 1st Madras Lancers 275, the 7th Bengal Cavalry 220, and the 1st Bengal Lancers 200. It is expected that the Government will grant compensation to the content of Page 200 for each borne but sation to the men to the extent of Rs. 200 for each horse, but as most of the animals cost from Rs. 350 to Rs. 400, the loss to the Chanda funds will be very large, while the expense to be borne by the State will exceed two lakhs of rupees. The matter of remounts is calling for serious attention.

Of Camps of Exercise there is no end. Bangalore will hold one the second week in February, some of the Maharajah of Mysore's Cavalry taking part in it, by his own particular request.

The following appointments have been made:—No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery: Lieut. Browne, R.A., to be Officiating Subaltern, vice Lieut. H. B. Brownlow. No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery: Lieut. H. B. Brownlow, from No. 1 Mountain Battery, to officiate as Commandant, vice Captain F. H. J. Birch. No. 3 Peshawur Mountain Battery: Captain F. H. J. Birch, from No. 2 Mountain Battery, to be Commandant, vice Captain R. A. C. King, promoted. No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery: Captain W. J. Honner, from No. 5 Garrison Battery, to be Commandant, vice Captain E. C. Wace, promoted; Lieut. W. W. Cookson, R.A., to be Subaltern, No. 5 Garrison Battery; and Lieut. A. H. C. Birch, from No. 4 Battery, to be Commandant. Lieut Young, R.A., has been appointed to No. 3 Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division.

The following transfers and posting of Royal Engineer THE following appointments have been made:—No. 1 Kohat

THE following transfers and posting of Royal Engineer officers in the Military Works Department are ordered:—Major S. J. Lambert is transferred from Sibi to Agra; Captain A. C. Bruce from Agra to Sibi; Lieut. J. M. Wade from Allahabad to Aden; and Captain J. E. Dickie, on return from furlough, is posted to Umballa.

LIEUT. R. H. TWIGG, 12th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed officiating Adjutant, Ghazipur Volunteers.

THE Bangalore Spectator hears from independent sources that it is in contemplation to reduce the Bangalore Division to a brigade, creating the Eastern District into a Division with its head-quarters at Fort St. George. It also believes that the proposed scheme will take place from 1st April, when Bangalore will have a Brigadier-General commanding. The offices of Assistant Adjutant - General and Assistant Quartermaster-General will be abolished, and in their stead an officer, not below the rank of Captain, will hold the combined Brigade appointments with a Station Staff Officer to assist. The Staff salaries of these two appointments are put down at Rs. 250 and Rs. 150 respectively. Brigadier-General Cairn recently inspected the Royal Horse and Field Artillery of the Bangalore Division.

THE VOLUNTEERS AND THE REGULARS.—It is often com-THE VOLUNTEERS AND THE REGULARS.—It is often complained that Volunteers in India get the coldest of cold shoulders from the "Regular Army," who do not, perhaps, fully realise the self-sacrifice which is involved before the capitation grant can be gained. The Government, it is true, are loud in praise of volunteering and encourage it among their servants; individual inspecting officers are at times moved to express their appreciation of the efficiency of particular corps; but, taken all round, there is a sad lack of interest among the Army in India regarding Volunteers and their work. This is no new complaint: it is almost as old as the movement This is no new complaint; it is almost as old as the movement itself, though officers still living remember what splendid ser-vice scratch bodies of Volunteers did in the Mutiny. But, luckily, we have not a common danger always at hand to draw men to each other; and in the piping times of peace other means must be found of bringing the two services closer together. In the Presidency District, General Purvis has during the past two or three weeks quite won the hearts of the Volunteers by allowing their artillery to fire important salutes, an innovation which may make many an old gunner turn in his grave. But General Purvis belongs to the "Royal Regiment" himself, and he is not likely to have made so novel a departure without good cause. On the New Year Parade at Calcutta the Volunteer Artillery fired the salute under the eye of the Commander. in-Chief, and his Excellency was not slow to show his satisfaction with the manner in which the guns were handled. These may be small matters after all, but they are none the less welcome to Volunteers, who usually feel themselves left out in the cold save on two or three parades in the year. The

Calcutta Volunteer Naval Artillery are now said to be bent upon doubling their strength by next New Year's Day; they are as smart a body of men as could be wished, and could really take their place with credit side by side with the genuine Salt, who occasionally finds himself one of a gun-team on shore.—Pioneer.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

Not a few people, holding the nominal position of "Statesmen," but nowise men on whom the State can rely for intelligent service, seem to be of opinion that the British Constitution is (to use Hudibrastic phrase)-

> "intended For nothing else than to be mended."

They have been (and would fain continue to be) perpetually tinkering at it. The tinkering has, oftener than not, been by no means of the best quality, and has almost invariably been applied to the wrong places. The last threatened piece of tinkering is, not the closing, but the opening, of an aperture; of one large enough to admit women to the franchise, and, eventually, to Parliament and to Cabinet Office. This attempt Professor Goldwin Smith denounces in a stronger and outgook on Parkey which stands first in order This attempt Professor Goldwin Smith denounces in a vigorous and outspoken Paper, which stands first in order in the present issue of the National Review. Reminding us that every "extension of the suffrage is a new distribution of the supreme power" which, to all intents and purposes, resides in the House of Commons; that this power has, by "that fatal policy of intrigue and legerdemain which took the place of British statesmanship" after 1846, and which brought the Conservative party "and the country with it through dishonour to the brink of ruin," the brilliant writes till holds that to the much-abused Conservative party must fall the duty of replacing matters on a proper basis. Change, fall the duty of replacing matters on a proper basis. Change, for the sake of outbidding political opponents, has gone all too far. It has hitherto been political; but the admission of women to the franchise would not only be a political, but, as is ably set forth, a social change, involving the abandonment by women of their patural sphere the home in order to applie by women of their natural sphere, the home in order to enable them to encroach on that wider sphere which nature has obviously designed for the special *peculium* of the rougher sex.

The stirring question of what is known as "Fair Trade"

is dismissed in a few almost contemptuous words by Lord Ebrington. It may, however, be pointed out that fiscal re-arrangement, sufficient, but not more than sufficient, to arrest arrangement, sufficient, but not more than sufficient, to arrest the lamentable decline of nearly every British industry, need not, of necessity, either increase the price of bread, or damage the Unionist cause. Opinions will, of course, differ as to the precise manner of readjustment. Among other suggestions, Mr. G. Holloway, the Conservative member for Stroud, in an article, which should be carefully read as a kind of anticipatory reply to the noble member for Tavistock, puts forward the proposal to "protect our own manufacturing industries by imposing a customs duty on every description of foreign manufactures, and to devote the whole of the revenue thus obtained factures, and to devote the whole of the revenue thus obtained to the relief and encouragement of agriculture." Mr. Holloway's statistics, gathered from official returns, are startling, and well merit attention.

and well ment attention.

The irrepressible Irish question is the subject of two papers, the one, Mr. Reade's "Visit to a Kerry Nationalist," showing the real objects of the "Nationalist" party; the other, by Dr. Anthony Traill, on the "Irish Landholders' Convention," stating, in emphatic words, the case of the landlords, who, while receiving, in many cases, no rent whatever, are compelled by law to pay the poor-rates on all holdings valued at, or under fa per annum and the helf of the rate (when they can under, £4 per annum, and the half of the rate (when they can recover it from the tenant) on larger holdings. On one estate, recover it from the tenant) on larger holdings. On one estate, he tells us, "on which no rents have been paid for some time, out of 750 holdings some 710 are under £4 in valuation."

Lady John Manners, who contributes a cheery little paper Lady John Manners, who contributes a cheery little paper to prove that "rich landowners" are not, as on Gladstonian platforms they are bound to be, "idle," need not, fortunately, disabuse the readers of the *National* of any errors on this head: the multifarious, and often onerous, duties which devolve on, and are usually right well performed by, these much envied, and much abused, individuals, are such as to an are their resistions the reverse of a right well.

much enviet, and much abused, individuals, are such as to render their position the reverse of a sinecure.

Mr. H. D. Traill, treating of "The Evolution of Humour," endeavours to persuade us that, in its inception, it is a pleasure derived from other peoples' inferiority (real or fancied) to ourselves, and from their mishaps as evidencing that inferiority; though he might have remembered the "Suave mari magno" of Lucretius, as an argument that we rather congratulate ourselves on our own exemption from misfortunes, than rejoice in those of others. To this clever writer, the origin of humour

* "The National Review." February, 1888. (London: W. H. Allen and Co.)



is what the Germans call Schadenfreude. We can hardly follow

Mr. Henniker Heaton celebrates, with the interest of an old colonist, the "centenary of Australia," quoting, most appropriately, Wentworth's fine lines, written for the Chancellor's Prize at Cambridge; while Mr. A. Innes Shand has an eminently readable paper on the "Centenary of the *Times*."

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.*

All who have attentively perused Fergusson's important work on the "History of Indian and Eastern Architecture," a subject all but untouched until taken in hand by that eminent and truly practical writer, will remember the great pains with which he endeavours to elucidate the origin of the various with which he endeavours to elucidate the origin of the various forms of architecture. Many of his suggestions are avowedly but tentative, and he looked to further explorations and discoveries as a means of confirming their accuracy, or of setting them aside if erroneous. Mr. W. Simpson—himself no mean worker in this field of research—has lately paid a visit to Persia and the Afghan Frontier, and, having travelled, as Opie said that he mixed his colours, "with brains," has communicated, partly as the result of his peregrinations, some interesting "Suggestions of Origin in Indian Architecture," which, with accompanying illustrations, are given in the present issue of the Royal Asiatic Society's Journal. He deals, in the first instance, with the origin of the formation of "barrel-roofs," and points out a very striking similarity of construction as

with accompanying illustrations, are given in the present issue of the Royal Asiatic Society's Journal. He deals, in the first instance, with the origin of the formation of "barrel-roofs," and points out a very striking similarity of construction as still practised among the Todas, an aboriginal tribe of Southern India in the lowest possible stage of civilisation. Among the same people is found the Boath, a round temple with a conical steeple, under a stone on the top of which—of all conceivable places!—the temple-relics are kept; and Mr. Simpson suggests, not without plausibility, that here we have the primitive form of the amalaka which surmounts the sikhara of a Hindu temple, and of which Fergusson had with rare perceptive power, divined that it "either was, or simulated, a relic-casket." Mr. Simpson's paper is eminently readable, and well repays perusal.

The Chaghatai Mughals form the subject of a carefully-prepared monograph by Mr. E. E. Oliver, who traces their history in detail from the time of Chengiz Khan (A.D. 1175) to that of Timur (A.D. 1379), a period of over 200 years. That the history is one of continual treachery and bloodshed is merely to say that it is the history of Tartars; there is, however, much in the Paper which is both interesting and instructive; and it gathers together in a small compass what lies scattered in many bulky tomes.

The career and writings of that wonderful man, Albiruni, are learnedly treated by Sir F. J. Goldsmid in an exhaustive review of Professor Edward Sachau's recent edition of Albiruni's work on India. The learned Professor justly points to Albiruni's treatise as "phenomenal in the history of Eastern civilisation. Muhammadans," he says, "will learn, besides their mother tongue, also Arabic and Persian; but that a Muslim should take up the study of a foreign language, outside the range of Islam, simply for scientific purposes, seems next to incredible." Familiar, it would seem, alike with Jewish and with Christian writings, Albiruni presents that very type, of an in terms of high praise, may soon be looked for in an English

The researches of the late M. Guyard and of Professor D. H. Müller, of Vienna, together with contributions from other quarters, "not only add," says Professor Sayce in an article on "The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Van" "to our knowledge of the Vannic vocabulary, but enable us to amend our old readings." The learned Professor, applying to his own former writings the increased knowledge thus acquired, is in a position to make considerable and important contributions. is in a position to make considerable and important corrections in the decipherment of the inscriptions. These are given, with the improved readings, and a translation, at pages 21—32, and appended to them is an "Alphabetical List of New Words and Corrected Explanations," which will be found invaluable by those who may be desirous of further pursuing the subject.

NEO-HELLENIC MANUL.+

Modern Greek, popularly termed Romanic, but more strictly designated Neo-Hellenic, possesses more than one claim to general study. In the first place, it is the vernacular of about fifteen millions of persons inhabiting the important regions of Greece, Bulgaria, Albania, Asia Minor, the Ionian Islands, Cyprus, Palestine, and various isolated portions of the Turkish

H. Allen and Co.)

Empire. In addition to this it forms an excellent introduction to the study of the classical language. But over and above all a familiarity with the Neo-Hellenic dielect will enable the student of the New Testament to understand many obscure and difficult passages in that portion of Holy Writ. Dr. Tien has, therefore, done well in turning his attention in this direction; and his work, though unpretentious in its scope, merits tion; and his work, though unpretentious in its scope, merits the praise due to simplicity and clearness. In a singularly interesting and suggestive preface this polyglot linguist points out that "the processes suitable for the study of a dead language may be quite unfit for the acquisition of a colloquial knowledge of a living language." Grammar is all very well in its way, but what is wanted at the first onset is just sufficient knowledge of the general rules which govern the construction of sentences without any attempt to analyse "theoretical niceties," which latter are always "forgotten when wanted." This is just what the present manual does. There are a mass of plain, ordinary sentences, suitable to the requirements of everyday life, prefaced by just so much of the outlines of grammar as is inherently necessary to avoid mistakes and attain accuracy. But pedantry is relegated to the regions of non-existence; simplicity is the order of the day, and the result is a work suitable for the general public, who, provided they can express their wants and wishes inday, and the result is a work suitable for the general public, who, provided they can express their wants and wishes intelligibly and with freedom, care little for ornate elegance of diction, or the polished phraseology of "high art." Dr. Tien is one of the few scholars who know how to throw aside scholarship, and teach the people in a way "understanded" of the many, rather than loved by the few; and it may be hoped his readers will come from the many-headed oi polloi rather than from the select minority whose numbers are not sufficient. than from the select minority whose numbers are not sufficient to render their patronage of much moment from a commercial point of view.

ANDANAMESE MANUAL.*

Mr. Portman tells his readers that there is no work extant on the various dialects of the Andanamese. This circumstance, on the various dialects of the Andanamese. This circumstance, while it must have considerably added to the difficulty of paring a manual of this language, increases enormously the value of the work just published. The plan adopted is well suited to the purpose of general utility with which the book was undertaken. There is, in the first place, a brief outline of the laws and rules of grammar plainly told, with just sufficient detail to make them useful, and with not enough minuteness to create ennui and a feeling of despair. Then follows an English Andanamese lexicon, comprising all the leading words in general use. The knowledge gained in these two lectures is then applied in the shape of dialogues on various matters of everyday life. Lastly, there are lists of articles of food, of manufacture, &c., and of the principal trees in the Andaman Jungle. We do not pretend to criticise the accuracy and trustworthiness of the scholarship, but we do not think there is much room for anxiety on this head. Mr. Portman has served for some years in the islands in question; he was specially selected by the Chief Commissioner to undertake the task he has just completed; and the public may, with confidence, rely upon the soundness of knowledge possessed by a gentleman who produces such favourable credentials and such high testimonials to his capacity and learning. while it must have considerably added to the difficulty of pre-

The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine for February is by far the best number which has appeared for a lengthened time, and Mr. Fisher Unwin may be congratulated upon the circumstance that not only has he realised, but he appears to circumstance that not only has he realised, but he appears to have made his confrères across the Atlantic realise, that an Anglo-American Journal must not be exclusively "Yankee." The favours should be equally divided between new and old England. Having written thus much we proceed to argue against ourselves by stating that by far the most interesting and attractive article is entitled "Ranch Life in the Far West," but others follow close on its heels. "Pictorial Art on the Stage" is first-rate. Little inferior is a "Russian Political Prison," proclaiming the cruel villanies of a most villanous despotism. Lastly—perhaps it should have been said firstly—an essay on Astrology, divination and coincidencies, summarises an immense amount of wisdom and bearing on this most abstruse and debatable science.

Books for Review.—"Handel," by J. Cuthbert Hadden (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Whose Wife?" by Mrs. Harcourt Roe (W. H. Allen and Co.); Vol. VI. of Lady Burton's edition of the "Arabian Nights" (Waterlow and Sons); "Saracinesia," by F. Marion Crauford (W. Blackwood and Sons); "Biographies of Words and the Home of the Aryas," by F. Max Müller (Longmans and Co.); "Makers of Venice," by Mrs. Oliphant (Macmillan and Co.) (Macmillan and Co.).

^{**} Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society," Vol. XX., Part I., January, 1888. (London: Trübner and Co.)

† "Neo-Hellenic Manual." By the Rev. Anton Tien, Ph.D. (W.

[&]quot; "Andanamese Manual." By M. V. Portman. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1888.

INDIA IN CASE OF A EUROPEAN WAR.

THE war clouds appear to be gathering over Europe. In spite of all promises, assurances, and protestations of goodwill which were so prolifically interchanged amongst crowned heads and political leaders at Christmas time. it would seem that with the coming spring the bloodhounds of war are to be let loose, and nations of civilised Europe are to commence the work of cutting one another's throats. The prospect is terrible to think of. Although for a long time past Europe has been distracted by rumours of conflict-although the Great Powers have been increasing their armaments and keeping their arsenals working to the full-although, indeed, the Continent has partaken almost of the nature of a huge military camp on the eve of battle, there were sanguine natures who hoped that the morrow would bring peace, not war. That hope, we are now being warned on all sides, is likely to be disappointed, and that as soon as the weather becomes favourable for military operations the signal of battle will be given, and the din of clashing arms will resound throughout Europe. And it must be allowed that the evil omens are significant. It cannot be on any idle or

unsubstantial grounds of suspicion that the already overtaxed German people have agreed without a murmur to the burden of an additional fourteen millions sterling being placed upon them in order that 700,000 more soldiers may be called to the standards of the Fatherland. Austro-Hungary has made itself ready for war, and believes that war is inevitable. Russia, using the diplomatic language of peace to conceal her real intentions, as has always been herpolicy, is practically doing everything to provoke a contest. The latest intelligence to the effect that the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople is about to leave his postfor Athens, with the object, no doubt, of securing a Greek alliance against Turkey, is an augury which can bear only one interpretation. It is all very well to read that "thereis not the slightest ground for doubting that the Allied Powers are making a bond fide endeavour to maintain. peace for their own defence," but circumstances often prove stronger than individuals. No one believes that the aged Emperor of Germany desires war; it is difficult. to believe that the Emperor of Russia personally does soeither; Austro-Hungary has no reason for desiring it, and the Republic of France must have the work of consolidation rather than that of conflict at heart. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the general opinion of the Press throughout Europe is that war is imminent.

The situation is one which, of course, must be takeninto grave consideration by English statesmen. It is satisfactory to think that Lord Salisbury has led thiscountry into no alliance, defensive or otherwise, with any other nation, and that she stands free and unpledged. This is as it should be. "England," as Lord Palmerston said long ago, "knows no cousins." The fact of all the Continental nations being engaged in a great attempt to murder each other does not necessitate any active interference on our part. We may regret the circumstance, but the business is not ours. This does not signify, however, that the attitude of England should be one of careless or cynical indifference. She has interests at stake which may at any moment be jeopardised, and these interests she must be ready to protect at all hazards. The questions which are now agitating our contemporaries concerning the state of preparedness we are in for war we need not enter into now in these columns. Lord Charles-Beresford and Sir Charles Dilke may both be correct in the pessimist views which they have made public to the world regarding the absolute inefficiency of our army and navy. We hope those views are not quite correct, but this is beside our present purpose. The question with which we are now immediately concerned is the position in which India would be placed in case of our being dragged into dispute with any of the great Powers. If the flame of war breaks out, as it threatens to do, in Southern Europe, Russia will have quite enough upon her hands without attempting that much-dreaded invasion of India, which in certain quarters seems to be the only fear entertained regarding the safety and security of our Indian Empire. So, for the present, that fear may be banished from even M. Vambéry's mind. But to those gentlemen who hold that the whole attention of the Authorities here and in India. should be concentrated upon the construction of defensive lines on the North-West Frontier and the laying down of strategic railways, we would say, what about the sea ports of India? What about Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Kurrachee? Is no thought to be taken regarding their defence? The fortifications at Aden, we are told, are "progressing." But what about the fortifications of the ports we have mentioned, and which are at the mercy of any single cruiser-for it is a farce to call any naval protection now afforded to them a defence? Surely the safe-guarding of these important places is as much a necessity as the placing of boundary pillars on the Afghanistan border, or strengthening the defences of the North-West

Yet this is a matter which seems to be treated by even the most rabid of Russophobists as a matter of no consequence at all!



Official . Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 7.)

TAYLOR, Lieut. D. J. O., 6th Punjab Infantry, is appointed to be an

assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma.

Elliott, Sir C., under instructions from H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India took upon himself the execution of his

Governor-General of India took upon himself the execution of his office from the 23rd ult., and has taken his seat as an ordinary member of the Governor-General's Council.

Young, Mr. W. M., Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. A. P. MacDonnell.

THOMPSON, Rev. W. F., a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the 23rd ult. Mr. Thompson's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MCRAE, Lieut.-Colonel A. R. T., officiating wing commander, and 2nd in command Meywar Bheel Corps, is appointed to officiate as 2nd assistant to the Resident in Meywar, vice Lieut. C. H. Dawson, from Nov. 7.

HUGHES, Lieut. F. T. C., Cheshire Regiment, wing officer, on probation, in the 30th Rengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as wing officer, on probation, in the Meywar Bheel Corps, from the date of joining. The following grade reversions of officers of the Account Department in Dec. 1887, are also notified; with effect from Dec. 11, in consequence

of the return from privilege leave of Mr. H. Oung:—
EGERTON, Mr. W. H., to cease to officiate as enrolled officer, Class V. and to revert his substantive appointment as enrolled officer, Class VI.

WAGLE, Mr. K. B., to cease to officiate as enrolled officer, Class VI.

and to revert to his substantive appointment as probationer, Class VII.

of Mr. E. J. Sinkinson to officiate as secretary to the Government of Mr. E. J. Sinkinson to officiate as secretary to the Government of

of Mr. E. J. Sinkinson to officiate as secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce:—
ATKINSON, Mr. E. T., to revert to his substantive appointment as accountant-general, Class I.
CLOGSTOUN, Mr. H. F., to cease to officiate as accountant-general, Class I., and to revert to Class II.
CRAWLEY, Mr. C. E., having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of the office of assistant accountant-general, Bombay, on Jan. 3.

MILITARY.

BRETHERTON, Lieutenant G. H., wing officer The Queen's Own Corps of Guides, to be a sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd grade, on

probation, from Dec. 17.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

HALLIDAY, Lieut.-Colonel G. T., Bengal Cavalry, to be colonel in the army, from Jan. 1.

PARKER, Lieut.-Colonel N. F., Bengal, General List, Infantry, from

Hoddson, Lieut.-Colonel C. N., Bengal, General List, Infantry, from Jap. 1

COTTON, Lieut.-Colonel T. J., Madras S.C., from Jan. 4.
MIDDLECOAT, Lieut.-Colonel E. F., Madras S.C., from Jan. 4.
STEVENSON, Lieut.-Colonel E. MacD., Madras S.C., from Jan. 4.
BIGG-WITHER, Major A. C., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from Jan. 2.

LAWRENCE, Major H. J., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from Jan. 4.

from Jan. 4.

NEDHAM, Major-General C., Bengal S.C., on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, is admitted to the colonel's allowance from Jan. 4.

DEMPSTER, Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary G., to be assistant commissary.

HEMSWORTH, Conductor D., to be deputy assistant commissary.

MADELY, Sub-Conductor W., to be conductor.

HALLET, Store-Sergeant G., to be sub-conductor, on probatlon, from

Sept. 25, vice Hon. Lieut. and Assistant Commissary C. Floate, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

HEMSWORTH, Deputy Assistant Commissary D., to be assistant com-

MORRISON, Conductor W., to be deputy assistant commissary.

MORRISON, Conductor W., to be deputy assistant commissary.

SOUTHAM, Supernumerary Conductor T., to be absorbed, from Oct. 19, 1887, vice Hon. Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary R. O'Neill, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
WHEBLER, Colonel R, Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 31.
HUTCHINSON, Deputy Surgeon General R. F., M.D., from Dec. 9.
JACOB, Colonel W. V. FitzG., Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service from Jan. 22, subject to Her Majesty's appropriate. proval.

proval.

MONEY, Captain G. E., squadron commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, received charge of the office of political assistant, Goona, from Major H. A. Vincent, on Dec. 7.

MEADE, Captain M. J., took over charge of duties as assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana on the 12th idem.

FITZ GERALD. Mr. H. G., is appointed to be an officiating district superintendent of police.

superintendent of police.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the date on which he is struck off

NEWALL, Captain W. P., Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment (m.c.) for one year; pension service, 20th year, commenced June 3

commenced June 3.

Bertie-Clay, Lieut. N. S., R.A., Ordnance officer, 4th class, is granted general leave from Sept. 21.

Dobbie, Lieut. C. F., Yorkshire Light Infantry, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England (m.c.).

Rocers, Mr. A. C. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is granted furlough for one year, with the usual subsidiary leave, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

Stent, Mr. W. K., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is granted furlough for eleven months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same. as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, DEc. 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

ments

LEEDS, Lieutenant L. N., officiating wing officer, on probation, 31st. Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 5th Punjab Cav-

alry, on probation.

EDWARDS, Surgeon A. R., to the officiating medical charge of the 1st
Sikh Infantry, vice Surgeon A. Silcock, transferred temporarily to

GAITSKELL, Captain H. F. V., wing commander 3rd Sikh Infantry, is transferred to 2nd Sikh Infantry in the same capacity, vice Thompson, appointed 2nd in command 3rd Sikhs.

son, appointed 2nd in command 3rd Sikhs.

AISLABIE, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B., 2nd in command 3rd Sikh Infantry, be be commandant, vice Griffiths, retired, dated Nov. 1.

THOMPSON, Major W. O., wing commander 2nd Sikhs, to be 2nd in command 3rd Sikh Infantry, vice Aislabie, from date of joining.

TASKEN, Captain E. J. N., wing officer 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Gairskell, transferred to 2nd Sikhs.

BERESFORD, Lieutenant J. H. B., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 3rd Sikh Infantry, on probation, vice Tasken, promoted.

of the regiment, to be wing officer 3rd Sikh Infantry, on probation, vice Tasken, promoted.

Cooper, Lieutenant H. A., supernumerary on the establishment 1st Sikh Infantry, to be wing officer 5th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice Jameson, promoted wing commander.

JAMES, Lieut. W. B., Derbyshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 28th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Dec. 5.

Grant, Lieut. A., wing officer, on probation, 8th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, on probation, vice Lieut. P. Malcolm, on furlough.

FITZGERALD, Lieut. Colonel A., General List, Infantry, late commandant 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, is permitted to reside at Simla and in the bills proth of Debre.

In Loyal Pooroean Regiment, is permitted to reside at Simla and in the hills north of Dehra.

Kent, Captain F. E., R.A., is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Rawul Pindi and join No. 3 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, to which he has been appointed.

Mackenzie, Captain H. M., 9th Bengal Lancers, is appointed brigademajor to the inspector general of cavalry in India for the winter months, from Dec. 1.

FURLOUGHS.

KING, Lieut. A. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, for twelve

King, Lieut. A. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Erskine, Lieut. C. E. H., Leicestershire Regiment (wing officer, on probation, 36th Sikhs), to Lucknow, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

Walker, Lieut. W. G., Suffolk Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 4th Battalion 1st Goorkhas), to Agra, on medical certificate, from Nov. 25 to March 23.

Marsh, Lieut.-Colonel F. H. B. (station staff officer, Nowshera), from Nov. 20 to Nov. 26, in extension of his ninety days' accumulated privilege leave to England.

privilege leave to England.

CALTHROP, Surgeon-Major C. W., 4th Bengal Cavalry, on medical cer tificate, for one year, to the Kangra Valley and adjacent hills.

BENGAL

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 4.)

Cox, Mr. H., assistant magistrate and collector, is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors. Mr. Cox is also appointed to have charge of the Ranigunge sub-division of the Burdwan district

Streamfield, Mr. H. C., who has recently been appointed as a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Bhaugulpore division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Bhaugulpore.

SAVAGE, Mr. H., joint-magistrate and deputy-collector, is appointed to temporarily as magistrate and collector of Backergunge.

CRUICKSHANK — The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon. D. Cruickshank of his seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making laws and regulative.

TIODS.

BRADBURY, Mr. H., is appointed to act as assistant collector of customs and head appraiser, Calcutta Custom House, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. R. Amos.

CLARKE, Sub-Assistant Apothecary W., is appointed to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Jallapar, vice Senior Apothecary D. J. Tresham, resigned, from Oct. 16.

Burgess, Mr. R. N., assistant apothecary, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to act as apothecary to that hospital during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. J. Maher, from Nov. 14 last.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Uentral Provinces Gazette, Jan. 7.)

SLY, Mr. F. G., who has been appointed to the Bengal Civil Service and attached to the Central Provinces Commission, is appointed a supernumerary assistant commissioner and posted to the Sambal-pur district, and to be a magistrate of the 3rd class.

WILLIAMS, Mr. F. St. C., extra assistant commissioner, is, on return from

WILLIAMS, Mr. F. St. C., extra assistant commissioner, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to Burhanpur.

HURST, Mr. J., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, B Division, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, 5th class, and posted to the Chanda district.

STUART, Mr. H. R., district superintendent of police, Chanda, on being relieved by Mr. Hurst, is transferred to Hoshangabad.

HANKIN, Mr. A. C., district superintendent of police, Hoshangabad, on being relieved by Mr. Stuart, is placed on special duty in the office of the inspector-general of police, Central Provinces.

SLY, Mr. F. G., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, assumed charge of his duties at Sambalpur on Dec. 16 last.

HOBNBY, Mr. J., extra assistant commissioner, Raipur, availed himself, on the 15th ult. of the three months' privilege leave granted to him dated the 7th idem.

on the 10th lift, of the three months privilege leave granted to him dated the 7th idem.

CAREY, Mr. L. S., C.S., settlement officer, received charge of his duties at Raipur from Mr. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S., on the 12th idem.

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., resumed charge of his duties as settlement officer, Sambalpur, from Mr. H. H. Priest, C.S., on the 13th ult.

SILCOCK, Surgeon A., whose services have been placed by the Government of India at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, is posted to Elizapura as girl surgeon.

to Bilaspur as civil surgeon.

LEMENTS—On being relieved by Surgeon Silcock Mr. Assistant

Apothecary E. P. Clements, civil surgeon, Bilaspur, is transferred to CLEMENTS-

Balaghat. MITCHELL—On being relieved by Mr. E. P. Clements, senior apothecary, Mr. W. H. Mitchell, civil snrgeon, Balaghat, is transferred to Nar-

singhpur. Sangapur.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. Y., Class I., Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, returned to duty at Warora on the 20th ult. from the privilege leave granted to him, dated Sept. 11.

GILLILAND, Mr. P. W., assistant engineer, was relieved of his duties in the Hoshangabad Division on Dec. 20.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 5.)

Leigh, Captain H. P. P., assistant commissioner, resumed charge of the outpost of Thal in the Kohat district on Dec. 12, 1887, reliev-ing Khan Baba Khan, Khan Bahadur, officiating extra assistant commissioner.

TAYLOR, Rev. J., assistant chaplain of the Church of Scotland, is trans-

ferred from Dagshai to Peshawar, which he joined on Dec. 19.

BARNSFATHER, Lieut. T. H., 29th Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Peshawar, as a temporary arrangement, from Dec. 19, 1887, vice Major L. J. H. Grey, retired.

Young—The services of Mr. W. M. Young, C.S., are placed at the d's-posal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, from Dec. 21, 1887.

Dec. 21, 1887.

TUPPER, Mr. C. L., junior secretary to Government, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Government of the Punjab and its dependencies, vice Mr. W. M. Young, whose services has been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department; Mr. Tupper assumed charge of his duties on Dec. 27.

Fanshawe, Mr. H. C., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as junior secretary to Government, Punjab, from Dec. 27, vice Mr. C. L. Tupper.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 7.)

Hill, Mr. M., who has been appointed to the Forest Department by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, to be an assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Oudh

From Dec. 15, 1887, the date on which Mr. R. L. F. McMullen, district superintendent of police, old 3rd grade, took charge of the Ghazipur district:—

Laing, Mr. J. J., officiating district superintendent of police, old 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as district superin-

grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as district superintendent of police, old 4th grade.

Hoskins, Mr. C. J. A., officiating district superintendent of police, old 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as district superintendent of police, old 5th grade.

Webster, Mr. A. T., officiating district superintendent of police, old 5th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as district superintendent of police, new 5th grade.

Barry, Mr. W. R., judge of Small Cause Court, [Allahabad, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of leave for the period of four months' furlough.

Evans, Mr. C. T., executive engineer, 2nd grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, temporarily employed in Baluchistan, is retransferred to the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 3.)

STOKES, Mr. H. J., officer on special duty, furlough for one year, from date of embarkation from Calcutta.

HUGHESDON, Mr. J. C., M.C.S., has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for ten months.

POWELL, Mr. E. B., barrister-at-law, to be Government pleader, Madras, vice Mr. Shephard.

Shephard, Mr. H. H., M.A., barrister-at-law, advocate-general, Madras,

to officiate as a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

Malden, Rev. C. H., M.A., to act as chaplain of South Black Town.

Wilton, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. St. A., superintendent of police, to be a lay trustee of Christ Church, Cuddapah, in the place of Mr. Cox,

lay trustee of Christ Church, Cuddapah, in the place of Mr. Cox, who has left the station.

WILLOOK, Mr. W. A., C.S., to be a lay trustee of the church at Trichinopoly in the place of Mr. Irvine, who has left the station.

MARTIN, Mr. J. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to officiate as superintending engineer, IV. Circle, during the absence of Colonel J. Beatty, R.E.

LAMBERT, Mr. G. B., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, will hold charge of the Coimbatore Division during Mr. J. W. Martin's employment on other duty.

Cooke, Major (Brevet Lieut-Colonel), S.C., assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

Gompertz, Major B. T. B., S.C., assistant commissary-general, 3rd

2nd class.

GOMPERIZ, Major B. T. B., S.C., assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

TORRIE, Captain L. J., S.C., commissary-general, 3rd class, sub pro tem., to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, sub pro tem., to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.

ROWLINSON, Major S. R., S.C., assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

WATSON, Captain G. F., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class (sub pro tem.), to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class.

HUTCHINS, Captain H. L., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary, general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class (sub pro tem).

pro tem).
Tennant, Lieut. C. C., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class (sub pro tem.), to be sub-assistant commissary-general 1st

LOWRY, Lieut. H. W., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class (sub pro tem).

RYND, Lieut. F. C., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (sub pro tem.), to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class; dated Dec. 16, vice Colonel C. Hayter, C.B., whose tenure of office has expired.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Jan. 6.)

Tighe, Lieut. E. K. B., who has been perm'tted to exchange from the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade to the Grenadier Guards, is directed to proceed to England, and place himself in communication with the officer commanding the latter regiment.

Cox, Capt. W. C., Somersetshire Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

has recently been promoted.

Nugent—The leave granted to Major N. J. Nugent, Royal Artillery, is hereby cancelled at that officer's own request.

Cockerll, Lieut. R. C., wing officer, on probation, sub pro tem, 29th Madras Infantry, and temporarily attached to the 26th Madras Infantry, is directed to rejoin his own regiment for duty.



BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 12.)

ALEXANDER, Mr. H. N., superintendent of police, Southern Maratha Railway, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from Jan. 16.

ALCOCK, Mr. J. B., acting judge and sessions judge of Shikarpur, is allowed furlough for two years, from April 1.

MACPHERSON, Mr. G. C. W., C.I.E., assumed charge of the office of judge and sessions judge on the 2nd inst.

FULTON, Mr. E. M. H., Acting Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is is allowed furlough for twenty-one months, from 24th prox.

JACOB, Mr. G., to act as registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, on the departure of Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, on furlough, until further orders.

further orders.

Kennedy, Mr. R. M., to be magistrate of the 1st class, in the district

of Thana.

of Thana.

HART-DAVIES, Mr. T., C.S., to be 1st assistant collector, from Nov. 11, continuing to act as assistant judge, Poona.

WINGHESTER, Mr. C. B., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

RYAN, Mr. G. M., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade, from July 23.

MACONOCHIE, Mr. A. F., C.S., passed an examination in Marathi on the 4th inst.

the 4th inst.

HERVY, Mr. H. L., Staff Corps, to be assistant to the collector of Bel-

gaum. Hill, Mr. C. H. A., C.S., to be assistant to the collector of Ahme-

RIVETT-CARNAC, Mr. L. W. G., administrator-general, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence from duty, without pay, for one year, from

Jan. 6.
RUSSELL, Mr. L. P., is appointed to act as administrator-general during Mr Rivett-Carnac s absence, or until further orders.
SPILSBURY, Captain E. C., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.
SANDERG, Rev. F. B., chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, has been granted

privilege leave for two months from Jan. 8, or from such date thereafter as he may avail himself of it.

GOTHARD—Consequent on the death of the Rev. G. Kirk, the Rev. G. Gothard is promoted to the grade of senior chaplain, with effect from Nov. 12.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Jan. 6.)

(Adjutant-General's Ufice, Head-Quarters, Poona, Jan. 6.)

KEOWN, Lieut. J. C., Royal Marine Light Infantry, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 4th Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated Dec. 27.

NURSE, Lieut. H. H., 2nd Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated Dec. 30.

PITT, Major D. C. D., R.A., has been appointed to command G-3, vice Major F. C. Nicolas, promoted lieut. colonel.

FITZGERALD, Captain H. S., officiating deputy assistant quartermastergeneral, is transferred from the Bombay district to the Sind district.

district.

ROUPELL, Lieut. G. S. (E-2), /R.A., has leave for six months, on medical certificate.

JOHNSTON, Captain and Adjutant G. H., 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, has leave for six months, on medical certificate.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 12.)

Dane. Surgeon-Major A. H. C., M.D., I.M.S, in medical charge Bhopal Battalion, furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on private affairs.

MONCRIEFF DICK, Lieut. J., to be captain, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps. JOHNSTONE, J. W. D., to be lieut. colonel, 2nd Battalion Bombay, Baroda, and Central Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

NURSE, Second Lieut. H. H., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from Dec. 30.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

MACDONALD, Lieut C. H., Staff Corps.

HENDERSON, Lieut. T. H., Staff Corps.

SANDWITH, Colonel W. F., has been allowed to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, dated Dec. 23.'

DYSON, Lieut. P. S., 2nd Battalion North Stafford Regiment, to be adjutant, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain J. W. Gordon, resigned, with effect from Dec. 25.

THERE can be but little doubt that the trade of India for the year will show a very considerable advance on that of last year. The net sea and land land revenue for the first eight months is Rs. 69,70,000, as against Rs. 63,27,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 26. ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. W. Shepherd, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab .- C. J. A. Duke

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. J. Young, six months; Lieut.-Col. J. R. M. Homfray, Inf., six months; Maj. J. G. Kelly, S.C., six months; Lieut. W. L. Maxwell, S.C., 184 days; Surg. J. G. Hancock, six months.

Bombay Estab.—Col. E. S. Walcott, C.B., Inf., six months; Capt. T. R. M. Macpherson, S.C., five months.

Bengal Estab.—E. A. Malony (Cov.), three months' special leave; F. F. Collingwood, six months' s.c.; R. Ring, eight months' furlough; C. H. De Mello, three months' extry. leave; T. G. Pudan, one year's furlough commuted to leave on m.c. for eighteen months; F. H. McLaughlin, furlough to July 31, 1888.

Madras Estab.—Maj. D. McK. Campbell, R.E., furlough extended

to two years.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Bengel Estab.—Col. G. R. Hennessy, C.B., S.C., Lieut.-Col. W. C. Ramsden, Inf., Maj. L. T. Bishop, S.C., Capt. F. P. L. White, S.C., Surg.-Maj. W. Center, Col. T. A. Scott, S.C. Madras Estab.—Col. W. L. Samuells, S.C., Lieut. F. A. Loudon, S.C.

Bengal Estab.—C. Raban, H. May, Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I. (Cov.). Madras Estab.—W. Wilson (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—F. W. Francis, M. H. Scott, G. H. Hampton, C. H.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

COCHRANE-Jan. 17, at Cowes, the wife of Lieut. T. E. Cochrane, R.N.,

of a son (stillborn).

of a son (stillborn).

GULLAND—Jan. 22, at 1, Berkeley-villas, Cheltenham, the wife of Surgeon-General A. D. Gulland, of a daughter.

LANE-POOLE—Jan. 17, at Birling, East Dean, Eastbourne, the wife of Stanley Lane-Poole, of a daughter.

MARTIN—Jan. 23, at Cheltenham, the wife of Colonel Cunliffe Martin, C.B., of a daughter.

MACKENZIE—Jan. 16, at Ferndale, Tunbridge-Wells, the wife of Gordon-Mackenzie, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

MACKINNON—Jan. 23, at 28, Eccleston-square, S.W., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel L. D. Mackinnon, of a daughter.

MAUNSELL—Jan. 16, at Amberd, Dean Park, Bournemouth, the wife of Major Robert G. S. Maunsell, J.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALISON—CABBELL—Jan. 26, at Holy Trinity Church, Chelsea, Archibald, eldest son of Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart, G.B.C., to Georgina, youngest daughter of the late J. Bond Cabbell, Esq., of Cromer Hall, Norfolk.

Cromer Hall, Norfolk.

Bonhote—Ten'Brinck.—Jan. 21, at Sourabaya, Java, Thomas Temple Bonhote, of Batavia, to Marie Rose, daughter of the late E. Ten'Brinck, French Vice-Consul.

Bremner.—Stewart—Dec. 29, at St. Mary's Church, Aden, Allan Seton Bremner, Esq., New Oriental Bank, to Bessie, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Stewart, C.R.E., Mauritius.

Crowther—Stallard—Jan. 19, at St. Stephen's Church, Worcester, the Rev. Francis Nelson Crowther, Junior Chaplain on the Madras Establishment, to Mary Kate, youngest daughter of the late Josiah Stallard, The Blanquettes, Worcester.

Crosse—Davidson—Jan. 24, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, by the Rev. Edward Bathurst Cotton (uncle of the bride), Reginald Hansell Crosse, of South Molton, Solicitor, to Beatrice Maud, younger daughter of R. Davidson, Esq., C.S.I., late Madras Civil Service, of Clayton, Fife.

Dennis—Hanlend—Jan. 1, at St. Mary Abbott's. Kensington. George

ENNIS.—HANLEND—Jan. 1, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, George Lake Talbot Dennis, Major 1st Wilts Regiment, only son of the late Colonel G. Gladwin Dennis, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, to Alace, elder daughter of the late C. H. Monk Henland, of Quebec and Boston, Lincolnshire.

ENNY-TRAVERS-Jan. 24, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Arthur Collingwood Denny, Captain 88th Regiment, to Eleanor Louisa Travers, third daughter of Sir H. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I., widow of the late Colonel Travers, 17th Regiment.

LETHBRIDGE—CROFT—Jau. 25, at All Saints', Notting-hill, Francis Washington Lethbridge, The Buffs, eldest son of Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., of Lynsted Lodge, Lynsted, Kent, and 19, Clanricardegardens, to Gertrude Ethel Mary, youngest daughter of Admiral Croft of 30 Payis gaugest.

gardens, to Gertrude Ethel Mary, youngest daughter of Admiral Croft, of 30, Powis-square.

ARE—Scott, Jan. 18, at St. George's, Bickley, by the Rev. Alfred Scott, assisted by the Rev. W. C. Parr, Alfred Arthur Chase Parr, Captain R.N., son of the late General Thomas Chase Parr, Bombay Army, to Alice, daughter of John Scott, Esq., of Wetheral, Cumberland, and Bickley, Kent.

HILLIPPS—FIELD—Jan. 17, at St. Mary Magdalene's, Addiscombe, Henry Arthur Phillipps, Lieut. R.N., H.M.S. Britannia, eldest son of the late Reginald Phillipps, Bombay Civil Service, to Ethel, daughter of the late John Kingsford Field, of Lambeth-marsh and Fir Grove, Weybridge. Fir Grove, Weybridge.

DEATHS.

Abbott—Jan. 16, at Cheltenham, Frances, the wife of Major-General Sir Frederick Abbott, C.B.

ADAMS—Jan. 25, at Haldon-terrace, Dawlish, Elizabeth Julia, second daughter of the late Captain Frederick Adams, H.E.I.C.S., of Ten-

daughter of the late Captain Frederick Adams, H.E.I.O.S., of Identerden, Kent, aged 69.

Beatty—Jan. 20, at the London Fever Hospital, Islington, Ellinor Mabel (Violet), youngest daughter of Mrs. Beatty and Colonel J. Beatty, Royal Engineers, granddaughter of General Young, aged 16.

Belli-Bivar—Jan. 12, Herbert Stirling Belli-Bivar, Lieut. in 11th Bengal Lancers (late of the Royal Munster Fusiliers), youngest son of the late Colonel Charles Stuart Belli-Bivar, 1st Madras Light

or the late Coloner Charles Stuart Belli-Bivar, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, aged 24.

Dalton—Jan. 17, at Villa Céphise, Pau, Mary, widow of Major-General Charles Dalton, Royal Artillery, aged 84.

Johnston—Jan. 23, at his residence, Spring Grove, Weston, Bath, Lieut.-Colonel George Johnston (late R.M.L.I.), aged 50.

Perkins—Jan. 21, at Streatham, suddenly, Florence Emily, the daughter of John Perkins, Major-General (retired), late Bengal Staff Corps and of Marie his wife aged 20.

Corps, and of Maria, his wife, aged 29.

NEWMARCH—Jan. 21, at 110, Westbourne-park-road, Bayswater, Colonel Henry Fowler Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps (retired), aged 56,

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ARNOTT—Jan. 6, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Surgeon-Major James Arnott, M.D., of a son.

DESILVA—Jan. 8, at Nusseerabad, the wife of James DeSilva, Apothecary, Bombay Medical Department, of a daughter.

HILLS—Jan. 9, at Poona, at "Verrall Villa," Neutral Lines, the wife of Lieut. C. Hills, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of a daughter.

Hogo—Dec. 22, at Bedford, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Melvill Hogg, Commandant, 6th Bombay Cavalry, of a son. (By telegram.)

HOLDEN—Jan. 3, at Dharmsala, the wife of the Rev. Theodore Holden, C.M.S., of a daughter.

MERTON—Jan. 5. at Midnapur, the wife of C. W. Merton. D.P.W., of a

MERTON--Jan. 5, at Midnapur, the wife of C. W. Merton, D.P.W., of a

son. MUIR-Jan. 2, at Azamgarh, the wife of J. W. Muir, C.S., of a

daughter. NEWNHAM-SMITH—Jan. 7, at Deesa, the wife of Captain Newnham-Smith, Bombay Staff Corps, Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, of a

daughter. -Jan. 2, at Calcutta, the wife of H. A. D. Phillips, C.S., of a

daughter. -Jan. 5, at Bangalore, the wife of J. B. Simon, Madres Medical

Service, of a son

SMITH-Dec. 23, at Bareilly, the wife of R. W. Smith, Esq., Scottish

Rifles, of a son.
THOMPSON—Dec. 29, at Meerut, the wife of Lieut. D. M. Thompson,
B.S.C., Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Ashpitel.—Hasted.—Jan. 2, at Ootacamund, F. W. Ashpitel, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., to Magdalen Lizzie, daughter of the Hon. Colonel J. O. Hasted, R.E., Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Bremner.—Stewart.—Dec. 29, at Aden, Allan Seton Bremner, Esq., to Bessie, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Stewart, R.E.

Hasted.—Cobbold.—Jan. 2, at Ootacamund, J. E. H. Hasted, Madras Police, son of Colonel J. O. Hasted, R.E., to Fanny Georgina Cobbold, daughter of the late Mr. A. Cobbold, of Ipswich.

Price.—Schæffer.—Dec. 28, at Hyderabad, Deccan, Clifford Hastings Price, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Berar, to Emily, eldest daughter of Captain George John Schoffer, H.H.N. Service.

DEATHS.

FEDDEN—Dec. 27, at Waltair, Francis Fedden, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.

JENNINGS—Dec. 29, at Jhansi, Percy Geoffrey, son of Surgeon-Major C. B. Jennings, Medical Staff, aged 1.

Salmon—Dec. 30, at Neemuch, Mordaunt Broome Salmon, Captain, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, son of W. B. Salmon, late Bombay Army.

SMITH—Jan. 4, at Madras, Lydia, the wife of S. J. Smith, Madras City Police, and daughter of the late Sergeant-Major J. W. Jackson, 2nd E.L.I., Pensioned Inspector of Police, Madura District.

The Commander-in-Chief has given permission for a company of volunteer mounted infantry to be raised from the 1st Manchester Rifles, commanded by Colonel Bridgford. The horses and equipments are to be provided by the volunteers, the new organisation involving no extra expenditure from the public funds.

THE DEFENCE OF OUR COALING STATIONS.

Lord Brassey, who returned a few weeks ago from a voyage extending over 30,000 miles, addressed the London Chamber of Commerce on the 25th inst. on the subject of the defences of the Empire. He dealt with the unprotected state of the coaling stations, and pointed out the steps that ought to be taken at once for the protection of our merchant steps that ought to be taken at once for the protection of our merchant navy and colonial possessions in time of war. A resolution was passed by which the Chamber emphatically recorded its opinion that the Government ought to increase their efforts to render the defences of the various ocean routes thoroughly efficient, so as to avoid the otherwise inevitable spasmodic and costly expenditure in time of war. The Duke of Cambridge supported this view with various arguments. The bill, he said, would be a long one if the necessary works were done. The Duke remarked that a politican who was pressed to spend the money would "do quite right" if he refused, because if he agreed he might be turned out of office. It was therefore necessary that commercial men should take up the question. Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., also addressed the Chamber, and explained somewhat the reason why he had left the Admiralty. He believed that when he had given, as he will to-night, his full explanation, he will have the services and the taxpayers with him.

Lord Brassey said of Singapore that there we find a noble centre of

Lord Brassey said of Singapore that there we find a noble centre of trade, created as if by the enchanter's wand, under the British flag— the accepted emblem for all uncivilised and half-civilised races of justhe accepted emblem for all uncivilised and half-civilised races of justice, order, security, and unrestricted freedom of commerce. Singapore is a naval station which we are bound to secure, and here the colonial Government have carried out an extensive scheme of defence planned by officers of the Royal Engineers. At the period of my visit the guns which are promised by the Imperial Government had not yet arrived. For the manning of the works the limited force of British artillery on the station must be supplemented by a native force. Singapore has a splendid battalion of 1,000 Sikh police, who could be trained to work the guns. A volunteer artillery corps is proposed, and would be splendid battalion of 1,000 Sikh police, who could be trained to work the guns. A volunteer artillery corps is proposed, and would be valuable. The torpedo defences are, I believe, completed. In addition to the shore defences and the torpedoes, one or more ironclads are required for the protection of the anchorage. I observe with satisfaction that the *Orion* has been stationed by the present Board of Admiralty in those waters. Taking a long stretch round Borneo, where a small vessel, partly manned by a native crew, might with advantage be stationed to complete surveys, to maintain order, and to show the flag, and passing on through the Straits of Macassar and across the Southern Indian Ocean, we arrive at King George's Sound. Speaking of docks he said: A grant should be made for the enlargement of the existing docks at Bombay by the Indian Government and at Singapore and Mauritius by Bombay by the Indian Government and at Singapore and Mauritius by the Imperial Government. Foreign nations look with envy on the splendid resources which British commerce creates at no cost to the

splendid resources which British commerce creates at no cost to the taxpayers. During the war in China, until the provisions of the Foreign Establishment Act were enforced, the French fleet was mainly dependent on our pricate ship-repairing yards at Hong Kong; and M. Weyl has told us of their conspicuous superiority over the limited resources which were found to exist when the French squadron was compelled to fall back on the national establishment at Saigon. The Dutch squadron in the East is dependent on private docks at Singapore.

Lord Charles Beresford, who was invited to address the meeting, was received with prolonged applause. He said the gist of Lord Brassey's paper was organisation, organisation, organisation, that was to say, "Get ready what you have got." He held that the views of the experts of the two Services should be placed before the Treasury by the party-head that was responsible for these views, and he objected altogether to the Minister of War, however able he might be, going to the Treasury and saying "The War Office says so and so, and the Admiralty says so and so," when the War Office and the Admiralty said nothing of the sort.

TURNING THE BRITISH FLANK IN ASIA.

Under this heading a correspondent contributes a lengthy letter to The Times. A great part deals with the journeys of Mr. H. E. M. James and Lieutenant Younghusband. The following conclusion is, however, interesting:

James and Lieutenant Younghusband. The following conclusion is, however, interesting:—

There is one aspect of the case which has a peculiar charm to the Mandarin mind. No Asiatic or semi-Asiatic State—certainly not Turkey, and probably not Japan—has more thoroughly studied or more successfully practised the delicate art of playing off one European Power against another. English, French, Germans have all been employed in turn by China to build her arsenals, to sail her ships, and to drill her troops. Each nation has in turn fancied that it was to become the predominating foreign influence at Peking. China has in turn used each, paid each, and dismissed each, filling their places with men of other European nations, and shuffling "the foreign devils" about like a pack of cards. She now sees that the game which she has hitherto played so dexterously in the reorganisation of her forces must also be played in her foreign policy. She appreciates the dangers of the feat, but she has a well-founded confidence in her own sleight of hand. Nor does she permit her pardonable amusement in the shifts and tricks of each successive deal to obscure her perception as to the main chance. She has found that English officials have a permanent talent for raising revenue and a curiously permanent honesty in handing over the proceeds to the Imperial Treasury. She therefore keeps the Customs-house under the permanent control of Englishmen. She has found that the English Government is not disposed to make territorial annexations, but that it can inflict severe punishment when provoked. On the other hand, she perceives that Russia's definite principle of policy is to advance southwards—a policy pursued at the expense of China with unswerving consistency, although with temporary reverses, during two cen

turies and a-half. China clearly perceives that the game of exclusiveness is up, so far as regards external trade. What she now endeavours to do is to make the intrusive commodities as profitable as possible to her own exchequer. On the other hand, she sees that the problem now before her is to keep the foreigner, not out of her ports, but out of her territories. Lord Dufferin has dealt skilfully with this new idea which is growing to be the ruling idea at Peking. He abandoned a commercial mission to Thibet as soon as China became really apprehensive that it had a territorial significance. While insisting on our absolute rights as sovereigns of Upper Burmah, he scrupulously respected the Chinese claims to a nominal show of deference from the possessors of that country; and he is ready to settle frontier questions on strictly just principles. At the same time the new Opium Convention, while fraught with grave possible consequences to the Indian finances, forms a substantial pledge that while we are determined to trade with China, we are willing to submit our trade to such fiscal regulations as we would submit to if we were dealing with any other friendly and powerful ally. England's action to China, both by her representatives at Peking and through her Vicerroy of India, has during many years proceeded on the principle of fairly enforcing the position we have won, and of desiring nothing further. We were determined to secure open ports. Having secured them we are willing to use our advantage in a lawful and conciliatory manner. We have no desire for territorial extensions at the cost of China, and we have in regard to our new Burmese possessions abstained—as some think even too carefully abstained—from any action which would wound her self-respect. At the same time the fate of Burmalı has shown to China in an unmistakable manner that when the duty of conquest is thrust upon us we can swiftly and surely conquer. China is learning the lesson that Afghanistan has learned—namely, that we insist upon fair and friendl

In a leader on the subject the same journal writes in the following optimistic strain:—After all, the really interesting thing is that Russia, like ourselves, is busily engaged in stirring up the Chinese, and that neither she nor we can tell in the very least what will happen when we have succeeded. China is governed, we hardly know how, but she manages to find very astute rulers, and is adapting herself to meet new dangers in a slow, solid, characteristic fashion, from which more is to expected in the long run than from the more rapid evolutions of the Japanese. When once she is convinced that exclusiveness will no longer work, she is not by any means a bad neighbour, or difficult to deal with. At present the Chinese are merely taking object lessons. They are not in a hurry, and they are wise. We have a suspicion that, backward as people think them, they have got hold of one educational principle which this go-ahead nation has never grasped. They know that you cannot graft an education at will upon minds unprepared for its reception by inherited aptitudes and the breathing of an educated atmosphere from the cradle. Upon the whole, we have a strong impression that a generation or two hence very few nations will be in any lurry to fight the Chinese, and that, if the Russians can get to India only across Western China, India is tolerably safe. When China is thoroughly wakened up in matters of commerce, as well as in matters of diplomacy and war, there will be some curious results for the journalists of the future to chronicle.

EXPLORATIONS IN NEPAUL AND THIBET'.

The exploration of the regions lying to the north and west of the Indian frontier has always been a difficult task, the inhabitants viewing with great jealousy any attempt by Europeans to penetrate into their countries. The last exploration carried out by Indian emissaries of the Survey Department is (The Times says) one made by a native called M——H., who traversed some previously unknown tracts in Nepaul and Southern Thibet, and whose notes of travel contain points of considerable interest. The explorer crossed the Nepaul boundary near Dagmarathana in Bhagalpur, and after making customary presents, obtained a passport authorising his further progress, which lay northward over the Mahabharat range, one of the spurs of the great Himalayan Mountains. At various points along the route his passport was examined, his goods searched, and a tax exacted from him, and in some cases he had, in addition, to propitiate the local authorities with presents. At Jubang Thibetan inhabitants were met for the first time. Khumbujong, a little west of Mount Everest, is the residence of the Governor of the Khumbu district. The official is a Thibetan, and has held the post for the last thirty years; he receives no pay from the Nepaul Government, but is allowed fifteen per cent. of the net revenue of the district, and pays an annual official visit to Khamandu. For a time the Governor absolutely refused the party permission to proceed northwards by a route which he alleged had never till then been traversed by any Hindostanee or Ghoorka. After curing the wife of the Governor's son of goitre he became a favourite with that personage, and was taken by him in his train when he started on a trading expedition to the north. Thus, after a six weeks' enforced inactivity, the explorer again started on his way. On Sept. 23, near Pangji, the famous deity Takdeo (horse-god), a black rock, in shape like a huge horse, was passed.

like a huge horse, was passed.

Crossing the Pangula Pass over the Himalayas, the height of which he estimated at over 20,000ft., the explorer, after some trouble at a frontier village, succeeded in entering Thibet. He came to the town of Dingri, which consists of about 250 houses. The inhabitants are chiefly Thibetans, though there are five houses belonging to Goorkhas and

three or four to Chinamen who have established themselves at this place for trading purposes. The country round is well cultivated, but barley and peas are the only produce. The inhabitants all appear well-to-do; but they seem to suffer a good deal from rheumatism (the altitude is 13,860ft.), induced, no doubt, by the piercing winds which sweep over the plain. On the hill, which rises immediately from the north of the town to a height of about 300ft, stands the stone-built fort occupied by the Daibung and forty Chinese officers, who are in command of about 500 Thibetan soldiers. The Daibung is relieved once in three years, and during his tenure of office is allowed to trade within the limits of his province. There are said to be only three Daibungs in all under the Lhasa Government; of these one resides in Lhasa, another in the Namcho district, and the third at Dingri. The trade in which the Daibung engages, so far as tea and salt are concerned, cannot be characterised as free; the former of these his servants and agents purchase in large quantities at Darchendo, towards China, and the latter in the Thok Jalung district. These articles the men of the district are compelled to take over (in preference to purchasing from traders), giving in return for the salt an equal weight of barley, and for the tea 16 naktangs (a coin consisting of about equal parts of silver and copper valued at a half-rupee) per brick or dum. The tea which the Daibung deals in is of the middling quality (known as Chungja), which can be had from traders at eight naktangs per brick, and as each house in his jurisdiction is compelled to take one brick yearly from the Daibung at the rate mentioned above he realises a large annual revenue under this head. But as regards the salt the varying yield of barley one year with another makes his profits more uncertain. In addition to these two articles he deals in blankets on the same footing as private traders. No gold is to be seen at Dingri; it is much sought after, and many inquiries were made of th

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The soldiers occupying the Dingri fort are armed with a sword, matchlock, and bow and arrows. The sword is the usual short straight weapon in wooden scabbard met with all over Thibet; the matchlocks are sent from Lhasa, and the bows are made of bamboo, which is brought from Nepaul. The soldiers manufacture their own powder on the spot. Lead is imported from Nepaul and Darjeeling; but as bullet-moulds are unknown, they pour out the molten lead into a long, hollow scoop in the ground, and then clip it into convenient-sized pieces, which are hammered to suit the bores of the guns. The soldiers receive a small yearly pay (about £2 to £2 10s.), and are allowed to engage in agriculture, trade, &c. They are drilled by their Chinese officers every week or so, sometimes on foot, at other times mounted on ponies, which they maintain for themselves, and there are periodic inspections by the Daibung.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888.

OUTWARD.

Ship.		eave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Multa.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
		Q'town.				
Serapis	_	Pl'mouth	-			2 Feb.
Crocodile	8 Feb.	9 Feb. Q'town.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
Malabar	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave	Arrives	Leaves	Leaves	Arrives
	Bombay.	Suez.	Port Said.	Malta.	Portsm'th
Malabar Euphrates Serapis Crocodile Malabar	17 Mar.	9 Feb. 22 Feb. 28 Mar. 11 Apr.			12 Apr

It is rumoured in Darjeeling that Messrs. Rothschild are in treaty for securing the whole of the N.B.E.B. and D. H. Railways. Fully reliable particulars, according to the local papers, are not available yet; but it is most probable that rumour this case will be found not very far wrong. The amalgamation would be a public benefit in every way, if only sufficient guarantees are taken (as they probably will be) that there is no enhancement of the existing rates for carriage.

The working of the principle of payment by results in the primary schools of Assam is having its final trial this year. The system last year proved a failure in Kachar. The Gurus in charge of certain selected schools were offered their choice of fixed salaries or payment by results, and if they did not immediately make a success of the latter plan they were compelled to go back to the first. But the rules for payment by results have recently been revised, larger rewards being offered, and the scheme has been made open to all primary schools.

SRIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 18, Navigator (s), Calcutta.—19, Clan Alpine (s). Madras.—21, Bonnington (s), Calcutta.—24, Malwa (s), Bombay; Goorkha (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 18, Lepanto (s), Hull.—19, Badsworth (s), Liverpool.—20, Mirzapore (s), Colombo.—23, Europa (s), Clyde; Kapurthala (s), Clyde.—24, Mongolia (s), London.—26, Worsley Hall (s), Liverpool. Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 18, Clan Macgregor (s), Liverpool.—19, Rohilla (s), London.—23, Malda (s), London; Persia (s), Liverpool.—26, City of Edinburgh (s), Clyde.

MADRAS.—Jan. 21, Clan Gordon (s), Calcutta.—23, Clan Drum-

mond (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 19, Henzada (s), Bombay; City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta; Coromandel (s), Bombay.—20, Clan Cameron (s), Bombay; City of Carthage (s), Bombay.—21, Dorunda (s), Calcutta.—26, Kaisar-

City of Carthage (s), Bombay.—21, Polanca (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 19, Kerbela (s), London.—24, Clan Munro (s), Liverpool; Huntington (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 18, Ossian (s).

MADRAS.—Jan. 19, Almora (s), Calcutta.—26, Clan Gordon (s),

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's

S.s. Thames, from London, Feb. 2; from Brindisi, Feb. 13. For Bombay: Mr. W. L. Pirie, Mrs. Patch, Colonel H. E. and Mrs. Ryves, Mrs. Impey, Mrs. Stagg and two infants, Mr. H. E. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley and infant, Miss Meachen, Dr. J. Duncau, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Harris, Capt. F. Speck, Miss Cole, Miss Colgreve. From Brindisi: Mr. Alexandria, Rev. F. N. and Mrs. Crowther, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. H. Jones, Mrs. Pugh, General H. Moore, Major J. F. Garwood, Colonel G. Gerald, Mrs. Garwood, Mr. E. C. Daniell, Mr. H.

Allen, Mr. Wittow.

For Brindisi: Mr. C. and Miss Berners.

For Suez: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Waller.

For Malta: Mr. Myles Fenton, Sir H. Edwards, Miss Douglas, Major St. Clair, Mrs. Peck, Sergeant Smith.

From Port Said: Commander G. Neville, Mrs. Neville. From Brindisi: Miss Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton, three Misses Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. Boyle.

For Aden: Lieut. C. C. Home.

S.s. Khedive, from London, Feb. 9; from Naples, Feb. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. W. D. Barrow, Mrs. Mellis and infant. From Brindisi: Mr. W. G. Underwood, Mr. Hastings D'Oyley. From Suez: Capt. A. E. Russell.

For Calcutta: Mr. N. V. Portman, Mr. R. Jack, Mr. H. Wright, Mr.

J. Mann.

For Madras: Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Ramsbotham. From Naples: Mr. Rolland. From Suez: Surgeon-General Sir J. and Lady Hanbury, Miss Carter.

Miss Carter.

For Port Said: Rev. H. B. and Mrs. Burney, Miss Burney. From Naples: Rev. and Mrs. Macleod, Colonel E. and Mrs. Smith.

For Suez: Capt. A. E. Russell.

For Naples: Mrs. Corran, Mr. and Mrs. Mearles, Mrs. Turner.

S.s. Pekin, from London, Feb. 16; from Brindisi, Feb. 27. For Bombay: Mrs. C. M. Rivaz. *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. W. Bois. For Kurrachee: Mrs. and Miss Laing. For Aden: Mr. H. Watson. *From Port Said*: Colonel E. and Mrs.

For Malta: Miss Herdman, Lieut. H. S. Turner.

For Madras: Mr. James Rose.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. Possidon, Feb. 18. For Bombay: Colonel Reynolds.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Victoria, leaving Liverpool on Jan. 31. For Bombay: Mr. Harold Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Holme, Miss Holme, infant and nurse, Mr. Judson, Mrs. O'Mara, child and maid, Mr. Quanbrough.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Asia, leaving Liverpool on Feb. 18. For Bombay: Colonel H. C. Kemble.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia, leaving Liverpool on March 3. For Bombay: Major G. C. Money, Mrs. McKnee.

Per Star Line s.s. Vega, to sail Feb. 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. John Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Spry, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Graham.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, to sail Jan. 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. McMillan, Mr. Allan. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Macallum and family, Mr. Goomdas, Capt. Allan.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, to sail Feb. 11.

For Calcutta: Mr. Evans, Rev. H. A. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Williams and three children. For Suez: Mrs. Campbell.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, Jan. 9. From London; Capt. Helpman, Mr. Caldecott, Mr. Moran, Major Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Sallnow and two infants, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Pounds, Lady Souter and child, Mr. Gudgeon, Mr. Bell, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Mr. Slinton, Mrs. Hawkes. From Naples: Colonel Hooper, Mr. F. Bailey.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. Glade, Mr. McHardy.

McHardy.

From Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel Hawes, Mr. Begbie.
From Suez: Mr. Matalaki, Mr Jones, Mr. O. W. Jones.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ravenna, Capt. A. B. Daniell, left Bombay, Jan. 13. For London: Mr. John Sharp, Mr. Sharp, jun., Mr. Ardaseer Dosabhoy Cooper, Mr. Morrison, Rev. A. Luckman, Colonel and Mrs. Skinnerand two children, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. J. G. Davidson, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. A. C. C. Rogers, Dr. D. F. Bateman, Mr. W. K. Stent.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. P. McDonnell, Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. G. H. Kenrick, Captain A. Hildebrand, Mr. C. H. Carswell, Major C. Stoddart.

For Venice: Rev. W. Gill.

For Venice: Rev. W. Gill.
For Suez: Sir Theodore and Lady Hope, Mr. H. Pryce Todd, Mr. Boskowitz.

For Aden: Mr. G. F. Johnson.

Per P. and O. s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Capt. Adamson, from London, Jan. 26

Per P. and O. s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Capt. Adamson, from London, Jan. 26-For Bombay: Miss Adams, Mr. R. W. E. Barker, Mr. Harper. For Calcutta: Mr. J. G. Stewart, Mr. William, Mrs. Claude White, Miss Ostrehan, Major and Mrs. Bennett and two infants, Capt. Pryce, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Williams, Mr. Grant, Mr. Higgins, Miss Ritchings. For Malta: Miss Grey. For Madras: Miss Wyndham, Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster Hobbs, Mr. Swanston, Miss Macphail, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Wren. For Suez: Mr. D. and Mrs. Birt, Mr. Cann. For Naples: Mr. Oppenheimer, Mr. Higgins, Mr. and Miss Wallace. For Aden: Lieut. Vaughan Lee.

Per B.LS.N. s.s. Henzada, from London, Jan. 19.

For Kurrachee: Miss Louie, Miss Edgley, Mr. W. Wright, Miss Berthon, Mr. James Davey, Mr. Harris.

Per Star Line s.s. Capella, from Liverpool, Jan. 25. For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. A. Stevenson, Mrs. Mitchell and child, Mr. F. Wintle, Miss Lomax, Rev. T. P. Richards. For Calcutta: Sister Fanny Gertrude.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per P. and O. s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, sailing on Jan. 20. For Brindisi: Mr. Melville Macnaghten, Mr. Hardy, Sir W. de Souza, Mr. W. R. Lawrence.

For London: Hon. G. Curzon, M.P.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, Mr. Knapp.

Per P. and O. s.s. Mirzapore, Capt. R. Harvey, sailing on Jan. 27. For London: Mr. F. G. Davison, Miss Davis, Mrs. Barry, Mr. J. Pollen.

For Brindisi: Mr. G. G. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Colonel W. A.

For Suez: Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., and Miss Caine.

Per P. and O. s.s. Cathay, Capt. M. de Horne, sailing on Feb. 3.

For P. and O. s.s. Cainay, Capt. M. de Horne, saining on Feb. 3.

For London: Mr. H. J. Reiss.

For Suez: Mr. L. L. Lehman, Mr. R. Clive, Mr. J. H. Scott, Mr. C.

J. Shadwick, Dr. James Yates, Mr. W. S. Crane, Mr. A. W. Pope, Major

J. O. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rebstock, Miss Yates, Professor P.

de Bianci, Mr. H. D. Higginbotham, Mr. H. M. Higginbotham.

For Brindisi: Mr. D. Fuchs, Colonel Penuycuick.

For Marseilles: Sir Edward and Lady Grey.

Per P. and O. s.s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, sailing on Feb. 10.

For London: Mr. J. Jennings, Mrs. Calthrop, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mrs.

Whitty.
For Brindisi: Capt. and Mrs. Graves.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Karachi Ice Co., Ld 100 — Karrchee Lan ling and Shipping 500 200	Endogram 10 Norminal. Gielle (Darjiling) 10 02 to —
BOMBAYJanuary 7.	Kemp & Co. 175 350 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co. 50 45 Orlental Govt. Security 50 115	Good Hope Tea Co 100 190 to — Gowhatty (Assam) 100 Liquidation. Grob (Assam) 100 19 to 20
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Oriental Loan Assoc 20 16 Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 1,925	Holta (Kangra) 100 62 to 63 Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 103 to 105
r per Cent Rs. 977 to -	Treacher and Co all 1,240 Thacker and Co all 200	Indian Terai 500 460 to -
r-and-a-Half per Cent 103½ to — per Cent, Municipal Loans 101 to —	LAND COMPANIES.	Jelialpore (Cachar)
w French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 1002 to — w French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 — to — ursper Cent. Port Trust Bond 912 to 92	Colaba Co 12} 700	Kangra Valley 100 par
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	Mazaron 700 325	Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 13 to 14
Trust Bond 100 to — Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 103½ to — Coorla Spinning Bonds — to —		1 Do. contributory 200 82 to 83.
BANKS	CALCUTTA.—January 9.	Kuttal (Cachar) 100 198 to -
Paid-up, Last Div'd, Cash Rates.	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. 4 Promissory Notes Rs. 97 15 to 98 0	Longview (Dariling) 100 40 to -
Indian Banes. Rs. Rs. Bink of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 790	44 of 1870 (1885) 100 0 to -	Loobah 100 110 to Lower Assam £71 5 to Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to
Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 890 Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 730	44 of 1878-79 (1895) 103 8 to 104 0 44 of 1879 (1898) (New Loan) 103 8 to 104 0 44 of 1879 (Coupon) to -	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 20- Mim (Darjiling) 100 — to — Monacherra (Cachar) 100 17 to —
EXCHANGE BANES, Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 120	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Do. contributory 90 15 to
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	6 of 1870 (1889) 104 0 to —	Mothola (Assam) 100 100 to —
National Bank of India £121 171 pr.ct 120 PRESS COMPANIES.	16 of 1878 (1908) 105 U to —	Mungledye (Assam) — — to — Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to —
Akbar 1,250 125 1,050	6 of 1884-5 (1905) 103 0 to — 5 of 1885-6 (1915) 103 10 to — 5 of 1886-7 (1916) 103 10 to —	Do. contributory 125
Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100 18 pr. ot — Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100 100 750	5 of 1886-7 (1916) 103 10 to — 4½ of 1882 (1902) 99 8 to —	New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation New Mutual (Cachar) 80 100 to —
Apollo 2,200 nii 240 Bellary 1,100 nii 350	BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Phoenix (Cachar) 85 30 to 32.
Bombay Cotton all 15 135 Breul's Cawnpore Press	Agra 210 Price. Agra Savings 100 125 to —	Puttureah (Sylhet) 100 40 to -
Co., Limited 200 16 100 Colaba 1.880 50 640	Allahabad 100 185 to 186	Sapakati 100 110 to -
Dhollers Ginning all 12 80 East India 1,000 150 1,375	Bank of Bengal 500 8871 to 890	Seemah to -
Fort 8,500 150 1,275 French all 80 550	Do. of Upper India	
Harvey & Sabapathy 500 25 400 Khangaum 450 45 360	Mussoorie 100 108 to 110	Springside (Darjiling) 100 75 to Springside (Darjiling) 100 65 to Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 16 to
Mercantile 125 7½ 95 Mofussil Co 400 55 415	Rohilkund Kumaon 100 105 to — Simla Bank Corporation 500 — to —	Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 80 to —
Mumar M all 40 205 New Berar 500 60 520 New Indian 125 90	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to —	Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 90 to — Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 145 to —
New Indian 125 90 Prince of Wales 400 80 300 Sabapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES. Price.	Upper Assam £10 15 to —
Sassoon 500 25 500 Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,220	Alipore Coal 100 120 to — Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal.	
Sind 750 75 515 Volkart 500 45 560	Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation. Bally Paper Mills 210 158 to —	LONDON.—January 30.
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Barnagore Jute 210 86 to 87 Bengal Coal 1,000 1,600 to — B. Barnagunda Copper (preface	
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250	A. shares) 78. 6d. 132 to 132	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Price.
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 330 Alliance Spinning 500 171 p.ct 580	A shares) 78. 6d 18½ to 18½ £1 7½ to £1 7½ to £1 £1 £1 £1	Price. 8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 941 to 95
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 580 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 500 435 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bollary S. & W. Co.	A. shares)	Price. 8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 94½ to 95 3½ India Stocks, Jun. 5, 1931 104 to 104½ to 104 4 Do. October 10, 1888 102 to 102 4 India Enfaced Paper to -
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 580 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 580 Alliance Spinning 500 90 485 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 80	A. shares)	8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 94½ to 95 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 104 to 104½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 102 to 102 4 India Enfaced Paper to - 4 1 Do. do. 1895 to - 10 4½ Do. do. 1893 to - 10
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 380 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 580 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 485 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 80 — Bombay United 100 20 880 Central India 500 85 1,015	A. shares)	Price S5 S1 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95 53 India Stocks, Jun. 5, 1931 104 to 104½ ½ 104 105 1
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 380 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 580 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 435 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 80 Bombay United 100 20 880 Central India 500 85 1,015 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 630 D. Spinning 110	A. shares)	Price S5 S1 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. 94½ to 95 S2 India Stocks, Jun. 5, 1931 104 to 104½
Alliance Spinning 500	A. shares)	8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 94½ to 95 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 104 to 104½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 102 to 102 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4½ Do. do. 1895 to 4½ Do. do. 1893 105 to 107 4½ Ceylon, 1882 105 to 107 4½ Mauritlus, 1881 105 to 107
Alliance Spinning 500	A. shares)	Price State Price State Stat
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Alliance Spinning 500	A. shares)	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 94½ to 95
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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

Albott, Capt. H. E. S., R. E., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April 8, '87.

Ackland, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 30 mos., Mar. 2, '86.
Adams, M. R. W. P., Tele. Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 13, '87.
Ackland, U. H., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 16, '87.
Ahmadi, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 16, '87.
Aldridge, D., Burma P. W.D., 12 mos., June 11, '87.
Anderson, J.D., Ben. Cov., AssamComn., 24mos., May26, '87.
Anderson, J., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev. & Gen., 114 mos., Sept. 30, '87.
Andrews, H. E., Bo. Forests, 6 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
Arbuthnot, L. G., Mad. Police, 18 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Austin, W. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., May 1, '87.
Avon, E., Bombay Judl.. 12 mos., Aug. 1, '87.
Ayden, J., India, P.W. D., 12 mos., Aug. 1, '87.

Ayden, J., India, P. W. D., 12 mos., Nov. 27, '87.

Baird, Maj. A. W., R.E., Sur. Dept., 1 yr. 265 dys., Nov. 11, '87.

Baker, J. E. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 20, '87.

Baker, Surg. R., Bo. Medl., 9 mos., June 11, '87.

Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on daty.

Barnes, H. C., Ben., P. W. D., 18 mos., Dec. 16, '86.

Barnes, H. S., Ben. Cov., India Pol., 12 mos., Apr. 29, '87.

Barry, W. R., Ben. Cov., N. W.-P. Judl., 24 mos., July 3,'86.

Barwise, J. W., Postal Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '87.

Batten, H. G., Burna Comn., 24 mos., Nov. 11, '87.

Bayley, R. D., Punjab P. W. D., 12 mos., May 20, '87.

Bedford, C. A. S., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 25,'87.

Bogbie, Maj. A. G., R. E., P. W. D., Accounts, 17 mos., Nov. 4, '87.

Bent, H., Bongal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.

Bernard, Sir C. E., K. C. S. I., Ben. Cov., Chief Com., Burma, 12 mos., Mar. 20, '87.

Bewley, A., India D. W. P., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '36.

Bhagat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 24 mos., Sept. 14, '86.

Bilderbeck, J. B., Mad. Educl., 12 mos., Sept. 23, '87.

Birkbeck, M., Burma P. W. D., 12 mos., May 7, '87.

Blanford, H. F., Meteorological Reporter, 10 mos., May 6, '87.

Bits, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., 20 mos.,

Blanford, H. F., Meteorological Reporter, 10 mos., May 6, 87.

Bliss, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Boyce, W. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 25, '87.

Bradbury, J. F. Ben. Cov., Ben.Judl., 13 mos., Mar. 22, '87.

Brereton, C. H., Railway Dept., 33 mos., June 11, '85.

Brereton, W. R. J., N. W. Provs., Forests, 12 mos., Nov. 22, '87.

Brodie, W. P., Punjab P. W.D., 18 mos., 20 April, '87.

Brown, R. C., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Burkitt, W. R., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Judl., 5 ms., Nov. 4, '87 Buyers, W. L., Bo. P. W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 14, '87.

Buyers, W. L., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 14, '87.

Campbell, Maj. D., R.E., Ben.P.W.D., 14\frac{1}{2} mos., '87.

Campbell, F. J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '87.

Campbell, W. B., P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '87.

Casey, A.E. C., Bn. Cov., N.W. P.Rv. & Gen., 27 ms., Ap. 16, '86.

Channer, Surg. O. H., Bo. Med., 15 mos., March 2, '87.

Chanter, F. W., Pun. P. W.D., 16 mos., July 26, '87.

Chanter, F. W., Pun. P. W.D., 16 mos. July 26, '87.

Charles, J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 19 ms., Apr. 15, '87.

Charles, T. G., Ben. Police, 29 mos., 13 April. '87.

Charles, T. G., Ben. Forests, 15 mos. Sept. 23, '87.

Clay, A. O., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 6, '87.

Clay, A. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 6, '87.

Colle, W. S., Sind Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 5, '87.

Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 13 mos., Apr. 10, '87.

Coode, J. M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos.,

Coode, M. P., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '87.

Cooper, C. P., Bombay Judl., 13 mos., May 6, '87.

Conybeare, H. C. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., '12\frac{1}{2} mos., Mar. 25, '87.

Cornwall, W. W. G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 13\frac{1}{2} mos., 1 Feb. 87.

Coxhead, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 16\frac{1}{2} mos., Spt. 30, '87.

Coxhead, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 17 mos., 1 Feb. '87.

Crais, J., Berars P. W.D., 16 mos., Oct. 20, '87.

Cresswell, P. H., Ma. P. W.D., 18 mos. Oct. 4 '88

1 Feb. 87. Craig, J., Berars P.W.D., 16 mos., Oct. 20, '87. Cresswell, P. H., Ma. P.W.D., 18 mos., Oct. 4, '86. Critchley, C. E. B., Asst. Sec., Central Provs., 9 mos., Aug. 3, '87.
Cumming, C. L. B., Mad. Cov., 15 mos., Feb. 10, '87.

Dane, R. M., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comn., 6 mos., Peb. 10, '87.

Daniell, F. T., Petsian Tolegraph, 24 mos., Nov. 29, '87.

D'Arcy, W. E., Punjab Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 31, '86.
Dalyell, Surg. P. W., Burma Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '87.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 15 mos., June 28, '87.
Dashwood, F. A., Bombay, P. W.D., 18 mos., Jan. 21, '87.
Daswe, M. E., N. W.P. Board of Rev., 24 mos., Oct. 29, '86.
De Mello, C. H., Ben. P. W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Desai, Framji, Sind Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 7, '87.
Dewinton, T. W., Bo. P. W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.
Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., July 27, '86.
D'Silva, J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., June 1, '87.
Duff-Busce, W. &on.P. W.D. 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Duke, C. J. A., Burma Comn., 12 mos., Jan. 6, '88.
Duncan, D., Madras Educational, 12 mos., May 7, '27.
Dunlop, J. B., Burma Comn., 6 mos., May 1, '87.
Durand, H. M., C.S.I., Ben.Cov., For.Sec., Govt. of India, 3 mos., Dec. 2, '87.

e, A., Ben. Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen. 20 mos., Sept.29,'86. t, W. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., June 7, 87

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Fagan, Capt. C. G. F., Punj. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 5, '87. Fawcett, G. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Feb. 25, '87. Ferrar, M. L., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev. & Gen., 24ms., Myl. '86. Fiddian, W., Bon. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20mos., Mar. 22, '87. Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo., 18 mos., Oct. 15, '86. Fitzgerald, P. S. V., Bombay Political, 12 ms., Aug. 2, '87. Fleet, J. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 20, '87. Floet, J. F., W., Ma. Co., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 16ms., May 6, 87. Fowler, F. D., India P. W. D., 12 mos., 15 April, '87. Francis, F. W., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 7, '87.

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Gibbs, H. M., Sind Police, 12 mos., March 26, '87.

Gibbs, R. T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87.

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Lord, W. F., Bo.Cov., Bo.Rev. & Gen., 34 mos., July 26, '85.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 20th January; from Allahabad and Madras to the 18th January; and from Calcutta to the 17th January.

January.

THE only business before the Legislative Council at Calcutta on the 19th January—the Weekly Council-day was the presentation of the Select Committee's Report on the Bill amending the Indian Stamp Act. Details will be found in another column.

It is reported that the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin will visit Cashmere during the spring, but the arrangements are not yet definitely settled.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS will, after all, be present at the Mozufferpore gathering. The Pioneer says that the disappointment among the Behar Light Horse and their friends at his Excellency's change of plan was so great that he could not but be sensible of the implied compliment, and has recast his tour accordingly, so as to allow of a few days in Behar.

LORD AND LIADY REAY after visiting Benares, Lucknow, and Allahabad from Calcutta have returned to Bombay.

THE Duke of Sutherland has arrived at Goa in his yacht Sans Peur.

THE Bishop of Bombay has arrived in Calcutta to attend the Episcopal Conference. The Bishops of Madras and Colombo are also there.

THERE will be some changes in the Calcutta Court during the year, as Mr. Justice Prinsep takes furlough at the end of March, while another civilian judge contemplates retiring altogether.

GENERAL LOWIS, R.A., the Director-General of Ordnance, has inspected the Government Harness and Boot Factories and the woollen mills at Cawnpore.

COLONEL WALKER, R.A., first class ordnance officer in charge of the Harness Factory at Bombay, has also visited some of the factories at Cawapore.

Brigade-Surgeon Chesnate is confirmed as Examiner of Medical Accounts in Bengal.

COLONEL H. P. PEACOCK, Political Agent at Ulwar, will succeed to the appointment of Resident in Nepal when Mr. Girdlestone goes on leave, as he does shortly.

Mr. FITZGERALD having taken an extension of leave, Mr. L. W. King, now Political Officer with the Maharaja of Mysore on tour, will succeed Mr. F. L. Petre as First Assistant in the Central India Agency.

Mr. H. E. M. James, CS, will rejoin his permanent appointment of Deputy Director-General of the Post Office on Jan. 31, Mr. P. Sheridan, who has officiated for the past four years, reverting to his substantive post as Inspector-General of the Railway Mail Service.

Mr. R. G. Thompson, Secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, is to be the next Postmaster-General of that province.

MR. W. R. LAWRENCE, of the Revenue Department, goes home shortly on three months' leave, and Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Under-Secretary in the General and Revenue Departments, Bengal, will officiate for him.

Mr. F. W. Rees, District and Sessions Judge at Tipperah, resigns the Civil Service from Decomber 31st.

THE REV. A. H. ETTY has been appointed chaplain at

MAJOR COOPER, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, is likely to be compelled by ill-health to resign his appointment. No one, it is said, could discharge the duties of the post with more tact and energy than he has done; nor will it be forgotten that the success of the Countess of Dufferin's movement for medical aid to women in India owes a great deal to the hard work Major Cooper put in as Secretary to the Central Fund Committee.

THE Amir left Kabul a fortnight ago for Jellalabad, where he has probably arrived by this time. It is now definitely settled that Captain Griesbach goes to Kabul to institute geological explorations for the Amir. He will start very shortly.

THE Nizam has been suffering from fever for several days past, but is now convalescent.

A TELEGRAM has been received in India from the Gaekwar of Baroda, intimating that his Highness returns to this country immediately.

THE Maharaja of Jhind was to be installed on the 2nd of February. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was represented on the occasion by Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., Commissioner and Superintendent of the Delhi Division.

THE latest addition to the G.C.S.I. is the Zil-es-Sultan, Governor of the Persian province of Fars.

THE Khan of Khelat has left Dadur, and moved on to Mittri.

THE Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees was held on January 17th; that of the Calcutta University on January 14th.

At the Convocation of the Calcutta University on January 14th two young ladies received the degree of B.A., and the warm congratulations of his Excellency the Viceroy. They were both trained at the Bethune Female School, Calcutta.

The Special Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill, on reconsidering the matter, have inserted in the Bill the clause in the old Act exempting machinery from municipal taxation.

Mr. F. C. DAUKES, after the report of the Public Service Commission has been got out, will probably take a short leave in India.

THE Championship, with gold medal, of the Western India Rifle Association has been won by Captain Lamb, of the 2nd Cheshire, with a score of 548; the silver medal by Lieut. Strachan, 2nd Wiltshire; and the bronze by Mr. Dorabjee Padamjee, the excellent secretary of the Association.

THE Sumbhu railway-station, on the N.W. Railway, has been burnt down. All the stationary and stores were completely destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown.

It is understood that a trial is to be made of a system whereby convict labour may be utilised in the making up of military clothing.

THE Bengal Irrigation Commission have resumed work, and have visited Dehri, Rhotas, and Daodnagar, collecting information and taking evidence.

PRINCE SUBAYE JAH, a scion of the Delhi Royal family, who has been sojourning in Hyderabad for the past two years, has at last succeeded in obtaining from that Government a mansab of Rs. 400 a month.

Affairs in Nepaul are now fairly quiet. It is said that Runbir Jung has returned to India, and is living quietly with his friends. THE Weekly Burma Summary reports a raid by Kachins in the Myadaung district.

MANDALAY town and and district is quiet, but dacoity is qurevalent is in Kyouksay and Sagaing.

AT Myinmana an important capture of two leaders and thirty dacoits was made.

THE Shan and Yaw Columns are making satisfactory progress.

THE suit against Mr. T. H. Larpent, late Registrar of the Punjab University, has been dismissed.

PRINCE HENRY of Orleans is now at Lahore.

THREE is no further news of importance from Sikkim. A report that the Raja has returned from Thibetan territory is not yet confirmed. It is certain, however, that Tumlung is crowded with roughs from the frontier, and that the people are in a state of alarm.

BANGALORE Fort will probably be given over to the Maharaja of Mysore in exchange for the British Residency, which is the property of his Highness.

DACOITS from Gwalior have again raided into British territory near Jhansi. Some ten persons, including six women and a child, were maltreated, some of them having been murdered. The Central India Agency will organise another campaign against these ruffians, who are evidently forgetting the lesson taught them two years age.

A FATAL accident has happened at the Ballygunge Steeplechases. In the Suburban Cup the jockey Ryan, who was riding a horse called Black Angel, was thrown and killed, the animal coming down with him.

OBITUARY. - Major Trafford, Northumberland Fusiliers.

NOTES.

THE chief news from India by telegram to-day refers to the discussion in the Council Chamber, Calcutta, on the Indian Budget. There has been a general feeling of relief that there has been no augmentation of the Income-tax, and so the means of meeting the deficit by augmentation of the Salt-tax and the imposition of a duty on petroleum have met with universal approval.

We have in our leader to-day touched upon this matter, and shall return to it again, especially with reference to the reductions which Mr. Evans, as will be seen from the *Times* telegram which we reprint, proposes. Mr. Evans modestly declares that he is not skilled in financial questions, but he nevertheless has offered some very startling suggestions in the way of immediate retrenchment and future economy.

HE would abolish the separate Presidency Governorships and chief commands—a recommendation which has been made frequently before, and which has occasioned considerable discussion in the past, and will no doubt do so again. But, according to the telegram quoted, he objects to the separate armies of the Presidencies, which is not quite easy to understand. He possibly would have the Bombay and Madras Armies, especially the latter, placed on a more economical and efficient footing, but this is what military men who have experience of the Native troops have been recommending for a long time.

THE news by Overland Mail is of a quiet and unevent-ful nature, and matters in India must (except financially) be highly satisfactory to allow the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin to take trip to Cashmere in the spring, as it is reported they intend to do,

It is melancholy to think that sanitary science has not yet succeeded in stamping out cholera from the supposed

healthy military stations of India. It possibly will always be endemic in large cities like Calcutta in spite of improved drainage and waterworks, but it ought not to be allowed to get a hold on such a station, for instance, as Poona. Yet the cantonments there have been visited by a peculiarly virulent type of this dreaded disease—amongst the Natives seventy per cent. of those attacked have succumbed—and the situation has been considered so serious that the military authorities have abandoned the idea of holding a Camp of Exercise, as at one time intended.

The telegram from Calcutta says that a British infantry regiment is held in readiness to move to the front at a few hours' notice in case the progress of the Pioneer regiment into Sikkim is obstructed, or affairs among the Tibetans become graver. The Pioneers, who have arrived at Siliguri, will advance through the Teesta Valley. The attitude of the Tibetans in connection with the Sikkim difficulty is of a kind to precipitate a sharp solution of the question involved. A Darjeeling correspondent informs the *Pioneer* that the Tibetans who have accompanied the Rajah of Sikkim back to his territory are conducting themselves as if Sikkim were already part and parcel of Tibet, and talking loudly of invading India itself if the British Government dares interfere with them. Foolish talk and ridiculous threat, no doubt, but the patriotic party in Sikkim are cowed by such bluster.

THE issue of a special ribbon for the Burman campaign will, of course, make a difference to a large number of officers who were engaged in the late operations, and who are already in receipt of the frontier war medal, which will under the altered conditions be awarded to them again. Among the officers thus affected are Sir Frederick Roberts, Sir George White, Sir R. C. Low, Sir William Lockhart, and Sir Francis Norman, who would in the ordinary course have merely received the clasp as an addition to the medal they already wore. The decision, says a contemporary, is a very just one, and will remove a deep-spread feeling of discontent among the officers and men of the Indian army. One Queen's regiment is notably affected by the decision, as many officers and men of the 51st King's Own Light Infantry already wear the frontier war medal for services in the Jowaki campaign of ten years ago.

The Government of India has placed the Star Navigation Company, Limited, on the same footing as the Peninsular and Oriental and British India Steam Navigation Companies in respect to officers' passages. In accordance with this decision officers in future travelling by the Star Line steamers will be exempted from the penalty attached to their exceeding their furlough on leave out of India by reason of delay in the arrival of the vessel in which they return, provided it was timed to arrive in India before its expiration.

The Pioneer says:—"Mr. Charles Marvin dies hard. In the controversy he has had with Sir West Ridgeway as to the nature of the country between the Kushk and Murghab rivers, awarded to Russia under the final Afghan frontier arrangements, he has shifted his ground from time to time with great cleverness, regardless of the constant contradictions which have been given to every statement he has advanced. We know, at last, what he holds Russia has gained: it is a "second place-of-arms in immediate proximity of Herat in advance of the larger place-of-arms of Merv." Russia, by boring for and storage of water, is to make the country, which now yields only scanty pasturage, equal to supporting a "sufficient force to carry the Herat district by a single rush." And all this is the outcome of having let Russia advance her frontier posts ten or eleven miles nearer Herat! Mr. Marvin refuses to believe in the measurements, reports, or facts generally of the English officers who saw and examined the country; he will wait until the Russians put forth their maps and reports, and then—he will triumph. We are inclined to think that on some occasions he has a bee in his bonnet, and that the present is one of them. Mr. Marvin is an excellent translator, and has done good work in keeping the Central

Asian question before the English public; but his opinion regarding Herat and its approaches cannot in any way be accepted as that of an expert. Let him stick to his translations, and he will do well."

SEVERAL Indian as well as English papers have announced that the Duc d'Orleans (who, should the Legitimists regain power in France, would be presumptive heir to the throne) has been given a commission in the 60th Royal Rifle Regiment. This is not the case, as being a foreigner he is ineligible to hold a commission in the British army. But, having passed through the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, he has been permitted to attach himself to the Rifles, but without holding any definite position in the regiment or the army.

A MILITARY contemporary points out that although the Indian Army Reserve will prove a great boon to the Sowars and Sepoys it will suffice only to fill up the present regiments in time of war not to raise others. There are hundreds of Sepoys who leave the army every year from no dislike of the service, but simply because they are urgently required at their homes. Such men would be glad to receive a small monthly allowance as a retainingtee in the event of their being required for service. The two classes of the Reserve, active and Garrison, comprise all men who leave the service otherwise than on pension. Those who go with less than twelve years' service are liable to be called out for active service anywhere, in case of necessity, joining either their old regiment or one of its linked battalions. The Garrison Reserve, on the other hand, consists of men of over twelve years' service, and they can be called out only for service in India.

Even if the Garrison Reserve were sufficiently large of itself to do the whole of the garrison work, it could not be formed into independent battalions. The officers and men would not know each other as well as is the case in a regular regiment, and having no British officers, they could only be massed under present rules by joining them to existing battalions.

PONY BACING in India has in certain quarters not been over conducive to the morality of owners who have loose notions about measurement rules. It would appear, however, from the following that the ponies themselves are in a fair way of being demoralised from hydrate of chloral. "A Steward" writes to an Indian paper:—"I see letters in your paper about the necessity and the advantage of measuring ponies a few days before each race meeting. I myself was once of the same opinion, but now that many owners have found out that a good strong gallop, pro-longed a little beyond the ordinary daily gallop, followed by 11 drachms of hydrate of chloral, acts as effectually in reducing a pony's height as any former cruel treatment, the advantage of the constant measuring is done away. The chloral soothes the horse, sends him into a quiet sleep after his return from measurement, and the pony is as fit to gallop the same evening or next morning as ever The solution of the difficulty is still to be found out, and is a difficult one—viz., how to prevent clever unscrupulous men obtaining an advantage. This a truly unscrupulous men obtaining an advantage. a difficult problem."

THE sudden death of Sir Henry Maine will cast a gloom not only amongst his official colleagues, but amongst Anglo-Indians generally, besides being, as the Times says, a loss to English letters and to English public life. No one will question the truth of what that journal in its obituary notice this morning, that, "Take him for all in all, he had few equals among those who have formed the Council of the Secretary of State for India. In Sir Henry Moine the State beautiful of the Secretary of State for India. Maine the State has lost one of its most valuable servants, and the world of letters one of its most brilliant luminaries."

WE are obliged, from want of space to-day, to hold over several communications, correspondence, and reviews.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

The financial debate commenced in the week before last was continued in the Legislative Council on Friday, when Mr. Westland proposed that the Bill for levying a customs duty on petroleum should be referred to a select committee. It was, he said, desirable to consider some questions of detail, such as the definition of petroleum, and whether the duty should be an ad valorem one, or one of so much per gallon.

An interesting discussion followed, and the members showed remarkable unanimity in supporting the Government's proposals. Sir Manekjee Petit, the Bombay native member, said that he calculated the duty would increase the price of kerosine by only 1 pie per quart, and, therefore, would not be felt even by the poorest. CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

sine by only 1 pie per quart, and, therefore, would not be lest even by the poorest.

The Hon. Mr. Steel, the mercantile member, had no objection to the principle of taxing petroleum, but would have preferred to fix the duty at 1 anna per gallon, which would produce a revenue of 20 lakhs, without materially affecting the consumer or impeding trade. He went on to say, with reference to the recent increase in the salt duty, that the reservations in the sea customs list which exempted shipments already cleared for India from the enhanced duty had certainly benefited individuals at the cost of the public revenue, and he would gladly support any measure repealing those reservations.

He expressed surprise and regret at seeing the Government blamed for enhancing the salt duty by Executive order; and, speaking on behalf of the mercantile community, he did not hesitate to say that any other course would have caused great loss to the country. Complaints had been made that the owners of bonded salt would lose heavily, but his inquiries satisfied him that they would really be large gainers, as they owned much larger quantities of salt in transit from England, which would profit by the increased prices without paying the increased duty.

increased duty.

which would pront by the increased prices without paying the increased duty.

Mr. Steel next proceeded to offer some general remarks on the financial situation. He considered that the Finance Minister's defence against the charge of extravagant administration was complete, and that the Government was far more open to the charge of penurious reluctance to increase the expenditure. He approved the methods taken to restore the financial equilibrium. An income-tax was correct in theory, but the experience of the last two years had greatly increased his objections to it on practical grounds. But he felt every confidence that the increase of the salt and petroleum duties would cause no hardship. He thought that the cotton duties had been rashly remitted, but saw no use in discussing the question of their reimposition, as it was outside the range of practical politics. In conclusion, he held that there was every reason for looking forward to the future with hope. Agriculture was flourishing, manufactures were prosperous, trade was growing, and the day might not be far distant when the Viceroy would have the pleasant task of remitting taxation. He trusted that when that day came the court fees would be reduced and the rice duty remitted. The income-tax should be the next to go, and then the people would not complain if be the next to go, and then the people would not complain if

the salt duty were again lowered.

The Hon. Mr. Evans, who followed, said that he was not an expert in financial matters, but he was strongly impressed with the conviction that indirect taxation must be the mainstay of India, and that further attempts at direct taxation would cause waste and friction disproportionate to the monetary result. Considering that a reimposition of the cotton duties had become impossible, he saw no better means of raising money to meet present exigencies than those proposed by the Government. The outlook, however, was not cheerful, and he thought the time had come when the home authorities should seriously the time had come when the nome authorities should seriously take in hand the reforms which the Indian Government was powerless to effect, such as the revision of the home charges and of the expenditure thrown on India by the short-service system, by the cost of transport, and so on, as well as the question of abolishing the costly plan of separate presidencies, with separate governors, commanders-in-chief, and armies.

Two Native members, Syed Ameer Hossein and Sir Shankar Sing groke next. Both supported the petroleum duty. Raigh

Sing, spoke next. Both supported the petroleum duty. Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee, representing the Bengal zemindars, said that all objection to the tax vanished when they considered its average incidence on every family—less than one half anna yearly.

Congress Chesney wished to decrea to the charge of real-less.

General Chesney wished to demur to the charge of recklessness in reducing the salt duties brought against the Government of 1882. He thought the step a proper one in the then existing circumstances. Nor did he share the gloomy apprehensions with which some people regarded the present

prospects. He remembered several financial crises, through all of which the country had passed safely, and he had little doubt that it would pass through this one with equal safety. Mr. Westland, in replying, dwelt at some length on the suggestions which had been thrown out as to meeting the Burma charges by a special loan. He thought such a course would involve a financial separation between the various provinces, which would be a practical impossibility, and that any such plan was impracticable.

The Viceroy, in closing the debate, expressed his gratification at finding that the Government's measures possessed the unanimous approval of the Council. The real difficulty was, he, said, the instability of silver, and although that must continue to be a source of anxiety, he was glad to say that the news from be a source of anxiety, he was glad to say that the news from Burma and the Shan States was very good, that the country was being rapidly pacified, and that China was doing every-thing to cultivate friendly relations along the Burmese frontier, as well as to bring about a settlement of the Sikkim

difficulty.

The Petroleum Bill was then referred to a select committee

for further consideration.

The public and the Press are not showing quite so much unanimity on the financial proposals. The petroleum duty meets with general approval, but there is considerable difference of opinion regarding the salt duty; and, having regard to the weight of authority on each side, it is difficult to arrive at a conclusion as to how far, if at all, the enhanced duty will be felt by the poorer classes.

felt by the poorer classes.

A Chapter of the Order of the Indian Empire was held at Government House yesterday. Lord Connemara, who is now visiting the Viceroy, was invested with the riband and star of a Knight Grand Commander, and several others with the insignia of inferior degrees of the Order. A large number of people attended, and the ceremony was very picturesque.

The winter rains, which are this year nearly a month late, have at last fallen copiously over the whole of northern India, and have done much good. Prices, which were rapidly rising towards the scarcity level, have already fallen, and crop prospects are now promising.

NEPAUL.

Bere Shumshire, Prime Minister of Nepaul, arrived in Calcutta last week on a visit to the Viceroy. Nepaulese affairs appear to be attracting considerable attention from the Indian Press, although it is difficult to say why this should be, as the recent revolution was after all only an ordinary incident in Nepaul politics. Several sensational stories are going the round of the newspapers, nearly all being unfounded. Among others is one that an attempt was made to murder the British others is one that an attempt was made to murder the British Resident. This takes its rise from the fact that some two years ago, while the Resident was travelling in an out-of-the-way district, a shot was fired near him, though it was doubtful whether it was aimed at him. At any rate, he thought the matter one of so little importance as not to be worth a report to the Indian Government.

SIKKIM.

The Tibetan garrison which occupied Lingtu, in Sikkim, has not yet been withdrawn, although China, acting on the representations of the Indian Government, has sent orders on the

subject to Lhassa.

The Rajah of Sikkim has applied for the restoration of the stipend formerly paid to him by the Indian Government, and which was stopped when, in defiance of treaty obligations, he which was stopped when, in defiance of treaty obligations, he absented himself from his dominions for nearly two years. The position now is that a foreign Power has entered a British feudatory State and placed a garrison on a road constructed and kept in order by the British Government. A regiment of pioneers has been ordered up to repair the road, and if the Tibetan force be not withdrawn by the middle of March probably that regiment will be supported by a European detachment with two or three guns. The British force will then be ordered to expel the intruders. This will be an easy operation and whatever he thought as to our recent policy regarding be ordered to expel the intruders. This will be an easy operation, and whatever be thought as to our recent policy regarding Tibet, it can hardly be denied that the Indian Government is strictly within its rights in refusing to allow any interference with Sikkim.

BURMA.

RANGOON, FEB. 4.

The news from Upper Burma published in the last official bulletin is unimportant. Mandalay town and district are reported to be quiet. Dacoity is prevalent in the Shwebo, Yemethen, and Kyoukse districts. One of the dacoits who took part in the murder of Mr. Gleeson in October, 1886, has been captured in Pagan. Yakut, a well-known dacoit Boh, has also been captured. A large gathering of dacoits at Salkyadoung, in the Myingyan district, was attacked and routed

by troops sent from Myingyan and Mahline, ten dacoits being killed and many wounded.

It has been announced from General Low's brigade that the Pouk column, under Colonel Gatacre, marching from Gungow, and accompanied by the general, had established communication with the Kalewn and Myafg columns. The troops under tion with the Kalewn and Myafg columns. The troops under General Low's command have opened up a number of new roads in the district which they occupy, and the country has been carefully surveyed. Few dacoit leaders of any note now remain at large in this district. The dacoit leaders are now hiding in Pagyi hills, where the dense jungle baffiles all pursuits. A dacoit chief named Ngagee is still troublesome in Pakoka. General Low's force will shortly be brken up. The troops c ontinue in excelent health.

Ottama, formerly chief lieutenant of Bohsway, and the most dangerous of the dacoit leaders, is still at large. He has been unceasingly pursued by cavalry, and on several occasions has narrowly escaped capture. If this formidable chief succeed in escaping, fresh disturbances may be looked for during the next

rainy season in the Minbu district, which was so long ravaged by Bohsway. However, the roads which have been constructed and the numerous military posts which have been established in the Minbu district will probably enable the military and civil authorities to materially curb Ottama's depredations.

Satisfactory intelligence has arrived from the northern Shan column, which reached Zosher unopposed on January 22nd. The Tsawbwa of Thinnimyo sent his principal officials with friendly letters. The Tsawbwa offers to meet the column at Thinnimyo. Sharp opposition had been anticipated in that quarter. The northern column will eventually march to Conlon

erry, on the Salwen river.

Work on the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway is progressing satisfactorily, under the direction of Mr. Buyers, engineer-inchief of the Burma State Railway. Although no serious physical obstacles had to be overcome, the railway staff had physical obstacles had to be overcome, the railway staff had to encounter considerable difficulties, owing to the disturbed state of the country, in procuring labour. The length of the line is 220 miles. The southern half runs through dense forests, while the northern half traverses a generally well-populated country. Throughout its whole course the line runs parallel to and within a few miles of the Shan hills, and passes several streams from 300ft. to 500ft. broad. In the rainy season the only important river is the Mythrei ten miles. rainy season the only important river is the Myitngi, ten miles to the south of Mandalay, which is crossed by a bridge with four spans of 150ft. each, and two of 40ft. On the southern end the rails are laid for 70 miles to the north of Tounghoo, and on the northern end to a point about 40 miles south of Mandalay. Plate-laying is progressing at the rate of a mile and a half per day, and if no hitch occurs it will be possible by the end of April to run trains from Tounghoo to Mandalay. As much of the track, especially in the central portion of the line, has not been consolidated by rain, it would be difficult to keep it at present in safe order for regular traffic. The whole line will not, therefore, be opened for traffic until Jan. 1, 1889; but a section of 59 miles, from Tounghoo to Pyinmana, will be open for regular traffic on April 1 next.

Colonel Strover, who was announced as Commissioner of Mandalay, will probably act in another district.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

MILITARY LONG SERVICE IN INDIA. (Times of India.)

The two articles of the series that have been published deal with the weak points in our military system, the proposed remedies being reserved for future discussion. Sir Charles Dilke, in the December number of the Fortnightly Review, drops the hint the basis of his charmed a long sorriging. will be to have a short service army for home and a long service army for India, the two military systems to be kept entirely distinct. This plan is supported by Sir Frederick Roberts, who advocates three years' service for the home and twelve years' service for the Indian army. India would thus have its local long service army, and England its short service system acting as a reserve-manufacturing machine. Sir Charles Dilke is convinced that there would be no lack of recruits for a well paid long service Indian or Colonial army, while, with the existing system of reliefs, it would be a financial gain to India even if the rates of pay were largely increased. He further points out that, as proved by the long-service corps of the Royal Marines, there is an abundance of men who like a life adventure, and who for one reason or another wish to leave their country and to start a new career abroad. Long service will be to have a short service army for home and a long service their country and to start a new career abroad. Long service recruitings and short service recruiting need thus have no conflicting interests; two distinct classes of men would volunteer for the two services. Sir Charles Dilke would make Gibraltar, Malta, Halifax, and other places easy of access from England home stations, while he would hand over to the Indian army Singapore, Hong Kong, and other distant garrisons. There is

little doubt that whenever our military system comes to be seriously taken in hand for purposes of reorganisation some scheme on the lines thus laid down by Sir Charles Dilke will be adopted. Army service in India and army service in England are so completely different that to recruit them by identically the same means is palpably absurd.

NATIVE OFFICERS. (Bombay Gazette.)

We recently touched on the question of how to raise the standard of Native officers throughout the Indian Army, and gave a brief sketch of the rise and progress of the Subedar, from the time when Clive first took him in hand to the present day. The Duke of Connaught has interested himself warmly in the matter in this Presidency, and has already done a good deal to secure the best men for Native officers. In addition to insisting on younger men being promoted to Jemedar, and making a musketry qualification a sine qua non, the Commander-in-Chief has completely altered the dress of the Native officers, that is to say, instead of being dressed in kharkee uniform exactly like the men as heretofore, they are to be dressed like the British officers, with the exception, of course, that they will not wear the helmet or glengarry. But while this alteration in the clothing of Native officers is a step in the right direction there are many other ways in which his position might be improved, and that without making any great change in things as they are. For instance, at present he is a mere cipher in nearly every regiment in the service. When a man in his company is to be promoted, nobody ever thinks of consulting him. If one asks why, the answer most likely is that if he were asked to recommend anyone for promotion, he would be sure to recommend, if not a relation, at any rate a man of his own caste. In other words, he cannot be trusted. Then, again, at this time of the year, when unfortunate Wing Commanders spend the greater part of the day on the rifle range at musketry, their Native officers are not allowed to help them by putting a company through themselves. And why? Because the musketry regulations lay down that each company must be put through its annual course by a British officer. It is the same story. The Native officer is not to be trusted. So in paying the men. The Wing Commander must pay his men himself, and sign that he has done so. The Subedar of the company has nothing to do with it. From these little thin

MAHOMEDANS AND THE CONGRESS. (Muslim Herald.)

No one would venture to deny that the interest of the Indian Muslims and Hindus are more hopelessly divergent than those of the Orangemen and the Ribbonmen of Ireland. From a religious or social point of view the Musalman differs much more from the Hindu than the Irish [Catholic from the Irish Protestant; and if the Ulsterman oppose Home Rule for Ireland because they, being comparatively a hand's-grasp, entertain grave doubts as to their interests being safeguarded, the Mahomedans, whose position is not dissimilar, should be even more cautious than the Irish minority in lending their countenance to a Congress whose ultimate aim is representative government for India. Composed as the body of agitators is mostly of members of classes who, whatever their intellectual capacity may be, scarcely possess warlike qualities, and who never at any time contributed to that element of "force" which for several centuries shaped the destinies of this country, confining themselves to the peaceful avocations of letters and commerce, it nowseeks to supply that material deficiency by canvassing for the support of the Sons of Islam who chiefly represent the striking power of the country, and thus strengthened hector the Government into complying with demands, however extreme. Such a conception may not be now very distinctly defined in the minds of the present generation, but their successors, flushed with success and surcharged with even more advanced "aspirations," would be more or less than human did they not seek, from their Muslim allies, all the strength they require for inserting the keys into the locks of "the magazines of physical force." Notwithstanding the profuse asseverations of loyalty that fall from the lips of the agitators, we feel bound to warn our co-religionists against the present movement, which, on the showing of its originator contains latent germs of sedition, which require only time and opportunity to come to the surface and bear evil fruit.

THE BENGAL U. C. S. (Englishman).

Whatever the Unconvenanted Civil Service in the Panjab may think or fear, that of Bengal is evidently convinced that it has a perfect right to ventilate its grievances and

to do all in its power to bring public opinion to bear upon the authorities both in India and England. A meeting was held lately at Kattak, at which the Service in Orissa was fairly represented, and the resolutions passed on the occasion were frank and outspoken. The men of Orissa determined to act in concert with Mr. H. S. King's Committee, and to raise funds to aid that body. They would impress on the representative Committee as strongly as possible that they were not complaining of their salaries while in India, but about the leave and pension allowances while out of India. Mr. S. C. Roberts, of Kattack, is appointed locally to receive subscriptions. The plan of campaign is simple, and it may be commended to the attention of the Service in other parts of the province.

THE FUTURE OF BOMBAY. (Civil and Military Gazette.)

If the thousand and one recommendations made by the Bombay Extension Committee were to be carried out, we should soon have in India a city which, from an architectural as well as a commercial point of view, would equal, if not surpass, some of the central cities of Europe. It is impossible to contemplate the grandeur of the proposals without a certain feeling of pride that such things should already be possible in a land still subject to all the cramping influences of Oriental civilisation. A century or two ago an Indian city of straight streets and arcaded footpaths would have astonished visitors beyond measure; now the Natives of Bombay are not only able to regard it as a natural ideal, but even to advise in its construction. Everywhere the inconvenient arrangements of former generations are being forsaken or relegated to the destroying hands of time, but it was left for the people of Western India to propose their wholesale abolition and the subsequent erection in their place of the more comfortable residences of an English town. To the few enthusiastic admirers of Indian art these attempts to substitute the brick and mortar of the West for the ideal marble and gold of the East will appear the grossest iniquity imaginable; but as gold and marble are not likely to be much in demand in the rearing of cities, they may be summarily dismissed for the present. What the Extension Committee practically hope to do is to make a handsome and solid city of the Western capital. With this object they propose to make many improvements in its construction, with the sanction of Government and the local authorities. One of these is that lands should be reserved in different situations for different classes of buildings, so that no small or mean houses are to be permitted in the fashionable quarters, one of the chief objects of the Committee being to remove unsightly things; otherwise Bombay would be no better than Calcutta or, for that matter, any of our larger Indian towns. It is also suggested that the old streets should be

CLASSES OF EDUCATION. (Times of India.)

It is the duty of Government to foster every class of educal tion, superior, secondary, and primary, because each is the necessary complement of the other. Primary education supplies material for secondary education, which leads to higher education, which develops the minds of the nation. In return higher education supplies the instruments for conducting primary education. The Bombay Government inform the Director of Public Instruction that in the future he must see that "the increased demands of aided institutions are counterbalanced by a reduction of expenditure elsewhere, and he must watch the tendency of certain classes of education to expand more rapidly than others. It is quite natural that secondary education which can command high fees should be the branch of educational activity more eagerly sought after by private enterprise, and the Governor in Council is glad to observe the liberal response made by the department to applications for aid; but this result enhances the responsibility of Government towards primary education." In plain language, this means that as aided institutions increase, Government are anxious to retire from the management of secondary education. But in taking this step Government must be prepared to encounter the hostility of the educated Natives, who consider that secondary and higher education conducted by the State is necessary to the material and political advancement of the land. A great deal is to be said for the argument that it is the duty of Government to bestow its educational grants upon the humbler and more helpless classes, leaving the

middle classes to defray their own charges for instruction. But it must always be been in mind that this is not the view held by the Natives themselves, who consider that the grants for high education should not be diminished. It is a wise Government which does not unduly espouse the cause either disputants. The resolution of Government is a little too partisan in its tone. The Bombay Government seems not ouly to hold strong views on the subject, but evidently wishes to impose them on Native States. The Government have made the discovery that in Native States a considerable part of the expenditure is devoted to secondary education and that the fees were only nine per cent. of the cost of education. On this they remarked, "Such liberality may be necessary at the outset, but it will be for the rulers of Native States to consider whether it serves to promote education in the end; and they will perhaps not lose sight of the fact that private enterprise is very backward in assisting them to supply the wants of the people in education." The advice seems somewhat uncalled for, and may do mischief in checking a Native ruler's ardour for the promotion of education. A Native prince may spend his money in worse ways than the advancement of any branch of education.

THE POSITION IN NEPAL. (Pioneer.)

It is a curious circumstance that though the Maharajah of Nepal is generally regarded as a mere figure-head of the Government, which is usually conducted by the Prime Minister for the time being, any order issued under his seal is loyally obeyed by subordinate officers. It was to this circumstance that Ranbir Jung owed his first success after recently crossing the Nepal frontier. He had only some 80 or 100 unarmed men with him, but the purwana which he showed at the first post secured him from molestation, and being joined by some armed adherents he managed to seize the guard-house and secure rifles and ammunition. It is not at present easy to follow the intrigue which has undoubtedly been set on foot to dispossess the sons of Dershamshere of the power which they have held since the last revolution; but the absence of Dershamshere himself now in Calcutta on a visit would seem to have been the signal for the expedition. It is undoubtedly a dangerous one in many ways, for Nepalese Ministers have a short way of dealing with any enemy who falls into their hands; but Ranbir knows the temper of his countrymen, and has gone into the adventure open-eyed. His chances of success are, we are inclined to think, almost entirely dependent upon the attitude of the army. He has always been a great favourite with the soldiers, who remember the past glories of his father, Jung Bahadur, and if he gains Khatmandu with one or two revolted regiments at his back his prestige should alone suffice to win for him the bulk of the troops in garrison to his side. These crevolutions fortunately do not immediately concern the Indian Government, which in principle never interferes in Nepal affairs, but recognises the de facto Minister whoever he may be. In the meantime the fact of the Resident being on the march makes intelligence more difficult for the Government to obtain. Mr. Girdlestone cannot yet be far across the frontier.

THE INDIAN FLEET. (Pioneer.)

Now that the defences of the Indian Empire are coming seriously and systematically under consideration, it seems time to say a word for the urgently required reconstitution of the fleet intended to defend our waters. The present East Indian Squadron can only rank nominally among these defences, and it is perhaps unfortunate that it should do so at all; for one of the excuses given for the indifferent defence of our ports is the fact that the fleet would be ready to help. There are many combinations possible on the political chessboard by which India would come in danger of being attacked by sea, and attacked in force, too; and it is unstatesmanlike to ignore the possibilities because they happen to be improbable at the present moment. We are too apt to forget that India has come to the front of recent years in more ways than one, and is, to a certain extent, a Power recognised by Europe, and it would be extremely likely that an enemy, guessing rightly how a successful siege would damage our reputation, even if the city were retaken in a week, might make a dash at one of our big exposed ports, like Bombay or Karachi, and risk a great deal on the chance of a surprise. Without a fleet, or a system of coast defence vessels and floating batteries that would be costlier than a fleet, it would be hopeless to look for safety, and we should learn too late the meaning of false economy. And even if no line of battle-ships were sent, could we hope to escape as we now are? Supposing a squadron of armoured cruisers of the modern type suddenly appeared off one of our ports such as, for instance, Bombay. The Reina Regents, the inew Spanish cruiser, is armed with four 9 6-inch breech-loading guns, and six 5-inch guns; supposing half-a-dozen vessels

of that strength (no wonderful feat) attacked Bombay, how could they be beaten off? The turret-ships are not yet armed with their new guns, and if they were, a couple of these armed cruisers would very soon polish them off, for their armour is better than that of the turret ships. As for the shore defences where would the old 35-ton muzzle-loaders be? And the Bacchante, alas for the 7-inch muzzle-loaders, they would pop no more, and the first attempt of the squadron to beat off the cruisers must result in defeat. No doubt British pluck and seamanship would do all that could be done even under those dismal conditions, but no amount of pluck will enable muzzle-loaders in an unarmoured vessel to beat heavy breech-loaders in an armoured one. The proper squadron for India would contain one ship like the Devastation, which, though fourteen years old, would fight well if she had breech-loaders, two coast defence vessels like the Glatton and Gorgon to defend the harbours, three or four armed cruisers of the Aurora type, and whatever unarmoured vessels were considered necessary; all being armed with breech-loaders. Such a fleet and no less is what India ought to have, and, without it, she is not safe.

BENGAI.

THE receipts from ten sales of Bengal opium and nine months' pass duty at Bombay amount to Rs. 6,85,19,050, which is Rs. 23,81,050 less than the estimate. Of this deficiency Bengal shows Rs. 18,88,375, and Bombay Rs. 4,92,675.

THE Calcutta High Court have already fixed their vacation for next autumn. It will be from the 10th of September to the 17th of November. There will be some changes in the Court during the year, as Mr. Prinsep takes furlough at the end of March, while another civilian judge contemplates retiring altogether.

THE Khyber Maliks, whom Colonel Warburton is "personally conducting" at Calcutta, had their eyes opened at an early stage to the extent and resources of India. They imagined that the railway came to an end at Attock; so their amazement may be pictured when they found themselves carried on day and night for another eighty hears or so until Howrah was reached. They might well be taken hereafter to Bombay, thence by sea to Karachi, and railed finally to Lahore via the Indus Valley line. They would them have seen for themselves whot a vast country India is, and how widespread is our power. It is desirable above all things to produce strong moral effects on the warlike tribes across our inentier, and this is an easy way of doing it.

An appeal case came before the High Court in Calcutta early this week, in which the appellant was Mr. Rdward Arthur Sims, manager of the Burriapore Indigo Factory, who, on Nov. 15 last, was convicted by the officiating Juint Magistrate of Mozufferpore of criminal trespass in six different cases, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in each case. The complainants were ryots of a factory of which Mr. Sims was manager. His defence in the case was that these ryots, with several others, had relinquished the holdings in Bysakh, in consequence of which he had cultivated indigo on these holdings, and again in October last went to plough the land and set it ready for cultivation. On this occasion the ryots objected, and subsequently complained of the ploughing up of the land. The Magistrate held that Mr. Sims used no criminal force, and that the complainants offered no opposition or objection to Mr. Sims going on ploughing; but he having gone with a hundred men and ploughs must have done so for the purpose of intimidation and annovance. The Counsel for Mr. Sims pleaded that he actual in good faith. The High Court reserved judgment.

High Court reserved judgment.

A Gazette of India "Extraordinary" notifies that from January 19th the duty to be paid on salt shall be one rupee per maund in Lower Burma and Rs. 2-8 in British India, excepting the Trans-Indus districts of the Punjab. The increase by this eight annas will probably give some twenty lakhs in India during the next two-and-a-half months, while raising the tax from three annas to one rupee in Burma will yield two lakhs or more. The increase in the course of the next financial year should be something like one crore and fifty lakhs in India, and twelve-and a-half lakhs in Burma.

À FULL meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council assembled on January 19th. Mr. Westland, in presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Indian Stamp Act of 1879, said that after the publication of the Bill they had received a considerable number of criticisms and suggestions from representatives of insurance companies and other authorities. Substantially no objection has been taken to the purpose of the Bill. But it was still evident that it was desirable to modify the language of the Bill to make its scope and intention more definite. He explained that absolutely no modification was made in the law relating to any other subject than fire insurances. The modification made was a reduction of the duty. Whereas under the law as it now stood a duty of six annas on rupees one thousand was taken on

any policy of whatever duration, they now took less than six annas of the policy for a period not longer than six months. If a short term policy was renewed they levied a duty upon the renewal until the total of six annas was made up, and then the taxation under the existing law ceased. A slight difficulty as to the manner in which the duty on renewals was to be taken was met by wording the definition so that the duty levied in respect to the renewal need not be deducted upon the original policy, but might be deducted upon the receipt given by the insurer for the renewal premium. One or two companies made suggestions for the reduction of duty generally in this country. We pay higher duty upon fire insurance than was levied in England, but the present financial position is not such as to warrant these proposing any further relief beyond the reduction to something like proportionate rate of duty upon short term policies; and the Bill had therefore been restricted to its original purpose. The Council then adjourned to the 27th January.

MADRAS.

THE National Congress Delegates were received with great éclat at a large public meeting at the instance of the local Sarwajanik Sabha. A resolution was passed thanking the Madras Reception Committee for their attention to the delegates. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The Bangalore Spectator learns from a reliable source that the Bangalore Fort, which according to the conditions of the rendition treaty remained the property of the British Government, is to be exchanged for the British Residency, the property of the Maharajah of Mysore. The Fort is isolated from the British Station by the surrounding Maharajah's territory. The Residency cost the Mysore Government some seven lakhs, besides the furniture, worth a couple of lakhs. The exchange will take place from the commencement of the official year.

It has been decided by his Highness the Nizam's Government that, under the articles of agreement between it and the Hyderabad Mining Company, no washing for diamonds or other precious stones is on any account to take place without an officer deputed by Government being present. As Mr. Lowinski, the company's mining engineer, purposes to have a series of washings on the diamond fields at an early date, Mr. Syed Ali Belgrami, the Government Director-General of Mines, has been directed to start at once for Partyel, to be present at every washing that is about to take place, and to report the result of each successful operation immediately in the minutest detail to the Government.

In June, 1883, the Government of India, in reply to an application from the agent of the Madras Railway to send home to his Board of Directors for compliance an indent of Rs. 8,000 worth of apparatus necessary to conduct experiments in lighting the central station and passenger carriages by electricity, remarked that they were of opinion that any experiments conducted at Madras would be at least but a repetition of experiments made, or being made, on a large scale in England and elsewhere, and that the introduction of the electric light in the Madras Railway might be deferred until some satisfactory system had been adopted on some of the leading lines. More than three years having elapsed and the lighting by electricity of station buildings and passenger trains having proved a success on other railways, it has been decided to adopt the use of electricity on the Madras Railway shortly; and for this purpose a provision of Rs. 15,000 has been made in the Budget for the coming official year.

The annual State Ball at Madras was a great success. Lord and Lady Connemara arrived shortly before ten, and proceeding through the hall to the daïs cordially greeted their numerous guests. The hall was beautifully lighted and tastely decorated, and the arrangements for the comfort of the guests were excellent. The programme comprised twenty dances, exclusive of two supper dances. The ball opened with the State quadrille, in which the Governor danced with Lady Collins, and Sir Arthur Collins with Lady Connemara. The Maharaja of Vizianagram and the Raja of Bobbili were among those present. The supper was excellent. The toast of "The Queen-Empress," proposed by Lord Connemara, was drunk with enthusiastic cheers. After supper dancing was resumed, and terminated at three in the morning. The number of guests was larger than on any previous occasion, and the misconception about the inadvertent use of the term "dignity" in the official notification did not bear the evil fruit predicted

BOMBAY.

Mr. H. L. Hervey, C.S., is gazetted Assistant to the Collector of Belgaum.

Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S., is appointed Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. B. Mulock, C.S., Acting Collector of Surat, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. T. Hart Davies, C.S., has been appointed Fir t. Assistant Collector, continuing to act as Assistant Judge, Poona.

MR. G. M. RYAN, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Third. Grade, is promoted to the Second Grade.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE and suite are expected to arrive in Bombay on a visit on the morning of the 11th of February.

Mr. J. B. Alcock, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur, has been allowed furlough for two years, from 1st. April next.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL has accepted the resignation by Mr. Manekjee Muncherjee of the appointment of delegate of the Parsee District Matrimonial Court at Surat.

Mr. R. Niccol, Superintending Engineer, British India. Steam Navigation Company, and Mr. J. Bigmore, Superintending Engineer, P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, are gazetted Senior and Junior Members, respectively, of the Board of Examiners for the City of Bombay for conducting the examinations prescribed under the provisions of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.

A PUBLIC MEETING of citizens has been held at Poona tourge the Government and the Municipality to take speedy steps. to improve the sanitation of Poona, which has suffered duringthe last ten years, principally on account of sub-soil moisture due to canal percolations and the bad conditions of the drains.

The following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—Rain in most districts of the Presidency proper; beneficial to late crops in Khandeish and Sholapur, but tobacco in Panch Mahals, early jowari in Sholapur, and standing crops in general in parts of Broach, Surat, Baroda, Kattywar, Nassik and Konkan, and in several districts of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country damaged by rain, cloudy weather, or mist. Certain crops also damaged by blight in parts of Sholapur and Dharwar, by blight and insects in parts of Nassik, and by adverse winds in parts of Bijapur. Harvesting of early crops in progress in Khandeish, Nassik, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Hyderabad; and sowing of late crops in Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier. Probable outturn of cotton in Wadhwan from 8 to 11 annas, and of opium in Baroda 12 annas. Agricultural stock good, except in one taluka of Nassik and a few talukas of Hyderabad. Grass in Tanna and Rutnagherry damaged by untimely rain. Fodder scarce in two talukas of Nassik. Prices of food grains have risen in Sholapur and Nassik.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

PRINCE HENRY OF ORLEANS and M. De Boisey are staying at Government House, Lahore.

Major Trafford, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, died at Rawal Pindi on Jan. 9 of remittent fever, and was buried on the 10th.

It is probable that the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin may pay a short visit to Kashmere this spring, but arrangements are not definitely settled.

The station of Sambhu, on the North-Western Railway, was completely destroyed by fire on Jan. 5. The records, stationery, &c., were also destroyed.

THE Lahore paper learns that Mr. R. G. Thomson, at present Senior Secretary to the Financial Secretary, will shortly become Postmaster-General of the Punjab, in succession to Colonel Moore Lane.

The Commission to inquire into the case of Mr. Larpent, ex-Registrar of the Punjab University, will consist of Messrs. Eliot and Kiernander only, the idea of appointing a Punjab civilian as a third member having been abandoned.

DEATH FROM OVERWORK.

"Mourner" writes to a Calcutta paper about the suicide of. Mr. Fasson, B.C.S.:—

The news of this able officer's death has been received with profound regret in the district where he was so well-known. And it is difficult to acquit the Government of blame in the sad affair. In truth, a valuable officer has been sacrified to the miserly spirit that pervades the Government in its dealings with its servants. Will it be believed that an important district like Backerganj has been without a European Civil Surgeon for upwards of a year? Had there been such an officer in Barrisal he would long ago have discovered the state to which Mr. Fasson had been reduced by overwork and anxiety both as Magistrate and Collector of so difficult a district as Backerganj. Yet is it the fact that the district as district as Backerganj. Yet is it the fact that the district and contracted a malarious fever in the jungles of Chittagong, which he was never able to shake off. Every now and then

he was prostrated with this fever, and while labouring under racking headaches he had to perform his onerous duties, and write reports involving great mental exertion. Is it matter of surprise that he broke down under such circumstances? Is it likely this would have occurred had the Government done its duty in keeping a European Civil Surgeon at Barrisal? This narrow spirit of economy, regardless of every other consideration, is the bane of the present Government. Again, Mr. Fasson has no covenanted Joint Magistrate to help him to govern so turbulent a district. He had a Statutory Joint Magistrate for a short time, and here, I would ask, if it requires such difficult examinations to test the ability of Englishmen to govern India, how is it that these Statutory Civilians are able to perform precisely the same duties, and exercise the same powers, and that in such districts as Backerganj? It is not much more than a year since another Civilian of about the same standing—a man whose legal acquirements marked him out for the highest honours—was suddenly struck down by a fever in an adjoining district. There, too, there was no European doctor, and a simple fever was allowed in a few hours to terminate a valuable life. The Native practitioner in attendance on that occasion did not make any attempt to reduce the temperature of the patient. No ice was to be had, and the common means (water, cloths, &c.) were not employed, the result being that the man died before the medical "care-taker" had any idea of the danger he was in. It is no exaggeration to say that many Civilians in these provinces—men of standing and position—are as utterly neglected in the matter of medical care as the veriest boy assistant sent for his sins to do penance in a tea garden in the remotest corner of Assam!

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

NOR'ARD OF THE DOGGER.*

The experience of most people in regard to the fish which his day by day placed upon their dinner tables is confined to the payment of the weekly bill; but how few, how very few, of the ordinary public have the slightest idea as to the history of a single dish laden with the denizens of the deep! And yet there are no less than 12,000 persons engaged all the year round in supplying the wants in this direction of the country at large. This huge floating population is "housed" in between three and four hundred smacks, which ride out all storms! No weather deters them, no storm signals reach them out in the North Sea "Nor'ard of the Dogger." These toilers on the mighty deep never rest; there are no holidays, no cessation from work; it is a never-ending struggle for daily hread.

And what a life Mr. Mather depicts in his most charming and delightful narrative! Up to recent times this "town" of ships, this crowd of humanities, pursued their ways uncared for, unheeded, and unknown. Indeed, it is almost sickening to read page after page of the blood-curdling miseries which daily befell these adventurous sons of the deep. Amidst such scenes of danger and peril accidents were of almost hourly occurrence. Yet not a single appliance was in the fleet to meet the simplest necessity. Not a solitary individual was competent to take in hand the most ordinary of medical requirements; and when, as was, alas! too frequently the case, some poor wretch with mangled limbs or injured frame, groaned in anguish, all that could be done was to send him on the steamer which daily leaves for London; and then, wracked and in frenzies of pain, the suffering patient had to writhe away twenty, forty, or fifty mortal hours of suffering till surgical aid could be procured. As for the moral welfare of the men, no one ever gave the matter a thought; the Powers of Darkness held undisputed sway amidst a floating population, many of whom had barely even seen a place of worship, or heard a word of warning.

But now, thanks to Mr. Mather's energetic efforts to ameliorate this condition of things, much has been done to set matters right. The "Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen" has a little fleet of smacks, well stored with medicines and surgical appliances; while some of the crew are sufficiently familiar with the elements of medical knowledge to be able to treat ordinary cases successfully, and with comfort to the sufferer. Services are held on board, and every attempt is made to awaken men to some sense of responsibility to their Maker. Last, but not in the least least, comes the noble effort to drive away temptations to drink. How this has been done, what superb triumphs are recorded in this little unpretentious volume, what obvious and manifest blessings have been showered down upon this noble and humanitarian effort to alleviate suffering and promote the moral and spiritual welfare of thousands of England's sons, must be read to be realised. Viewed merely as a record of daring resolution, of kindly

*"Nor'ard of the Dogger." By E. G. Mather. (James Nisbet and Co.)

sympathy, of superb heroism—in short, of those characteristics which have made England what she is—"Nor'ard of the Dogger" may well be left to hold its own against the most fertile creations of fancy. Truth is in this case, indeed, stranger than fiction. But when it is remembered that it is a story of high and noble enterprise, that it tells of glad tidings alike for body and soul, that it proclaims a glorious effort to achieve a glorious work, it could be hoped that the readers of "Nor'ard of the Dogger" would be reckoned by thousands rather than hundreds, and that not the few but the many will lend a hand to one of the most interesting and encouraging amidst the many "Missions" which shed lustre on old England, and add another page to the scroll of national duty discharged and public responsibility fulfilled.

NOTES ON SOME PROPHECIES.*

There is something wonderfully fascinating in the interpretation of prophecy, due in part to the stupendous importance of the subject, and in part to the inherent love of unravelling intricacies and unfolding mysteries. The public—at any rate the thinking portion thereof—will, it may be safely surmised, read with the deepest interest the most masterly analysis of the Scriptural predictions regarding Egypt which the anonymous author has presented to the world. To follow so learned a student of Holy Writ into the paths of discussion is obviously out of the question; all that a reviewer can hope to achieve is to draw attention to a very remarkable work—for whether the reader agree or disagree with the conclusions of the writer, it is not open to question that the arguments are as able as they are difficult—one had well-nigh written incapabl—of refutation.

most each ear commentation and well-night written incapable—of refutation.

By a long series of carefully thought-out deductions the author endeavours to prove that the one Power whose mission is love, peace, good will, is England. She it is who is destined in the fulness of time to withstand the wiles of infidelity, to counteract the schemes of the enemy of mankind, to oppose the confederacy of anti-Christian Powers. He further proceeds to show that her greatest opponents in this glorious undertaking will be France and Russia, but he proclaims the comforting assurance that their ends will be—nay, must be—frustrated, but not before England has passed through a period of the deepest trouble and anguish. She will have to be purified by the fire of tribulation. It is not within our province to pass judgment upon matters which, even after the deepest study and reflection, are, and always must remain, more or less obscure; but it is, at least, remarkable to notice the very singular coincidence of recent events in Egypt, regarded from a prophetical point of view. As the writer aptly says, the occurrences of the last four or five years has been so strange, so unlikely, so utterly opposed to the probable, that the history of England's movements in Egypt reads rather like a romance than a sober chapter of history. Yet what has happened harmonises in a most remarkable manner with predictions of prophecy. Surely, here is subject for reflection! Surely, the thoughtless and giddy might turn aside for a moment to regard the things which "make for their peace." They need not—indeed, we ourselves, do not—agree with all the author pens. There is, for instance, much ignorance, and, perhaps, more folly displayed in regard to the opium question; while illiberality of sentiment is but too predominent in regard to our national vices. Yet, withal, one cannot but admire the studied diligence which has succeeded in extracting a connected sequence of events out of the chaos of prophetic utterances, and has presented to the world a tale

EARLY ADVENTURES IN PERSIA, SAMARIA, AND BABYLONIA.†

Thirty years ago, a sailor on guard at the gangway of the Lord Elphinstone, then at anchor in the neighbourhood of Bushire, seeing what he believed to be a poor, ill-clad Arab, approach the ship, warned the intruder off. Jack Tar was not a little surprised when the soi-disant son of the desert addressed him in English, and explained the object of his visit. Such was Mr. Layard's first appearance before the British public, after a residence of many months amidst the wandering Bakhtigaris of Persia. To say that during this time the intrepid traveller carried his life in his hand conveys but an inadequate notion as to the danger, the toils, the escapes, which were the everyday occurrence of one of the most venturesome

^{* &}quot;Notes on Some Prophecies, indicating the Probable Relation between England and Egypt in the Last Days." (James Nisbet and Co.) † "Early Adventures in Persia, Samaria, and Babylonia." By Sir Henry Layard, G.C.B. (John Murray.)

sons of England that ever put foot in the stirrup of enterprise. It is difficult to realise that such an attempt as he had successfully accomplished could by any possibility be within the range of "practical politics." Mr. Layard, when he started on his journey, knew but the barest outline of the Persian language. He was not familiar with Oriental ways, and did not possess experience of a nature to avoid the thousand and not pitfalls of ignorance and want of knowledge. How, then, it may be asked, did he manage? Simply by sheer pluck and audacity, and an unusual amount of savoir faire. Nothing deterred him, nothing discouraged him—dangers, difficulties, impossibilities were things of nought to a man who meant what he did and did what he meant.

what he did and did what he meant.

Mr. Layard was essentially a man of action; he loved adventure and despised timidity. No sooner was he out of one perplexity than he darted into another, little less appalling, little less hopeful. Palestine, Persia, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Babylonia, Bulgaria, all afforded scope for enterprise and "pastures new." It is hardly possible to picture in the present Right Hon. Sir A. H. Layard, G.C.B., the plucky unknown voyageur of early years, determined to do or die, and carve for himself a name and reputation. The soberness of years has enshrouded him with a halo of distinction. It has doubtless sobered the rashness of youth; but high, and deservedly so, as Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople stands in the estimation of the public, not a few will prefer to place back the hand of time and accompany—fortunately in spirit rather than estimation of the public, not a few will prefer to place back the hand of time and accompany—fortunately in spirit rather than in body—the embryo diplomatist, as he sat amidst the untutored sons of the desert, listening to their tales of heroism, sharing their dangers—with the addition of not a few extra on his own account as a "faringhi;" curing their ailments, and sympathising with their distresses. This, thauks to the excellent volumes which Mr. Murray has given to the world, is the privilege of all who care to welcome pluck, to admire enthusiasm, and to glory in the triumphs of one who in the battle of life has lent distinction to his country and brought triumph to a people who are proud to own as kinsman an intriump to a people who are proud to own as kinsman an in-trepid traveller, an enthusiastic wanderer, and an honoured statesman.

A ROMANCE OF CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL.*

BENGAL.*

The "strange case of Mulak Chand, a humble watchman in a small village of rural Bengal," is now presented to the public in this country, with a preface from the pen of Mr. Hunter, of Scottish fame. What is the case, and why is it dished up for an English audience? Mulak Chand was tried for the murder of his own daughter, aged nine years. The Sessions Judge, convinced of his guilt, summed up so strongly against the prisoner that the latter was found guilty. The High Court ordered a new trial, with a result that the sentence was quashed. This slight resumé answers the first question; the second inquiry is not so easily disposed of. Dr. Hunter says that "there are instructive points in the case, as illustrating some of the characteristic features in the administration of English and criminal law." What are they? In the first place, it appears that "a capital sentence cannot, in India, be executed when a Sessions Judge pronounces condemnation until it is confirmed by the High Court." This procedure is represented as preferable to the English mode of appeal to the Home Secretary. It may be so; but scarcely, perhaps, from the prisoner's point of view. Secondly, the "miscarriage of justice was due to the corruption of the police, and their determination to support a wrong theory by tutoring a child in falsehoods to swear away its father's life." Possibly; but what of that? The offence is as old as human nature. Then follows a brace of technical peculiarities, the first relating to the admission of evidence in India which would be excluded in England, and the second to the attendance of medical witnesses. This is all very well; but, again, it may be asked, in England, and the second to the attendance of medical witin England, and the second to the attendance of medical witnesses. This is all very well; but, again, it may be asked, what is the raison d'être of this pamphlet? Is it to throw mud at the Sessions Judge, Mr. Dickens? Is it to disparage the competitive system, of which he was a representative? Is it to hold up to odium the police of India, by representing them as much on a par with their brethren in Trafalgar-square—viewed from a separatist standpoint? Is it to sneer at the mode of administering the great Eastern Empire, and cast ridicule upon all which does not meet the approval of Mr. A. Hunter, LL.D., M.D.? Readers must form their own conclusions. We are powerless to supply an answer.

In the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for February, Major-General Reveley-Mitford contributes a pleasant, interesting paper with drawings of his own regarding the little known State of Chamba in the Punjab, the real Raja of which is at the present moment a discontented exile in Russia or France. It is to be hoped that General

Mitford will continue his papers on places "out of the beaten track" of the generality of Indian travellers. Major-General de Berry gives a capital description of the several types of de Berry gives a capital description of the several types of Cantonment Magistrates in India, and Dr. Dickinson in his description of Lucknow as a Military Station touches upon the ever-glorious story of the defence and relief of the Residency during the Mutiny. Amongst the professional papers there are two which will be interesting to Service readers, "Portable railways for Field purposes" and "the French railway corps," both fully illustrated.

The Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.) for February opens with an interesting paper on "German Military Economy," by Captain A'Court, Rifle Brigade. Another interesting contribution, especially at the present time, is the account of the military position of Holland as a neutral power, by C. L'Estrange. Mr. Macalister gives a description of the formation, duties and privileges of the "Queen's Guard." The Scenes in Burma by an Eve witness are continued. Evelough Scenes in Burma by an Eye-witness are continued. Furlough gossips pleasantly as usual "On Leave," and those who are unacquainted with the story of the life of George Washington will find the same told again in a series of chapters continued in the present number.

Books for Review.—"The Russia's Life," translated from the Russian by C. J. Cooke (Chapman and Hall); "A Lion among the Ladies," by Philip Gaskell (F. V. White); "Watched by the Dead," by Richard A. Proctor (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Mad or Married?" by H. C. Davidson (W. H. Allen and Co.); "The Greville Memoirs," Vol. 2 (Longmans, Green and

PAUL BERT'S WORK IN INDO-CHINA

PAUL BERT'S WORK IN INDO-CHINA.

The current number of the Revue Française contains a long article on "Paul Bert in Tong-King and the Missionaries," by M. Lesserteur. The writer says that all the temper and passion displayed during the time of M. Bert's administration in the East having now died away, the position taken up by him and the results of his work may be examined with calmness, and without danger of being accused of partisanship. He puts aside for the present the discussion of all questions save that of M. Bert's policy towards the missionaries in Tong-King. He quotes freely from the work of M. Chailly on M. Bert's administration, which was recently noticed in these columns, and strongly animadverts on what he calls the distorted statements and weak argments of that gentleman. M. Bert started his career in Tong-King completely ignorant of the language, manners, and customs of the country, but with his mind made up as to the course he would pursue, before ever he had an opportunity of fairly sudying the problems with which he had to grapple. A kind of Daltonism afflicted him, and prevented him from seeing the good the missionaries had done; he was too prejudiced, with the prejudice based on ignorance, to succeed in conciliating the opposing parties. The goal he set before himself was to pacify the country and to bind the inhabitants to France by bonds of affection. From this double point of view his work has been a complete failure, and even now, long after his death, his objects have not been attained. He made a lamentable error in the attitude he adopted towards the missionaries. Wherever the latter have made converts, there the people are French at heart and in feeling, in spite of the cruellest persecutions and the savage attacks made on them by the litterati, who style them contemptuously Annamite Frenchmen. The Christians have never taken part in any of the rebellions in Tong-King, Cochin China, or Annam. M. Bert failed to comprehend that here France has the opportunity of making peaceful conques ask the Government to become a great missionary society, but the demands fair play for the missionaries. Before the advent of the demands fair play for the missionaries. Before the advent of the French the Christians and Aunamites dwelt in comparative unity, but since France became an invading power in Indo-China the Christians are looked on as enemies, and are consequently persecuted in the most cruel manner. M. Bert recognised the influence of the missionaries for good on the Annamities; but yet, fearing to increase their moral power, he preferred to treat them as enemies rather than as the most powerful allies he could have had, and M. Lesserteur quotes from a letter of M. Bert, in which this view is apparent. The charges that have been made against the Christians of refusing to pay taxes, and of expecting great privileges, are without foundation, and there is no truth in the statement that they concern themselves more about commerce than religion. It appears to us, however, that even the documents produced by M. Lesserteur himself do not support his conclusion. The letter in which he says M. Bert exhibits his "Daltonism," is a circular to the various French Residents, in which the Resident-General states that he will claim for Christians the same rights as for all other Annamites; the rights and duties of both are the same; but he will claim that he will claim for Christians the same rights as for all other Annamites; the rights and duties of both are the same; but he will claim no privilege for them—surely a very proper equitable policy. M. Lesserteur has one very striking table showing the close and intimate connection between the arrogant and arbitrary policy of French officials in Annam and Tong-King, and the massacres of the native Christians. The entries run like this: in the left hand column "1885, July 5, capture of Hué, by General de Courcy, flight of the king and the regent," in the right hand column "1885, July 11 to 24, mas sacre of three missionaries and 6,000 Christians at Quang-Ngai." This table ranges from Aug. 25, 1883, to Sept. 27, 1885, and demonstrates in a graphic manner the real causes of the frightful massacres of the Christians in Annam during that period.

^{* &}quot;A Romance of Criminal Administration in Bengal," with an Introduction. By W. A. Hunter, LL.D., M.D. (London: T. Fisher

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1888.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

A DEBATE on a Budget, the items of which to the minutest detail have already been settled, seems somewhat of a farce, but it is a farce which is annually played in the Supreme Council Chamber at Calcutta. Although no vote can be taken, the members of the Council especially, those who are supposed to be "independent" members, that is to say, independent of official influence, have on these occasions an opportunity of speaking out their personal views, which, having done, the somewhat curious spectacle, has been witnessed of their giving unqualified consent to measures they declare they disapprove of. But the anomaly is now understood in India as merely an official form. The Budget having been framed and settled beforehand in the Viceregal Cabinet, and approved of by the Secretary of State for India, is laid formally on the table of the Council Chamber to be talked over by Honourable Members who choose to air their eloquence, but not to be otherwise meddled with. The precis of a debate in the Council telegraphed by the Calcutta correspondent of the Times this morning contains the sentiments of the several speakers mentioned, but the Budget itself is in no way affected

by them. The speeches, however, are not without interest. In spite of the clamour which has been raised (an annual occurrence) in the European and Native Press against the Budget being thus settled previous to public debate upon it, no member, independent or otherwise, appears to have echoed the arguments of the newspapers. The question is not an easy one to decide. If India were an united country, in which the real opinion of the majority of the inhabitants could be obtained, the recommendation which the Government of India is continually receiving to "take the people into its confidence" in the matter of financial administration might well be acted upon. But the difficulty of doing this becomes almost insuperable when the diversities of race, feelings and opinions of the millions have to be considered. Certainly the method introduced by Lord Northbrook of suddenly "springing" the Budget on the community through the columns of the official Gazettewas neither polite nor politic, and the present way of having the privilege of making a little speechifying crargument in open Council is better. It is a sop to the Cerberus of public opinion such as exists in India; not a very satisfactory sop, certainly, but one which for the present, at all events, has to be accepted for the want of a

The financial prospect is not bright, for, in spite of all the virtues of figures, the true deficit it is generally feared (outside the Council Chamber) will be in excess of two crores of rupees. That under such depressing influenceno attempt to augment the Income Tax has been suggested has given general satisfaction throughout India, to Natives and Europeans alike. The enhancement. of the Salt Tax and the levying of a small tax on petroleum have also met with general approval in. India, although, of course, in England objections havebeen raised in newspapers by editors and writers who know as much about the real condition of the peoples of India as they do about the parallax of the moon's orbit. One of these scribes denounces the Petroleum Tax as an abandonment of Free-trade principles and the raising of the price of "an article necessary to countless thousands." The Salt Tax, of course, is held to be a sin against the "impoverished millions of India." Indian financiers and the people of India themselves can afford to smile at thesediatribes. But the serious question remains as to how far these fiscal arrangements will go to meet a deficit which threatens to become larger as time goes on. It is evident that some drastic measures must be taken, but it is equally evident that such measures cannot well or wisely takethe shape of new taxes or the augmentation of old ones. The last straw breaks, says the proverb, the camel's back,. and the Indian Finance Minister has come to very nearly his last straw of possible burdens.

The real remedy lies, as Mr. Evans suggested in the remarks telegraphed by the Times correspondent, in rigorous retrenchment of expenditure in India, and in reduction of the Home Charges. It is a sweeping reduction that is suggested as regards India—namely, the doing away with the separate Governorships of Bombay and Madras, and the abolition of the separate Commanders-in-Chiefships, with all the costly establishments connected with these offices—and there is no doubt that before such reduction can take place there will be much opposition here and in India to the proposed change. Many an old Anglo-Indian, especially of the named Presidencies, will stand aghast at the radicalism of the idea. But the question which will intrude itself in the midst of all arguments and controversies must be, "How is the Government of India to be carried on?" It certainly cannot be hope-

fully carried on by attempting to meet failing sources of revenue and increased expenditure by adding fresh burdens upon the pecple. Economy, and rigid but wise economy, is the only solution of the financial problem. There are several directions which such economy may take, but the discussion of these must form the subject of another article or more.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 14.)

PRIESTLEY-The services of Lieut. F. J. B. Priestley, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, assistant commissioner, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

GEIDT-The services of Mr. B. G. Geidt, assistant commissioner, Assam,

are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.
TEUNON—The services of Mr. W. Teunon, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam

Chief Commissioner of Assam.

REES, Mr. F. W. J., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Dec. 31, 1887.

REILY, Mr. C. H., barrister-at-law, has been appointed to be registrar of the diocese and archdeaconry of Calcutta.

MACCARTHY, Rev. W., senior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, is appointed chaplain of Mhow in Central India, from such date as he assumed charge of his duries at that station.

GOMPERTZ—The services of the Rev. J. F. W. Gompertz are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal

the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ETTY, Rev. A. H., chaplain of Benares, is appointed chaplain of Mhow, in Central India.

MacCarthy—The services of the Rev. W. MacCarthy, chaplain of Mhow, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

Provinces and Oudh.

LAWRENCE, Mr. W. R., C.S., under-secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is granted leave for two months and 23 days, from Jan. 20.

Macpherson, Mr. W. C., C.S., under-secretary to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, during the absence of Mr. W. R. Lawrence

Lawrence.
CARTER, Mr. P. J., deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, in the
Andamans, is granted furlough for one year, together with the usual
subsidiary leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.
VETTER, Mr. C., acting Consul for Germany at Rangoon, has resumed
charge of his office.
KING, Mr. L. W., C.S., officiating political agent, 3rd class, is posted as
first assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Central India,

from the date of joining.

VARD—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. L. Ward as acting Consular agent for Italy, at Bassein, vice Mr. A. Wingate, and during the absence of Mr. H.

STRATTON—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. W. C. R. Stratton to be the magistrate of Abu, from Jan. 2, vice Captain M. J. Meade.

MILITARY.

ROUTH, Major W. R., Suffolk Regiment, brigade-major, to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general on the establishment, vice Major J. N. Walker, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Dec. 1.

WEBB, Captain H. N., Bengal S.C., squadron commander 5th Bengal Cavalry, officiating assistant superintendent, reserve depôt, Hapur, is confirmed in that appointment, from Aug. 18.

The following appointments on the Staff of the Burma Field Force

are sanctioned : POYNDER, Captain C. E., Madras Staff Corps, brigade major, 2nd Brigade, to be deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, 2nd Brigade, vice Captain R. L. Milne, D.S.O., who has been invalided.

BAUGH, Captain G. S., Madras Staff Corps, wing commander 21st Madras Infantry, to be brigade-major, 2nd Brigade, vice Captain

Poynder.

THACKWELL, Lieut. C. G. R., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, from Dec. 1, vice Captain J. Wilcocks, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

COWPER, Lieut.-Colonel H. H. P., military accountant, 1st class, 1st

grade, to be controller of military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, to be controller of military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade.

MILEY, Major J. A.; military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade to be military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, from Nov. 1; vice Colonel H. G. Pritchard, appointed accountant-general, military department. ment.

Bird, Captain W. J. B., 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to be military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, vice Major J. A. Miley, promoted, dated Nov. 1.

CHESNAYE, Brigade-Surgeon G. C., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, officiating examiner of medical and fund accounts, Bengal, to be examiner of medical and fund accounts, Bengal, sub Bengal, to be examiner of medical and fund accounts, Bengal, subtem., vice Brigade-Surgeon G. S. Sutherland, M.D., who has vacated the appointment, dated Jan. 6.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment to his Excellency's personal staff:—

HENDERSON, Lieut. J. A., 8th Hussars, to be temporarily extra aidede camp, dated Jan. 5.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General D. MacFarlan, commanding the Sirhind Division:—

BRUCE, Lieut. C. D., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, to be aidede-camp, dated Nov. 1, 1886.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India:—

Wallace-Dunlop, Lieut. A., Essex Regiment—Bengal Staff Corps.

Wallace-Dunlop, Lieut. A., Essex Regiment—Bengal Staff Corps. Hennessy, Second Lieut. J. P. C., South Wales Borderers—Bengal

Weldon, Lieut. G. A., Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Madras Staff Corps. Dunolly, Lieut. K. J. G., Essex Regiment—Madras Staff Corps. Wallis, Second-Lieut. H. R., Highland Light Infantry—Madras Staff

Corps.
ADVE. Second Lieut. D. R., Leicestershire Regiment—Madras Staff Corps

ALLEN, Second Lieut. H. M., Welsh Regiment—Madras Staff Corps. BURTON, Second Lieut. F. N., Royal Munster Fusiliers—Madras Staff Corps

PRIESTLEY, Second Lieut. C. E. N., Welsh Regiment-Madras Staff Corps.

LA CHAPELLE, Second Lieut P. X. de M de, Welsh Regiment-Madras Staff Corps

SEXTON, Lieut. M. F. A., Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Bombay Staff Corps.

services of the undermentioned officers of the State Railway Establishment are placed at the disposal of the Bengal-Nagpur Rail-

Moore, Mr. E. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem. Bartlett, Mr. T. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :

TANDY, Brigadier-Surgeon E. O., 8th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for 315days.

CAMERON, Surgeon-Major C. (p.a.), for one year.
DAPHTARY, Surgeon-Major G. R., M.D. (p.a.), for two years.
M'KAY, Surgeon-Major H. K. (p.a.), for 205 days.
SIMMONDS, Surgeon-Major W. A., 12th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year and 212 days

LAWRENCE, Colonel W. A., Bengal Staff Corps, 17th Bengal Cavalry (pa.), for one year; pension service, 28th year, commenced June 9. PEYTON, Bengal Staff Corps, 14th Bengal Lancers (pa.), for one year;

pension service; 14th year, commenced June 13.

Weller, Lieut. G. H., Bengal S.C., 14th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 9th year, commenced Aug. 13.

HATCH, Lieut. A. V., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkha. Regiment (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced. Jan. 14.

Jan. 14.
COURTNEY, Surgoon-Major W. M., 38th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 19th year, commenced Dec. 22.
SMYTH, Surgeon-Major F. A., 2nd Battalion 3rd Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 19th year, commenced Dec. 31.
DUNCAN, Surgeon A., M.D., 14th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 10th year, commenced July 1.
DAVIDSON, Mr. J. Y., Class I., grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted special leave, for one year, dated Oct. 3.

dated Oct. 3.

SEDGWICK, Major W., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, deputy consulting engineer for railways, Calcutta, is granted special leave for one year and 291 days from March 15.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, DEc. 27.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :

appointments:—
BOOTH, Major L. E. B., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, to be station staff officer, Rawal Pindi, as a temporary arrangement.
WILKINSON, Lieutenant E. B., officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 1st Punjab Infantry, vice Connell, employed under the Punjab Government.
VESEY, Lieutenant H. C., officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 6th Punjab Infantry, vice Erskine, in political employ.
BURLITON, Lieutenant P. S. M., Derbyshire Regiment, a candidate for

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the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 9th Bengal In-

fantry, on probation.

PATTERSON, Lieutenant H. NcN., Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 31st Punjab

the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 31st Punjao Infantry, on probation.

Barnes, Colonel O., Staff Corps, whose tenure of command of the 10th Bengal Lancers has expired, is posted to Mooltan for general duty.

Craster—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel W. R. Craster is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Hong Kong, on appointment as colonel on the Staff to command the Royal Artillery in China.

Baker, Major R. H. S., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Fort Lahore to Dinapore and join R Battery, 3rd Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

Fort Lahore to Dinapore and join R Battery, 3rd Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

WALFORD, Major W. S., R.A., is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Aden and join No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Lancashire Divisiou, into which he has been promoted.

FENDALL, Captain C. P., R.A., is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Lahore and join No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, into which he has been promoted.

Mason, Captain A. H., Royal Engineers, who is at present posted as an attached officer to the Rawal Pindi command, Military Works, is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Quartermaster-General in India.

ALEXANDER—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted Lieut. H. Alexander, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, dated Jan. 10, 1887, is extended to the date of his retirement from the

service.
ROCHFORT-BOYD, Captain G. W. W., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regi-

ment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

RANCE, Lieutenant and Quartermaster G., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Beale, Lieut. H. Y., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

(Jan. 7.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:

Browne Lieut J. F., No. 9 Battery 1st Brigade Eastern Division,
Royal Artillery to be officiating subaltern, No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain
Battery, vice Brownlow.

Brownlow, Lieut. H. B., officiating commandant No. 1 (Kohat) Moun-

Brownlow, Lieut. H. B., officiating commandant No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, to officiate as commandant, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, vice Birch.

Broh, Captain F. H. J., commandant No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, to be commandant, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, vice King, promoted.

Honner, Captain W. J., commandant No. 5 Garrison Battery, to be commandant No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, vice Wace, promoted.

COOKSON, Lieut. W. W., L Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, to be

Subaltern, vice Birch.

Birch, Lieut. A. H. C., 1st Subaltern No. 4 (Hazars) Mountain
Battery, to be commandant No. 5 Garrison Battery.

Hubbard, Lieut B. L., Royal Marine Light Infantry, a candidate for
the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 7th Bengal

the Bengal Staff Corps, to be omerating wing officer, the Bengal Infantry, on probation.

Burn, Captain A. E. P., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub protem, 27th Punjab Infantry, vice Vyse, seconded.

Baddook, Lieut, F. F., Wiltshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 37th Dogras, on probation. Howell, Liut. Colonel H., wing commander, to be 2nd in command 1st Punjab Infantry, vice Vallings.

Daniell, Captain A., wing officer 4th Punjab Infantry, and officiating 2nd in command 3rd Sikhs, to be wing commander, vice Howell, from date of joining.

from date of joining.

Daniell, Captain A., wing commander 1st Punjab Infantry, to be officiating 2nd in command 6th Punjab Infantry, vice Sandilands,

on furlough. The Commander-In-Chief is pleased to sanction an exchange of battalions between the undermentioned officers of the Army Pay

Department :-Bell, Paymaster and Honorary Major J. A. R., from the 2nd Batta lion Gloucestershire Regiment, to be paymaster 2nd Battalion East

Yorkshire Regiment, vice Fuller, who exchanges.

Fuller, Paymaster and Honorary Captain G. C., from the 2nd Batta-

lion East Yorkshire Regiment, to be paymaster, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, vice Bell, who exchanges.

Young, Lieut., F. de B., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Quetta to Rawal Pindi and join No. 3 Mounted Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, to which he has been appointed.

The undermentioned officers are transferred as follows in the Military Works December 1999.

tary Works Department: LAMBERT, Major S. J., Royal Engineers, from the Sibi to the Agra division, Military Works.

BRUCE, Captain A. C., Royal Engineers, from the Agra to the Sibi division, Military Works.

WADE, Lieut. J. M., Royal Enginers, from the Allahabad division, Military Works.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 11.)

MANISTY, Mr. G. E., joint-magistrate and deputy collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector, in the
district, vice Mr. H. Luson, transferred.

CARNDUFF, Mr. H. W. C., is appointed to act in the second grade of
joint magistrate and deputy collector, from the 4th inst., and is

posted temporarily to the Sudder station of the district of Hughly,

DOUGLAS, Mr. S. J., officiating joint-magistrate and deputy collector

Chittagong, is allowed furlough for 21 months.

Currie, Mr. G. M., officiating magistrate and collector, Puri, is ap

DURIE, Mr. G. M., officiating magnetrate and collector, Puri, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Birbhum.

Jones, Mr. S. S., joint-magistrate and collector, Murshedabad, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Puri.

SAMUENS, Mr. C. A., officiating magistrate and collector, Mozufferpore, is allowed furlough for 9 months from March 4.

MAGPHERSON—The services of Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments of the collection of the colle

Departments, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agriculture Department.

CARNDUFF, Mr. H. W. C., officiating joint magistrate and deputy col-CARNDUFF, Mr. H. W. C., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Hughly, is appointed to act as under-secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General Revenue and Statistical Departments, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. C. Macpherson. Thompson, Rev. W. F., is appointed to be chaplain of Bankipore, Patna, from the date on which he took over charge of his duties. Bomford—The services of Surgeon-Major G. Bomford, officiating professor of physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, on leave, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Basu, Surgeon D., civil surgeon, Furridpore, is allowed leave for three months.

FURLOUGHS.

SKRINE, Mr. F. H. B., officiating magistrate and collector, Birbhum, is allowed special leave for six months, from Jan. 15, or such subsequent date, not later than the 20th idem, as he may avail himself of it.

SLACK, Mr. F. A., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, on special duty, Lohardugga, is allowed furlough for nine months, from April 15 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

HALLETT, Mr. J. R., district and sessions judge, Rungpore, is allowed special leave for four months, from the date on which he may avail

practices for four months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Practices, Mr. F. B., member, Board of Revenue, is allowed furlough for twenty months, from March 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 12.)

DUKE, Rev. W. A., chaplain of Dalhousie, has obtained furlough to

Europe for two years from March 15.

Dallas, Lieut. C. M., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Lahore to the Bannu District.

Maclagan, Mr. E. D., assistant commissioner, is posted to the Amritsar

Settlement

FAGAN, Mr. P. J., assistant commissioner, is appointed a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Lahore District.

Beadon, Lieut. G. C., assistant commissioner, is appointed a magistrate

of the 3rd class in the Rawalpindi district.

MACLAGAN, Mr. E. D., assistant commissioner, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Amritsar district.

FIELD, Mr. F., extra judical assistant commissioner, is appointed to be district judge of the Civil District of Dera Ghazi Khan.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 14.)

WILLIAMS, Mr. F. St. C., extra-assistant commissioner, Burhanpur, is transferred to Harda.

Anderson, Mr. K M., extra-assistant commissioner, Nimar, is trans ferred to Burhanpur.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 10.)

PEMBERTON, Surgeon R., civil surgeon, Gunter, and now acting civil surgeon, Clittoor, to act as district surgeon, Berhampore, during the absence of Surgeon D. Elcum, on other duty.

CARMICHAEL, Mr. C. D. J., assistant superintent of police, Madura district, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore district, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. L. G. Arbuthnott.

Scott, Mr. S. P. C., assistant superintendent of police, Kistna district, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, Kistna district, during the absence of furlough of Mr. Arbuthnott.

LUSHINGTON, Mr. P. M., to act as district foreign officer, Nilgiris, during the absence of Colonel Jago, on leave, or until further orders.

DITMAS, Mr. F. W., assistant commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is transferred from the Chingleput to the Calicut division.

FARRER, Mr. P. W. N., assistant commissioner of Salt and Abkari

FARRER, Mr. P. W. N., assistant commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is transferred from the Negapatam to the Chingleput

McMaster, Mr. B., assistant commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is transferred from the Calicut to the Negapatam division.

MITCHELL, Mr. J. M., inspector Salt and Abkari Department, is trans-

ferred from the Iskapalle Circle to the Madras Depôt, to join on relief by Mr. Green.

RUSSELL, Mr. A. P., inspector Salt and Abkari Department, is posted to the Kanuparti Circle, to join expeditiously on relief by Mr. Ditmas.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer having completed eighteen months' probationary services is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:

of State for India:—
CARRICK, Lieut. E. W., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, wing officer 13th Madras Infantry, dated April 15, 1886.

Bevan, Surgeon-Major G. F., Indian Medical Department, to act as secretary and satistical officer to the surgeon-general, H.M.'s Forces, Madras, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major W. E. Johnson.

Tennant, Colonel B. E., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India drawing pay under paragraph I, of the Leave Rules of the Staff Corps; pension service, 37th year, commenced March 2.

Wylly, Captain E. A. E., Staff Corps (m.c.), far six months; pension service, 20th year, commenced Jan. 8.

Maler, Captain J. W., Northumberland Fusiliers, aide-de-camp to Major-General W. A. Gibb, commanding H. S. Force (p a.), for four months.

months.

BRADBURY, Conductor F., ordnance department (m.c.), for one year.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's aproval :-

HILL, Major and Brevet Lieut,-Colonel R. H. T., to be lieut.-colonel, dated Jan. 2.

dated Jan. 2.

STOKOE, Major R., to be lieut.-colonel, dated Jan. 2.

CLOETE, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel J. G., to be colonel, dated Jan. 8.

ADAMSON, Captain C. H. E., to be major, dated Jan. 8.

WILLY, Captain E. A. E., to be major, dated Jan. 8.

WEST, Hon. Lieut. and Assistant Commissary W. S., to be deputy

FALVEY, Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary D., to be as-

milne, Conductor A., to be deputy assistant commissary.

WILLIAMS—The services of Lieut F. T. Williams, Staff Corps, 26th
Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Headquarters, Ootacamund, Jan. 13.)

Burn, Lieut. W. A. F., wing officer 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, at present doing duty with the 26th Regiment Madras Infantry, is directed to rejoin his own regiment for duty.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

appointments :

appointments:—
BURN, Captain A. G., Staft Corps, 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Southern District, during the absence of Major Henry on furlough.

BANBURY, Lieut. W. E., wing officer and adjutant 25th Madras Infantry, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following post

ing :-McEvov, Surgeon W. G., doing duty, Eastern duty, to do duty Bel-

ROBERTS, Colonel R. S., S.C., 2nd in command 7th Madras Infantry, for 120 days, from Dec. 20, Rangoon, India, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 19.)

HERVEY, Mr. H. T., assistant collector in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the district of

Belgaum.

HILL, Mr. C. H. A., assistant collector in the district of Almedabad, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class, in the district of

Ahmedabad.

BANES, Surgeon-Major S. O'B., L.R.C.S., L.K. and Q.C.P., M.K. and Q.C.P., F.R.C.S., L.M., is appointed to act as professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the Grant Medical College during the absence of Surgeon-Major W. Gray, M.B.

ACWORTH, Mr. H. A., C.S., deputy collector of Salt Revenues, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from March 10.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Mr. L. W. G., barrister-at-law, official trustee, has leave without, pay for one year from Jan 6, and has appointed Mr. L. P.

without pay for one year from Jan 6, and has appointed Mr. L. P. Russell, barrister-at-law, to officiate as official trustee during such

Ozanne, Mr. E. C., C.S. director of Land Records and Agriculture, is allowed furlough for nine months from Feb 17.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Jan. 13.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

WESTROPP, Second Lieut. J. G., 2nd East York Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 1st Bombay Infantry, on probation.

SANGSTER, Lieut. A. B., 1st Battalion King's Own (Yorkshire Ligh

Infantry), a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer

4th Bombay Infantry, on probation.

HANCOCK, Second Lieut. G. H., 2nd East York Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, on probation.

on probation.

Watling, Lieut.-Colouel J. T., wing commander 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, to be 2nd in command 26th Bombay Infantry, vice Colonel W. F. Sandwith, retired.

Bridder, Surgeon-Major W. P., Medical Staff, is transferred from the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Deesa, to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Deesa, to the medical charge of the Station Hospital Purandhar.

HOLYOAKE, Surgeon R., Medical Staff, is placed on general duty,

Presidency district.

LUCAS, Surgeon-Major J., Indian Medical Staff, having retired from leave, is placed on general duty, Presidency district.

PRENDERGAST, Surgeon-Major T., Medical Staff, is transferred from the medical charge, Station Hospital, Purandhar, to general duty, Poona division division.

NICOLAS, Major F. C., G-3, R.A., is promoted lieut.-colonel, and directed to proceed to England for duty.

ROBERTSON. Major R.W.P., O-2, R.A., is appointed to command No. 3 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, S.I.D.

FURLOUGHS

Hall, Surgeon R.H., M.S., is granted leave to England on private affairs for six months, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

RANDOLPH, Lieut. C. F., 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, to remain in England,

in extension, from Jan. 3 to March 18, on medical certificate.

Benn, 2nd Lieut. R. A. E., 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, to England,

from Nov. 25 to Nov. 25, 1888, on medical certificate.

JACOB, Colonel W., 19th Bombay Infantry (S.C.), to the Neilgherries, from Dec. 15 to Dec. 14, 1888, on medical certificate.

HARRISON, Captain C. F., 2nd East Norkshire Regiment, is granted leave from Dec. 31 to Jan. 2, in extension of the leave granted.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 19.)

Melliss, Lieut. C. J., Staff Corps, has been granted furlough for one

year.
The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, are gazetted

Peile, Captain F. B. Grant, Captain J.

FENTON, Captain H. E.
Daniel, Captain R. H.
Foss, Surgeon-Major F. E. V., of the Medical Staff, is brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command.
Coles, Lieut.-Colonel C. H., Staff Corps, second in command, 9th

Bombay Infantry, has been granted as extension of leave out of India for ten days

CARTHEW-YOUSTOUN, Lieut. M. E., Staff Corps, Squadron Officer 4th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, pension service, eight year, commenced May 23, 1887.

INDIA OFFICE.

FEBRUARY 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. Schofield, S.C., Lieut. W. E. Phillips, S.C.,

Lieut. C. J. Dobbie, Prob. S.C.,

Madras Estab.—Col. W. Anderson, S.C., Lieut. A. E. Woods, S.C.,

Lieut. H. G. Burton, S.C.,

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. C. F. Field, S.C.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. E. Gubbins, S.C., six months; Lieut. W.

Establ.—Major C. E. Gubbins, S.C., all months; Heut W. C. Knight, S.C., 184 days.

Madras Estab.—Major T. M. Jenkins, S.C., six months; Lieut.

Col. T. H. B. Young, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Major W. Ashfield, S.C., six months.

Bengal Estab.—Col. C. H. Luard, furlough to Dec. 14, 1888; T. J. C. Grant (Cov.), six months' furlough; J. J. Hatten, one week's furlough; Lieut. W. H. Pollen, R.E., six months' s.c. (this cancels permission, previously given, to return); W. Grindlay (Cov.), six months' extraordinary leave on m.c.

Madras Estab.—Major A. C. Smith, R.E., special furlough for 22 months.

Bombay Estab.—C. H. Japp (Cov.), six months' s.c.; H. M. Gibbs, three months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengel Estab .- Col. C. R. Matthews, S.C., Surg. S. Little, M.D., Lieut. L. H. Reid, S.C.



Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. E. W. Begbie, Inf., Lieut. G. N. Caulfeild, S.C.

Eombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. M. F. Coussmaker, S.C.

Bengal Estab.—M. L. Ferrar (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—T. C. Jones, F. G. Selby, Surg. R. Baker.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

GOSLIN—Jan. 25, at Winchester, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Goslin, late Hampshire Regiment, of a daughter.

Kernot—Jan. 26, at Bishnauth, First Avenue, West Brighton, Sussex, the wife of Dr. C. N. Kernot (of Calcutta), of a daughter.

MADAN—Jan, 30, at Bearland House, Gloucester, the wife of Lieut. W. N. Madan, R.N., of a ron.

PRIDHAM—Jan. 30, at 15, Campdale-road, Tufnell-park, London, N., the wife of J. F. Pridham, of a son.

SCOTT—Feb. 1, at St. Helier, Wilson-grove, Southsea, the wife of Captain J. Binney Scott, R.N., of a son.

Templer—Jan. 28, at Ealing, the wife of John Harvey Templer, Barrister-at-Law (Colombo, Ceylon), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURNSIDE—BOURNER —Jan. 28, at the parish church, Hove, Brighton, Eustace Augustus Burnside, Surgeon, Army Medical Staff, eldest son of Sir Bruce L. Burnside, Knight, to Maud Mary, youngest daughter of the late James Bourner, of The Gables, Hurstpierpoint,

HANVILLE—CRAUFURD—Jan. 30, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. H. C. Glanville, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Cowley Brown, Incumbent, Francis Glanville, Royal Engineers, eldest son of Major-General Glanville, Royal Artillery, of Catchfrench, Cornwall, to Frances Guenevere, youngest GLANVILLE-

Artillery, of Catchfrench, Cornwall, to Frances Guenevere, youngest daughter of the late Craufurd of Auchenames.

Moore—Emmerson—Feb. 2, at the Church of St. John the Divine, Richmond, Octavius, youngest son of Langton George Moore, of 224, Dalston-lane, to Ellen Amelia (Millie), second daughter of the late Charles Emmerson, of Singapore.

Scott—Seager—Jan. 25, at St. Paul's Church, Valetta, Malta, Colonel E. Holmes Scott, late Bengal Staff Corps, to Emily Isabella, daughter of the late Mork Seagen of Palence.

of the late Mark Seager, of Palermo.

DEATHS.

BUSTEED—Jan. 31, at Bray, Ireland, George Munro, the son of Brigadier-Surgeon H. E. Busteed, M.D., C.I.E., aged 17.
BURROWS—Jan. 31, Edward Hollis Burrows, 18, Belmont-park, Lee, Kent, late H.M.'s Ceylon Civil Service, aged 62.
Cole—Jan. 24, at Dover, George Martin Cole, M.R.C.S., eldest son of the late George Cole, Surgeon in the H.E.I.C.S., aged 39.
DRURY—Jan. 29, at 46, Argyll-road, W., Henrietta Margaretta, widow of the late George D. Drury. Esq., Madras Civil Service (retired list), and daughter of the late Lieut.-General Sir B. D'Urban, G.C.B. G.C.B.

G.C.B.

Jones—Jan. 18, supposed drowned, together with nearly on board s.s. Oxfordshire. which sunk after being run down by s.s. Cascapedia, in a fog off Cape Roca, Charles Powell Jones, having commanded vessels thirty-five years without accident.

MILNER—Jan. 28, at Crosby Lodge, Carlisle, Ferdinand H. W. Milner, Lieut.-Colonel Royal Artillery, aged 47.

MOLONY—Jan. 30, at Bedford, Edmund Weldon Molony, Esq., Bengal Civil Service (retired), third son of the late James Molony, Esq., D.L., of Kiltanon, county Clare, aged 57.

ROBERTS—Jan. 26, at Cheltenham, Agnes Mary Canfield (Coo-coo), child of R. W. Roberts, Executive Engineer, Indian State Railways, and Eileen, his wife, aged 5.

Tienney—Jan. 28, at 12, York-place, Clifton, the Rev. Mathew Tierney, M.A., eldest son of the late M. J. Tierney, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, aged 59.

vice, aged 59.
TURNER—Jan. 30, at 72, The Drive, Hove, Brighton, William Charles Turner, late Bengal Civil Service

Van Cortlandt—Jan. 28, at Buckingham-street, Philip Harry, second son of General H. C. Van Cortlandt, C.B.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BEHRMANN—Jan. 16, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. Behrmann, late Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of a son.

BOILEAU—Jan. 2, at Silchar, the wife of Captain L. M. Boileau, 6th Bengal Light Infantry, of a son.

CHERRY—Jan. 17, at Madura District, the wife of Sergeant J. Cherry, Supervisor, P.W.D., of a son (prematurely).

DOULE—Jan. 9, at Umballa Cantonment, the wife of J. M. Douie, B.C.S., of a daughter.

FROST—Jan. 9, at Sarun, the wife of H. F. B. Frost. P.W.D., of a son. HONE—Jan. 13, at Dinapore, the wife of Quartermaster H. Hone, Rifle Brigade, of a son.

LORD—Jan. 12, at Ahmednagar, the wife of the Rev. J. Douglas Lord, of a son.

NICHOISON-Jan. 14, at Sitapore, Oudh, the wife of K. McAlpine Nicholson, J.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIDSON—WORSLEY—Jan. 12, at Cawnpore, J. R. B. Davidson, Captain, R.A., son of Major General R. Davidson, to Eva Gordon Worsley, daughter of Colonel H. R. B. Worsley, B.B., B.S.C.
SANDLAND—SAUNDERS—Jan. 10, at Cooncor, Nilghiri Hill, Thomas Stephen Sandland, of Birmingham, Heath, to Daisy, daughter of Colonel H. G. Saunders, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Accountant

Department, Madras.
WHITE—MATHER—Jan. 18, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Charles Edward.
White, Tansa Water Works, to Clara Agnes Mather, second daughter
of the late William Mather, G.I.P. Railway.

DEATHS.

BELLI-BIVAR—Jan. 12, H. S. Belli-Bivar, Lieut., Bengal Staff Corps, attached 11th Bengal Lancers, aged 25.

DENTON—Jan. 7, at Bangalore, Mrs. C. Denton, widow of the late Major Denton, of the Invalid Establishment, aged 91.

GAYE—At Kirkee, on evening of Jan. 15, Emily Lilla, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon A. C. Gaye, Medical Staff.

GEIDT—Jan. 7, accidentally drowned in one of the Lubansiri Rapids Florence Emily, the wife of Bernard G. Geidt, Bengal Civil Service aged 25.

TRAFFORD-Jan. 9, at Rawal Pindi, E. Le Marchant Trafford, Major

Northumberland Fusiliers, aged 42.

MARRIAGE OF MR. LETHBRIDGE AND MISS CROFT.

The marriage of Mr. Francis W. Lethbridge (the Buffs), eldest son of Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., of Lynsted Lodge, Lynsted, Kent, and 19, Clanricarde-gardens, with Gertrude, youngest daughter of Admiral Croft, of 30, Powis-square, was celebrated in All Saints' Church, Notting-hill, on the 25th

ult.
The wedding taking place in the centre of Sir Roper Leth bridge's constituency, the large and beautiful church was long before the hour appointed for the ceremony filled by a large and enthusiastic crowd of his political friends, and others

interested in the happy event.

The ceremony was appointed for 2.30.

Among the relatives and friends present were:—Admiral and Mrs. Croft, Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., and Lady Lethbridge (who was most tastefully dressed in a handsome gown bridge (who was most tastefully dressed in a handsome gown of deep heliotrope velvet, trimmed with beaver; bonnet to match, with a lovely posy of Maréchal Niel roses and deep tinted leaves), Sir Owen Burne, K.C.S.I., and Lady Agnes Burne, General Goldsworthy, M.P., and Mrs. Goldsworthy, Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., and Mrs. Heaton, General and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Wollaston Pym, Mr. Crump, Q.C., and Mrs. Crump, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Harris, Colonel and Mrs. Close, Mrs. Henley Jervis, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Pinhey, Mrs. Woodrow, Miss Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Woodrow, Miss Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Daniel, Captain Maclachlan (the Buffs), Mr. and Mrs. Morton Daniel, Captain Maclachlan (the Buffs), Mr. Marriott (the Buffs), Mr. and Mrs. Buswell, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Hardman, Mr. Seymour-King, M.P., and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Rowe Bennett, Rev. J. P. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pulling, Mrs. Dalgarno Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Arathoon, Miss Chapman, Miss Gleig, Mr. and Mrs. Bremner, Major and Mrs. Fredell, Colonel and Mrs. Higginson, General and Mrs. Macdonald, any many others.

any many others.

The bridegroom's best man was Mr. Hulke, of the Buffs, who appeared (as did the bridegroom) in the very handsome full-dress uniform of that distinguished regiment.

The bridesmaids were Miss Lethbridge (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Agar, Miss Finlay and Miss Annie Finlay (cousins of the bridegroom), Miss Graham, and Miss Florence Buswell (niece of the bride). They were habited in the softest Surah silk, three in pink and three in heliotrope, with hots to match and carried posies of variegated agaleas and hats to match, and carried posies of variegated azaleas and shades of lilac to harmonise with the dresses. They were brooches, golden arrows with horseshoes of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bride entered the church shortly after half-past two The bride entered the church shortly after half-past two o'clock, accompanied by her father, Admiral Croft, who gave her away. She wore an ivory satin dress with long train, the front of which was richly and tastefully trimmed with orange blossom, the veil of tulle being fastened by a diamond pin, and carrying a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white lilacs. The Rev. A. Dalgarno Robinson, M.A., vicar of St. Helen's, and the Rev. Corbett Moore, M.A., vicar of St. Peter's, Bayswater were the officiating clergy.

Bayswater, were the officiating clergy.

A lmiral and Mrs. Croft afterwards entertained the wedding party at their house in Powis-square.

The newly-wedded couple started shortly after four o'clock

for Dieppe, on their way to Normandy, where they will spend the honeymoon.

The bride's travelling dress was of dark blue velvet, with

hat to match.

There was a very large collection of presents laid out at the residence of the bride's parents, 30, Powis-square. Among them were:—Chest of plate and cutlery, Sir Roper and Lady Lethbridge; handsomely fitted travelling bag, the bridegroom; diamond pin, the bride; fish knives and forks, Mrs. Lethbridge (grandmother of the bridegroom); silver tea and coffee set, Mr. and Mrs. Buswell; silver tray, Mr. and Mrs. Hardman; painting kit, Mr. and Mrs. Graham; old point lace, Miss Croft (aunt of the bride); travelling clock, Mr. Fritz Koch; silver asparagus tongs, Mrs. Fritz Koch; set of antique Danish silver spoons, Mrs. Frank Lethbridge; silver zuillier, Mr. Frank Lethbridge; silver fish carvers, Miss Lethbridge; dressing case, Master Willie Lethbridge; writing case, Mr. George Croft; lace, Lady Lethbridge; writing case, Mrs. Henley Jervis; silver napkin rings, Mrs. Christian; tantalus spirit case, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour King; gold Danish fruit spoons, Mr. and Mrs. John Cridland; silver gong and stand, General and Mrs. Goldsworthy; dessert knives and forks, Mrs. Robertson; silver cruet stand, General Robertson; brass candelabra and writing set in case, Captain Maclachlan (The Buffs); set of mirrors, Mr. and Mrs. Arathoon; brass writing set, Rev. and Mrs. Marshall; set of mirrors for table, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Barclay; hand painted tambourine, Miss Marshall; writing set, Mr. Hulke (The Buffs); silver spoon, Mrs. Warne; tray and candlestick, Mr. and Mrs. Rayner; silver mounted cigar and cigarette cases, Colonel Charles Roper Tyler; silver mounted flask, Mrs. G. G. Nelson; handsome china vase, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson; two brass vases, Misses Isaacson; old china biscuit box, Miss Browne; and many other handsome presents, including numerous fans, silver button hooks, card cases, cruet stands, scent bottles, napkin rings, sachets, pincushions, &c. napkin rings, sachets, pincushions, &c.

MARRIAGE OF MR. MONTAGU LUBBOCK AND MISS NORA MACNAMARA.

MISS NORA MACNAMARA.

On Wednesday, February 1, the marriage of Montagu Lubbock, Esq., M.D., fifth son of the late Sir John William Lubbock, of High Elms, Kent, and Nora, eldest daughter of Nottidge Charles Macnamara, Esq., F.R.C.S., of 13, Grosvenor-street (and for so many years well known in Calcutta), was solemnised in Westminster Abbey.

The bride arrived at the west door shortly after 1.30. The bridegroom and Mr. Beaumont Lubbock (his brother), who acted as best man, were already in their places at the end of the choir.

The procession was then formed, headed by the choir, and followed by the Rev. S. Flood Jones, Precentor, Rev. D. Troutbeck, Rev. E. Price, Ven. Archdeacon Atlay (of Calcutta), and the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster. Then came the bride leaning on the arm of her father, and in her train her eight bridesmaids (Adeline, Oona, Sheila, Maive, and Dorothy, sisters of the bride, and Edith, Blanche, and Violet, nieces of the bridegroom). In this order the procession moved up the nave and into the choir, whilst the organ (heautifully pleved) the bridegroom). In this order the procession moved up the nave and into the choir, whilst the organ (beautifully played by Dr. Bridge) pealed forth its welcome. At this moment the glorious old Abbey, illuminated by the brilliant sunshine streaming through the stained glass windows, and all the available space filled with relatives and friends of the bridal party, presented a scene of mingled brightness and solemnity not easily to be forgotten by those present. The effect of the mass of white veiled figures (for not only the bride, but all her bridesmaids were in pure white) added much to the completeness of the picture. The Betrothal Service having been read by the Dean assisted by Archdeacon Atlay, the procession her bridesmaids were in pure white) added much to the completeness of the picture. The Betrothal Service having been read by the Dean, assisted by Archdeacon Atlay, the procession then advanced within the rails of the sacrarium, the bridesmaids then dividing to the right and left, and leaving the bride and bridegroom kneeling alone in the centre at the altar. Before the Dean pronounced the final blessing, the marriage hymn (written by the Rev. S. Flood Jones), was exquisitely rendered by the choir. At the conclusion of the service the procession reformed and passed down the Abbey to the stirring tones of Mendelssohn's Wedding March and into the Jerusalem chamber, where the register was duly into the Jerusalem chamber, where the register

The bride and bridegroom having left the sacred edifice by the great west door the congregation dispersed, deeply impressed by the solemnity and beauty of such a service within the grand walls of that ancient abbey so dear to all British

The bride's dress was of rich white Irish poplin, trimmed only with old point lace. Her headdress had orange blossoms and myrtle, and mingled with these a bunch of real shamrock, in which was found a four-leaved spray of happy omen. The long veil reaching to her train was strewn with the same blossoms, and fastened with a diamond star, the gift of the bridegroom.

The eight bridesmaids were dresses of soft white silk and white moiré ribbon, draped with lace, their veils fastened with plumes and bunches of shamrock, and each a shamrock brooch,

given by the bridegroom.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Macnamara afterwards entertained a large party of relatives at Grosvenor-street until 4.30, when the happy pair left for Dover, en route for Paris.

The bride's going away dress was of green cloth, trimmed

with skunk, with bonnet, jacket, and muff to match. The presents were very numerous and beautiful.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR POVAH, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been appointed Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Northern Division, in the room of Captain Sawyer, who resigns, on proceeding to England.

LIEUT. J. M. DICK, of the Sind Volunteer Rifles, is promoted to be a Captain. In the same corps Lieut. P. S. Dyson, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment, is appointed Adjutant, vice Captain J. W. Gordon resigned.

SECOND LIEUTENANT HENRY HARVEY NURSE, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

THE undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieutenant C. H. Macdonald, Staff Corps, and Lieutenant T. H. Henderson, Staff Corps.

COLONEL W. F. SANDWITH has been allowed by the Secretary of State to retire from the Service, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. H. C. DANE, M.D., Indian Medical Service, in medical charge Bhopal Battalion, is allowed furlough to Europe for 18 months, on private affairs.

THE Officer Commanding the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles has received a supply of frontier medals with clasp for Burma for those men of his regiment who went up with Sir Harry Prendergast. The Manager of the Flotilla Company has also received a supply of some 1,100 for the employes of the Company who served with the expedition.

THE Pioneer believes that one of the two Lady Superintendent Nurses about to be appointed by the India Office for inaugurating a system of nursing in Indian Army hospitals will be Miss Catherine Loch, daughter of the late Mr. George Loch, Q.C., the well-known and respected agent to the Duke of Sutherland and some time M.P. for Wick, and niece to Sir Henry Loch, Governor of Victoria. Miss Loch is at present head of the nursing establishment at St. Bartholomew's Hospital I and an account of the second sec pital, London.

THE Commander-in-Chief will, after all, be present at the Mozufferpore gathering.

Major-General Lynden Bell, at present unemployed, is get an Indian division when a vacancy occurs on General

Dillon leaving Rawal Pindi in the spring. GENERAL WHITE is in running for the Allahabad command on Sir Thomas Baker going to Rawal Pindi, but it is just pos-sible that General Bell may be sent there, thus leaving General

THE Cape horses which recently reached Calcutta are found to be quite unsuited for military purposes. Of 150 landed not more than four or five are fit for even Native cavalry, the remainder being undersized and quite unequal to the weight they would have to carry.

White still to control the force in Upper Burma.

Colonel Francis Weldon, Madras Staff Corps, has been permitted to reside in Europe until he attains the Colonel's allowance. He is the inventor of the Weldon Range Finder; and he is a younger brother of Lieutenant Sir Anthony Weldon, Bart., Madras Army, Retired; of Major-General Walter Weldon, Madras Army, Retired; and of Colonel Thomas Weldon, Madras Staff Corps, Commissioner of Police, Madras.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. THOMAS, of the Military Accounts Department, has been ordered by the Government of India to proceed to Burma on special duty. His mission is to inquire generally into military expenditure with a view to applying the economic shears wherever possible.

All the troops but the Carabiniers are assembled at the Rupaheli Camp. The camps are well distributed along the banks of the Mousi, and the arrangements seem as perfect as possible regarding sanitation and water supply.

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—These Shares on Saturday were unaltered. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3½ to 3½, Nundydroog 28s. to 30s., Indian Consolidated 10s. to 11s., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 11s. to 12s. ditto fully paid (£s.) 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d., Ooregum 14s. to 15s., ditto Preference 15s. to 16s., Devala-Moyar 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., Nine Reefs 20s. to 22s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. paid) 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 9s. to 10s. Gold Fields of Mysore 1½ to 1½, New South-East Wynaad 3s. 6d.to 4s. 6d., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. 6d. to 4s., and Mysore West (fully paid) 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

OBITUARY.

THE DEATH OF SIR HENRY MAINE

THE DEATH OF SIR HENRY MAINE.

Sir Henry Maine, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, died at Cannes on Friday evening. He had been in failing health for a long time, and had been ordered to the South of France by his physicians to avoid the rigour of the English winter. As an author Sir Henry Maine had earned for himself considerable distinction, and his works on law were text-books in all the higher legal examinations. It is stated that his probable successor in the Mastership of Trinity Hall will be Sir Charles Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras.

Sir Henry James Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F.R.S., son of the late James Maine, Esq., M.D., by Eliza, daughter of Andrew Fell, Esq., was, says Men of the Time, born in 1822, and at the usual age entered Pembroke College, Cambridge. His undergraduate career was one of remarkable brilliancy, as will be seen by an enumeration of the honours he obtained during his University course. In 1842 he obtained Sir William Browne's medal for a Greek ode, the Camden medal and the Chancellor's medal for English poetry. In the year following he was elected Craven Scholar, and was approach. In the year following he was elected Craven Scholar, and was awarded Sir William Browne's medal for a Latin ode and epigrams. He graduated B.A. in 1844, when he attained the distinction of Senior Classic, Senior Chancellor's Classical Medallist, and likewise obtained mathematical honours as a Senior Ortime. No Followish being recent at Pembroka Medalist, and likewise obtained mathematical honours as a Senior Optime. No Fellowship being vacant at Pembroke College, the authorities of Trinity Hall offered to Mr. Maine the office of Tutor of that college, which he accepted, and he became a member of Trinity Hall and discharged the duties of Tutor for two years. In 1847 he was elected as Regius Professor of the Civil Law on the retirement of the Rev. J. W. Geldart, a half-brother of the late Master of Trinity Hall, from that office. The promotion of Mr. Maine to a Professorship at the early age of 25 was an exceptional advancerom that once. The promotion of Mr. Maine to a Fro-fessorship at the early age of 25 was an exceptional advance-ment. He, however, only held the appointment until 1854, when he relinquished it to undertake the duties of Reader on Jurisprudence at the Middle Temple. Mr. Maine had been called to the Bar in 1850. In 1862 he proceeded to India on being appointed Law Member of the Supreme Govern-ment and during his toward of this efficiential delayers. on being appointed Law Member of the Supreme Government, and during his tenure of this office originated a large number of legislative improvements. After nearly seven years of noble work done for Indian progress, he returned to England in October, 1869, and was elected to the newly-created Corpus Professorship of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford [in 1870. In November, 1871, he was appointed a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, on which occasion he was created a K.C.S.I. In 1885 he was offered the Permanent Under-Secretaryship of State at the Home Office, but he declined it. In 1875 he delivered the Rede 'Lecture at Cambridge, the subject being "The Effects of Observation of India on Modern European Thought." This lecture attracted considerable attention, and was published in a pamphlet form. After the death of Dr. Geldart, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, the Fellows of that college were unable to agree in the choice of his successor. One party was in favour of the Rev. H. Latham, the Senior Fellow, while an equal number desired to elect Professor Fawcett. In these circumstances, and in order to prevent the appointment lapsing to the Duke and in order to prevent the appointment lapsing to the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University, the Fellows consented to a compromise; and, by a unanimous vote, elected Sir H. Maine to the vacant mastership, December 27th, 1877. In May, 1878, he signified to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford his intention to resign the Corpus Professorship of Jurisprudence at the end of the year. Previously to his resignation he delivered (November, 1878), in the hall of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, a series of lectures on "Modern Theories of succession to property after death, and the corrections of them suggested by recent researches." His works are "Roman Law and Legal Education," in "Cambridge Essays," 1856; "Ancient Law: its connection with the Early History of Society, and its relation to Modern Ideas," 1861; "Village Communities in the East and West: Six Lectures delivered at Oxford," 1871; and "Lectures on the Early History of Institutions," 1875; "Dissertations on Early Law and Custom," chiefly selected from Lectures delivered at Oxford," 1883; "Popular Government," 1885. On April 28th, 1883, he was elected a Foreign Associate of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, in the place of the late Ralph Waldo Emerson. and in order to prevent the appointment lapsing to the Duke ${f Waldo\ Emerson.}$

The Elya Rajah of Travancore has arrived in Madras to consult Messrs. Norton and Grant, barristers-at-law, and is determined to return to his country till the Court favourite, Saravani, is removed. His Excellency the Governor has written a minute on Travancore, which is said to be not altogether favourable to the administration. It has not yet have placed at the disposal of the Pess. been placed at the disposal of the Press.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 27, City of Canterbury (s), Bombay.—28, City of Calcutta.—31, Pekin (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 27, Clan Murray (s), Clyde.—29, Ganges (s), London.—30, Orion (s), Trieste.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 27, City of Edinboro' (s), Clyde.—31, Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool.—Feb. 1, Rewa (s), London.—2, Bokhara (s), London.—2, Bokhara (s), London.—2, Bokhara (s), London.—31, Clandon.—4, Clandon.—5, Bokhara (s), London.—6, Bokhara (s), London.—6, Bokhara (s), London.—7, Bokhara (s), London.—8, Bokhara (s), London.—9, London.—9, Bokhara (s), London.—9, Londo

MADRAS.-Jan. 27, Rewa (s), London.-31, Bokhara (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 27, Capella (s), Calcutta; Clan Sinclair (s), Bombay.—28, Eden Hall (s), Bombay.—Feb. 2, Thames (s), Bombay; India (s),

Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 27, Aston Hall (s), Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 25, Bampton (s), London.—28, Clan Macgregor (s), London; Vesta (s), London.—30, City of Venice (s), London.—31, St. Albans (s), New York.—Feb. 2, Persia (s), London.

MADRAS.—Jan. 26, Clan Gordon (s), London.—Feb. 2, Clan Mac-

gregor (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. Khedive, from London, Feb. 9; from Naples, Feb. 17. For Bombay: Mr. W. D. Barrow, Mrs. Mellis and infant. From Brindisi: Mr. W. G. Underwood, Mr. Hastings D'Oyley, Mr. Plennington, Mrs. Perkins and child, two Misses Perkins. From Suez: Capt. A. E. Russell.

For Calcutta: Mr. N. V. Portman, Mr. R. Jack, Mr. H. Wright, Mr. J. Mann, Miss Knoke, Mrs. Fitzgerald. From Naples: Mr. A. F. Macdoneld

For Madras: Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Ramsbotham. From Naples: Mr. Rolland. From Suez: Surgeon-General Sir J. and Lady Hanbury,

Miss Carter.

For Port Said: Rev. H. B. and Mrs. Burney, Miss Burney. From Naples: Rev. and Mrs. Macleod, Colonel E. and Mrs. Smith, Miss

Binney.

For Suez: Capt. A. E. Russell, Major Bathurst.

For Naples: Mrs. Corran, Mr. and Mrs. Mearles, Mrs. Turner, Rev.

J. Keith, Mrs. Kerr, Miss Kerr, Miss Stewart, Mr. J. N. and Mrs. Smith.

For Colombo: Mr. Wood.

Bon Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. J. Gwynne.

S.s. Pekin, from London, Feb. 16; from Brindisi, Feb. 27. For Bombay: Mrs. C. M. Rivaz, Major and Mrs. Boughey, Capt. H. C. Kemble. From Brindisi: Mr. F. W. Bois, Mr. J. and Mrs. Brad-

For Kurrachee: Mrs. and Miss Laing. For Aden: Mr. H. Watson. From Port Said: Colonel E. and Mrs. Smith.

For Malta: Miss Herdman, Lieut. H. S. Turner. For Said: Rev. and Mrs. Cato, Mrs. Butler.

S.s. Hydaspes, from London, Feb. 22; from Marseilles, March 1. For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. F. Baker, Mr. W. Donald. For Suez: Mrs. Hickson, Miss Nutt, Miss Fraser.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Goorkha, to sail Feb. 16.

For Colombo: Mr. G. S. M. Johnson, Mr. W. P. Gordon Cumming. For Calcutta: Mr. C. M. Raddock.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail Feb. 23.

For Colombo: From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Parker. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Ledlie, Mrs. C. K. Harcourt, Mr. C. Raban.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. Pandora, Feb. 10. For Bombay: Mrs. Pearce, Rev. G. Wiersma, Rev. G. Kirch, Rev. J. Honbaer, Rev. P. Ond, Rev. J. Waterreus.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Asia, leaving Liverpool on Feb. 18. For Bombay: Colonel H. C. Kemble.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia, leaving Liverpool on March 3. For Bombay: Major G. C. Money, Mrs. McKee.

Per Star Line s.s. Vega, to sail Feb. 17. For Calcutta: Mr. John Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Spry, Mr. and Mrs. G I. Graham.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, left Port Said for London, Jan. 19. From Calcutta: Mr. A. Meyer.



From Madras: Mrs. Knapp and child. From Suez: Mr. C. C. Knapp.

Per s.s. Clan Graham, left Port Said for Marseilles, Jan. 27. From Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Brown, three children and ayah, Mr. W. H. Cole, Colonel Senior.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, left Liverpool, Jan. 29.

For Madras: Mr. J. F. Maxwell, Capt. J. T. Allan, Mr. A. Govinden. For Calcutta: Mr. Henry McMillan, Mr. Peter Kew, Mr. David Allan.

Per s.s. Clan Mackenzie, to sail from Liverpool Feb. 4. For Bombay: Mr. Thomson.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, to sail from Liverpool Feb. 11.

For Suez: Mrs. Campbell. For Madras: Mr. Fred. Moss

For Calcutta: Rev. H. W. and Mrs. Williams, four children and European nurse.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Clyde, Capt. E. M. Edmonds, Jan. 15. At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Clyde, Capt. E. M. Edmonds, Jan. 15.

From London: Mr. G. F. Janney, Mr. J. G. D. Campbell, Major and Mrs. Kingscote, Major and Mrs. McCullagh and infant, Mr. C. Howald, Mr. S. D. Vale, Capt. Maisey, Dr. H. P. Yeld, Dr. and Mrs. Bomford, Mr. A. J. Mitchell, Dr. and Mrs. Jex Blake, Miss Jex Blake, Mr. Sabondiere, Dr. Cockburn, Lieut. Gordon, Mrs. Verner, Mrs. E. Smith, Mrs. Dorman, Mr. Gregson, Mr. R. Proud, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander, Mr. T. W. Maude, Mr. and Miss Hammersley, Major Webby.

From Venice: Mr. J. Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. Gebbay, Dr. Cuningham, Mr. F. Roberts, Mr. W. Rogers, two Sisters of Mercy, Colonel Bruce, Miss Bruce.

From Brindisi: Mr. H. F. Watson, Surgeon Major Ferris.

From Suez: Mrs. Daniel, Miss Naden, Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Hon. C. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. and Mrs. Laimbeer.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, left Bombay, Jan. 20. For London: Hon. G. Curzon, M.P., Mr. T. G. Hill, Mr. Stephens, Rev. H. Midwinter

For Brindisi: Mr. Melville Macnaghten, Mr. Hardy, Sir W. de Souza, Mr. W. R. Lawrence, Mr. Beames, Mr. H. P. Vacher, Mr. and Mrs. Laidlow, Colonel W. A. Lawrence, Mr. Finlayson, Mr. J. S. Stewart, Mr. W. W. Floyer, Madame Salberg, Madame S. Olimé, Madame A.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, Mr. Knapp, Mr. G. E.

Thompson.

For Suez: Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., Miss Caine, Mr. Andrea, Dr. J. H. Chaplin, Mr. Chatfield, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Keep, Mr. Charles Laurent, Mr. Georges Bihourd, Mr. Mentzell, Mr. François.

For Aden: Mr. Wade, Mr. W. S. Fraser, Mr. Gutman, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla,

Per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Capt. Seaton, from London, Feb. 2. For Bombay: Mr. W. L. Pirie, Mrs. Patch, Colonel H. E. and Mrs. Ryves, Mrs. Impey, Mrs. Stagg and two infants, Mr. H. E. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley and infant, Miss Meachen, Dr. J. Duncan, Mr. Walsh, Mrs. Harris, Capt. F. Speck, Miss Cole, Miss Colgreve, Mr. O'Hara, Mr. Mutton, Mrs. and Miss O'Connell, Mrs. Le Messurier, Miss Greaves, Mr. Honsden, Miss Clay, Mr. Franck, Miss Kelly, Mr. Dagg, Miss Cutlar Miss Cutler

Miss Cutler.

For Brindisi: Mr. C. and Miss Berners.

For Malta: Sir H. Edwards, Miss Douglas, Major St. Clair, Miss Peck, Sergeant Smith, Miss Walker, Capt. McLachlan, Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby and child, Mr. J. Stevens, Mr. Kavanagh and two children, Mr. Murry, Major Graves, Mr. Errington, Miss Welch, Miss Davis.

From Port Said: Commander G. Neville, Mrs. Neville, Mr. E. A. Browne, Sir D. Macnabb.

For Aden: Lieut. C. C. Horne.

er Anchor Line s.s. Victoria, from Liverpool on Jan. 31. For Bombay: Mr. Harold Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Holme, Miss Holme and infant, Mr. Judson, Mrs. O'Mara and child, Mr. Quan-

brough.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, from London, Feb. 2.

For Colombo: Surgeon and Mrs. E. H. Burnside, Surgeon J. Moir, Mr. E. G. Jones, Mr. C. M. Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. W. Usherwood, Mr. J. Van Langenberg.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, Mr. R. F. H. White,

Mr. E. G. Davies.

For Madras: Mr. James Rose. For Suez: Mrs. J. S. Oswald and infant.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per P. and O. s.s. Mirzapore, Capt. R. Harvey, sailing on Jan. 27. For London: Mr. F. G. Davison, Miss Davis, Mrs. Barry, Mr. J. Pollen, Mr. McHardy, Mr. Clement Sharpe.
For Brindisi: Mr. G. G. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mrs. A. P.

Howell, Hon. R. Lawley.

Per P. and O. s.s. Cathay, Capt. M. de Horne, sailing on Feb. 3. For London: Mr. H. J. Reiss, Mr. J. Ewing. For Suez: Mr. L. L. Lehman, Mr. R. Clive, Mr. J. H. Scott, Mr. C.

J. Shadwick, Dr. James Yates, Mr. W. S. Crane, Mr. A. W. Pope, Major J. O. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rebstock, Miss Yates, Professor P. de Bianci, Mr. H. D. Higginbotham, Mr. H. M. Higginbotham. For Brindisi: Mr. D. Fuchs, Colonel Pennycuick, Mr. S. J. Douglas,

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson.

For Marseilles: Sir Edward and Lady Grey.

Per P. and O. s.s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, sailing on Feb. 10.

For London: Mr. J. Jennings, Mrs. Calthrop, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mrs. Whitty, Mr. W. Maling Grant, Mr. D. D. Bryson and friend. For Brindisi: Capt. and Mrs. Graves, Nawab Fatah Nawaz Jung, Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, Mr. Fakrudeen, Mr. MacCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Tonge, Mr. Hamilton, Capt. H. W. King, Mr. Howland, Mrs. Cowan and friend.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1888.

		OU	TWARD)		
Ship.		eave other Ports in United Kingdom.	Leaves Multa.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Crocodile		Pl'mouth 9 Feb. Q'town. 24 Feb.	18 Feb. 4 Mar.		24 Feb. 10 Mar.	7 Mar.
		HOI	MEWAR	D.		
Shi	p	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
Malabar Euphrates Serapis Crocodile Malabar		 11 Feb. 17 Mar. 31 Mar.	9 Feb. 22 Feb. 28 Mar. 11 Apr.	24 Feb. 30 Mar.	15 Feb. 28 Feb. 3 Apr. 17 Apr.	9 Feb. 24 Feb. 8 Mar. 12 Apr 26 Apr.

THE ASSETS OF THE OLD ORIENTAL BANK.

At the ordinary general meeting of the Assets Realisation Company, Mr. J. S. Balfour referred to the purchases which they had made from time to time of claims of the old Oriental Bank Corporation. pany, Mr. J. S. Balfour referred to the purchases which they had made from time to time of claims of the old Oriental Bank Corporation. There had been some litigation respecting the arrangement they had come to with the liquidator of that institution for purchasing the whole of its outstanding assets at a price which would secure a certain payment to its creditors. That had been a most difficult matter for them to come to a decision on; but, as the result of the most careful consideration, they offered a particular price, and the proposal was sanctioned by Mr. Justice Chitty. Some of the company's opponents thought they were getting the assets too cheaply, and appealed against Mr. Justice Chitty's decision to the Lords Justices of Appeal, before whom an offer was made to give £80,000 more than the company had proposed and half the surplus profits. It was held, however, that that offer had come too late, and that the company's proposal, being bond fide, and having been accepted by the Court below, must be confirmed. Their opponents had threatened to take the matter to the House of Lords, and therefore he would say no more on the matter except that the directors believed, as years went by, the company would make a legitimate profit on the transaction, though the shareholders must not rely upon the estimate of their opponents of £80,000, as the latter might have had other than financial motives in making their offer. The amount of the assets in question stood at the beginning of last year at £1,250,000, whereas on the 31st ult. they amounted to £900,000. They thus gradually expected to get all their money back, with a fair profit. with a fair profit.

THE TARIFF IN INDIO-CHINA.

The Temps says the French tariff is ruining Indo-China, which until recently prospered with a thriving and rising trade. A large share of it was, of course, carried on with England. Politicians here pretended to see a danger in this circumstance, and they hearkened willingly to the industrial monopolists, led by the Rouen cotton spinners, who wanted to shut out their Manchester and Birmingham rivals from the markets of Indo-China recently welded into a French colony with a the industrial monopolists, led by the Rouen cotton spinners, who wanted to shut out their Manchester and Birmingham rivals from the markets of Indo-China, recently welded into a French colony with a population of 30,000,000. Unlike England, who upon taking possession of a new land opens it to the trade of all on equal terms, France behaves like the dog in the manger. Is it surprising that while such an aggressive commercial policy is followed traders of other countries should, from sheer self-defence, stand in the way of French extension? But to return to Cochin China. The export of rice, which was its whole fortune, is at a stop. They could hardly compete with Siam and Burmah rice, on which the export duty is 5 per cent, while rice shipped at Saigon paid 15 per cent. The new tariff-general having raised the cost of articles hitherto imported by Chinese merchants to be exchanged for rice, the natives have left off selling, finding it no longer pays. The Temps shows that unless the tariff is repealed the surface under culture of rice will diminish at a rapid rate, instead of as hitherto expanding incessantly, for whereas in past years the stock of rice was almost out when the harvest began, there remained this year on the eve of harvest 125,000 tons unconsumed. The loss on this amount in respect to export duty is £60,000. There is a set-off against this of £28,000, being the increase in Customs receipts. The nett result is a deficit of £32,000 for the half-year's Budget. The losses entailed on labourers, traders, and artisans are not to be estimated.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Karachi Ice Co., Ld 100 — Karrobee Lan ling and Shipping 500 200	Endogram 10 Nor ^m inal. Gielle (Darjiling) 200 63 to 64
PANDAY Tongon 14	Kemp & Co 175 350 Mechanics Buildgs. Co 50 45	Good Hope Tea Co 100 190 to — Gowhatty (Assam) 100 Liquidation. Grob (Assam) 100 19 to 20
BOMBAYJanuary 14. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Oriental Govt. Security 50 115 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 16 Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 1,925	Holta (Kangra) 100 19 to 20 Holta (Kangra) 100 62 to 63 Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 110 to 115
Four per Cent Rs. 981 to -	Treacher and Co all 1,230 Thacker and Co all 230	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent 101½ to — Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 101 to —	LAND COMPANIES.	Jellalpore (Cachar) to - Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) to -
New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1381 1003 to — New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1882 — to —	Colaba Co 12} 700	Kangra Valley 100 par
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	Maza-on	Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 45 to — Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 13 to 14
Trust Bond 100 to — Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 104± to — Cooria Spinning Bonds to —		Kurseong and Darilling 250
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CALCUTTA.—January 16.	Kuttal (Cachar) 100 198 to -
BANKS. Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates.	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 31 to 35 Longview (Darjiling) 100 40 to Loobah 100 120 to Lower Assam £71 5 to
Indian Banks. Rs. Rs. Rs. Bink of Bombay all 10 pr.c* 8028	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 98 8 to — 41 of 1870 (1885) 100 8 to —	[Luckimpore (Assam) £10 f0 to —
Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 890 Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 730	4 of 1878-79 (1895) 101 0 to — 4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 104 0 to — 4 of 1879 (Coupon) to —	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 20 Mim (Darjiling) 100 — to — Monacherra (Cachar) 100 16 to 17
Exchange Banks. Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 120	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Monacherra (Cachar) 100 16 to 17
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation National Bank of India £121 171 pr.et 120	6 of 1870 (1889) 104 0 to -	Mothola (Assam) 100 100 to -
• • •	6 of 1872 (1891) 104 8 to — 6 of 1878 (1998) 102 12 to —	Do. contributory 90 90 to Mungledye (Assam)
PRESS COMPANIES. Akbar 1,250 125 —	6 of 1884-5 (1903) 102 12 to — 6 of 1885-6 (1915) 103 4 to — 5 of 1886-7 (1916) 103 4 to —	Do. contributory 125 New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to —
Albert 1,200 125 Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100 100	5 of 1886-7 (1916) 103 4 to — 4½ of 1882 (1902) 99 8 to —	New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation. New Mutual (Cachar) 30 100 to —
Apollo 2,200 nil 240 Bellary 1,100 nil 850	BANKS AND FINANCIAL. Paid. Price.	Phoenix (Cachar) 85 80 to —
Bombay Cotton all 15 135 Breul's Cawnpore Press	Agra £10 125 to -	Puttureab (Sylhet) 100 40 to —
Co., Limited 200 16 100 Colaba 1,880 50 640	Allahabad 100 185 to 186	Sapakati 100 110 to
Dhollers Ginning all 12 80 East India 1,000 150 1,875	Bank of Bengal 500 865 to -	Seemah to -
Fort 8,500 150 1,275 French all 80 550	Do. of Upper India	Singell (Darjiling)
Harvey & Sabapathy 500 25 400 Khangaum 450 45 360	Mussoorie 100 108 to 110	Springside (Darjiling) 100 75 to — Springside (Darjiling) 100 65 to — Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 16 to —
Mercantile 125 7½ 95 Mofussil Co 400 55 420 Munmar M all 40 205	Rohilkund Kumaon 100 105 to — Simla Bank Corporation 500 — to —	Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 80 to — Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 92 to —
New Berar 500 60 520	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to —	Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 105 to -
Prince of Wales 400 30 300 Babapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES. Price.	Upper Assam £10 15 to —
Sassoon 500 25 500 Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,220	Alipore Coal 100 120 to — Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal	
Sind 750 75 515 Volkart 500 45 560	Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation. Bally Paper Mills £10 158 to — Barnagore Jute £210 89 to —	LONDON.—February 6.
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Barnagore Jute £10 89 to — Bengal Coal 1,000 1,650 to — B. Baragunda Copper (preface	
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,250	P. Daraguida Copper (Protaco	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Alfred Manufacturing 100 2 1,200	A. shares) 7s. 6d. 13\$ to —	Price.
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 330 Alliance Spinning 500 171 p.ct 580	Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 7 to 71 Bengal Mills £100 1,400 to —	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 941 to 951 34 India Stock, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 1041
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 330 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 580 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 435 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bullave S & W Co.	Do. Deforred B. Shares £1 7 to 7½ Bengal Mills £100 1,400 to — Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to — Bonded Warehouse 445 270 to 275 Bowresh Cotton Mills 100 70 to —	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 942 to 952 3 India Stock, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 104 4 Do. October 10, 1885 1022 to 1032 4 India Enfaced Paper to
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 330 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 580 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 435 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bullave S & W Co.	Do. D-forred B. Shares £11 7 to 7½	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 943 to 953 31 India Stock, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 1042 4 Do. October 10, 1838 1023 to 1032 4 India Enfaced Paper to 41 Do. do. 1895 to 42 Do. do. 1893 to
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 330 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 580 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 435 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co.	Do. D-forred B. Shares £1	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 943 to 953 31 India Stocks, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 1043 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1021 to 1032 4 India Enfaced Paper 102 to 1032 4 India Enfaced Paper 105 4 Do. do. 1893 10 4 Do. do. 1893 105 to 107 4 Ceylon, 1882 105 to 107 4 Do. 1886-00 100 to 106
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Alloart Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bownuggur Mills 1,000 Bownuggur Mills 1,000 Bownuggur Mills 1,000 Contral India 500 Contral Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all 7	Do. D-forred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. 942 to 952 3½ India Stocks, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 104½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1022 to 103½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to - 4½ Do. do. 1885 to - 4½ Ceylon, 1882 105 to 107 4 Do. 1886-00 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1881 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 114 to 117
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Alloart Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bombay United 100 Contral India 500 Contral Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all 20 D. Spinning all 20 Empress Co all 25 Empress Co all 26 Empress Co 27 Empress Co 26 Empress Co 26 Empress Co 27 Empress Co 26 Empress Co 26 Empress Co 27 Empress Co 28 Empre	Do. D-forred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 94\$ to 95\$ 3½ India Stocks, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 104\$ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 2 to 102\$ to 103\$ 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4½ Do. do. 1885 to 104 to 104\$ 4½ Do. do. 1893 10 to 4½ Do. 1880 105 to 107 4½ Ceylon, 1882 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1881 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 114 to 117 6 Do 102 to 104 4 Do 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Alleance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Coorle Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Petit 1,000 Colan Baba 400 Colan Colan Baba 400 Colan Baba 400 Colan Cola	Do. D-forred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 94\$ to 95\$ 3½ India Stocks, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 104\$ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 102\$ to 103\$ 4 India Enfaced Paper 10 4½ Do. do. 1885 10 14½ Do. do. 1893 10 10 4½ Do. do. 1893 105 to 107 4½ Ceylon, 1882 105 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1881 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 114 to 117 6 Do. 1895-96 114 to 117 4 Do 102 to 104 4 Example 1 Do 102 to 104 4 Do 102 to 104 1 Do 105 to 108 1 Do
Aifred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Alliance Spinning 500 Alloart Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bombay United 100 Contral India 500 Contral India 500 D. Spinning all 75 Dun Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all 75 Contral Mills 1,000 Contral India 500 D. Spinning all 75 Contral Mills 1,000 Contral India 500 D. Spinning all 75 Color Rills 1,000 Contral India 20 Contral Mills 1,000 Contral India 20 Colam Baba 400 Cordon Mills 1,000 Contral India 1,000 Contral Colam Baba 400 Contral Mills 1,000 Contral Mills 1,000 Contral Thigunghat Mill 500 Contral Thigunghat Mill	Do. D-forred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 943 to 953 31 India Stocks, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 1044 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1022 to 1032 4 India Enfaced Paper to 41 Do. do. 1885 to 42 Do. do. 1885 to 43 Do. do. 1883 to 44 Do. do. 1883 105 to 107 4 Do. 1886 105 to 107 4 Do. 1886 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 114 to 117 6 Do 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 105 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Price.
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 600 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Contral India 500 Cotral Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Framjee Pett 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Gordon Hills 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Gordon Gordon 500 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 Hyderabad	Do. D-forred B. Shares	3
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Colorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon M	Do. D-forred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 94\$ to 95\$ 3½ India Stocks, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 104\$ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 102\$ to 103\$ 4 India Enfaced Paper to
Alifared Manufacturing. 100 Aliliance Spinning 500 Allbarce Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 1,000 Control India 500 D. Spinning 500 D. Spinning 1,000 D. Spinning 1,000 D. Spinning 1,000 D. Spinning 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Alignment 400 Hindustan 1,000 Alignment 400 Hindustan 1,000 Alignment 400 Ali	Do. D-forred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 94% to 95% 3½ India Stocks, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 104% 4 Do. October 10, 1838 102% to 103% 4 India Enfaced Paper
Alifaced Manufacturing. 100 Aliliance Spinning 500 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Algorithms 500 Algorithms 500 Algorithms 500 Algorithms 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Contral India 500 D. Spinning 500 D. Spinning 1,000 D. Spinning 1,000 D. Spinning 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Colam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 Signer 500 Algorithms 1,000 Algorithms .	Do. D-forred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 94% to 95% 14 India Stocks, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 104% 4 Do. October 10, 1838 102% to 103% 4 India Enfaced Paper 102% to 103% 4 India Enfaced Paper 10
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500 Alliance Spinning. 500 Alloert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownugrur Mills 1,000 Bhownugrur Mills 1,000 Contral India 500 Contral Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all 20 Contral Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all 75 Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Godam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Godam Baba 400 Contral Cotton 60 Framjee Petit 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Cordon Mills 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Cordon Mills 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Colam Baba 400 Colam Saba	Do. D-forred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 94% to 95% 14 India Stocks, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 104% 4 Do. October 10, 1838 102% to 103% 4 India Enfaced Paper
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500 Alliance Spinning. 500 Alloert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Contral India 500 Contral India 500 Contral Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hudembad Spinning 1,000 Hudembad Spinning 1,000 Emperial Cotton 500 Logold Alliandesh 1,000 So 25 Sames Gree ves 500 Logold Khandesh 1,000 So 25 Khandesh 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Manackjoe Petit all 525 Manockjoe Petit all 525 Manockjoe Petit all 525 Manockjoe Petit all 525 Manockjoe Petit all	Do. Deforred B. Shares £1 7 to 7½	S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 94% to 95%
Alifred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Alliance Spinning 500 Alloert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Contral India 500 Contral India 500 D. Spinning all 20 D. Spinning all 630 D. Spinning all 630 D. Spinning all 630 Colan Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Godon Mills 1,000 Gran Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Huderabad Spinning 1,000 Huderabad Spinning 1,000 Emperial Cotton 500 Logold 500 Logold 500 Logold 1,000 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Manockjoe Petit all 525 Margori 250 Morarji Goculdass 1,000	Do. D-forred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 94\$ to 95\$ 3½ India Stocks, Jan 5, 1931 104 to 104\$ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 102\$ to 103\$ 4 India Enfaced Paper
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1888.

-General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 27th January; from Allahabad and Madras to the 25th January; and from Calcutta to the 24th

January.

THE Imperial Legislative Council met at Calcutta on Jau. 19, when the Hon. Mr. Westland, in presenting the Report on the Bill amending the Indian Stamp Act, showed how the financial troubles of the Government re-act even in such small matters as the duty on fire insurance policies. He admitted the rate was higher than in England, but added that the present financial position was not such as to warrant the Government in proposing any further relief, beyond the reduction to something like a proportionate rate of the duty upon short term policies, and the Bill had therefore been restricted to its original purpose.

A Gazette Extraordinary, published at Calcutta on the same date, notifies that from that day the duty to be paid on salt shall be one rupee per maund in Lower Burma, and Rs. 2-8 in British India, with the exception of the Trans-Indus districts of the Punjab. The increase of the salt duty by this eight annas will probably give some 2) lakhs in India during the next $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, while raising the tax from three annas to one rupee in Burma should yield another two lakhs or more. The increase in the course of the next financial year should be something like one crore and fifty lakhs in India and $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in Burma.

THE Viceroy was expected to take the chair at the annual meeting of Lady Dufferin's Fund on February 8th.

MR. W. B. LAWRENCE, Under Secretary in the Revenue Department, will take up the duties of Secretary to the Fund on Major Cooper's departure for England in March.

MR. GIRDLESTONE, who was to leave for Europe by the French mail steamer of January 27th, has resigned his appointment in Nepal, but holds himself at the disposal of the Viceroy for future employment.

Ms. Corder has definitely decided to go home on leave at the beginning of the hot weather.

At the anniversary of the Lyall Library at Meerut a portrait of Sir Alfred was unveiled by the Commissioner of the Division.

Nothing new has transpired in connection with affairs in Nepal. The Minister is now on his way to Calcutta, and he would hardly leave his post if he was in any fear of his rival.

RUNBIR JUNG is said to be in Calcutta. It has transpired that he never crossed the border.

AYUB KHAN is to receive a personal pension similar in amount to that given to his brother, the ex-Amir Yakub. A separate allowance will be made for the large number of Sirdars who accompany him to India.

AYUB KHAN and his party are accompanied from Meshed by General Maclean's Native attaché Allah Baksh. They will be met by Nawab Hassan Ali Khan near Teheran.

H.H. THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN left Kabul for Jellalabad on the 5th January, and reached Butkok the same day. On the following day he reached Samucha-i-Mulla Umar. The British Agent, Lieut.-Colonel Ataulla Khan, accompanied his Highness.

THE Amir is said to be bringing great pressure to bear

on the frontier tribes to compel them to send Jirgas into Jellalabad. Nearly all have refused, as the greatest mistrust prevails regarding Abdurrahman's intentions.

SARDAR AFZUL-UL-MULK, the second son of the Ruler of Chitral, had an interview with H.E. the Viceroy at Calcutta on January 17th. He was to leave for his return journey with Mr. Plowden on January 31st.

CAPTAIN C. L. GRIESBACH, C.I.E., Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, has been permitted to take employment under the Amir of Afghanistan for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of that country.

It is stated that the expert whom it was intended to engage in France to investigate the silk-worm disease in Bengal is not likely to be brought out now.

THE Reja of Kapurthala has left Calcutta for the Puja > highly pleased with his visit.

A FATAL cricket accident is reported from Calcutta, a Native boy named Satcowry Mitter having been killed almost instantly by a blow on the head from a ball.

The last has evidently not been heard of the Macauliffe-Browne quarrel. The latest development is the filing of an action for libel by Mr. W. E. Browne against Mr. Macauliffe, Divisional Judge, of Sialkot.

A FIND of good coal is reported from the south of Kashmir. An officer of the Geological Survey will be deputed to report on the discovery.

SARDAR MUHAMMAD AYUB KHAN and the Principal Sirdars with him have left Meshed on their way to India, viâ Teheran and Baghdad.

THE Maharaja of Vizianagram will attend the Chapter of the Order of the Indian Empire to be invested with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order.

THE report of the Debt Commission regarding Sir Horace Rumbold's claims is now before his Highness's Government. The Commissioners are not unanimous in their opinion, and the final award will therefore have to be made by Government.

THE Khyber levies which keep open the road between Jamrud and Lundi Kotal are to be increased by 200 men.

THE Commandants of Lucknow and Bareilly battalions of the Burma military police have been authorised to continue recruiting until further orders.

COLONEL LITTLE, 12th Bengal Lancers, commanding at Bhamo, has been dangerously wounded. As he was entering the bath-room his Madrasee servant came from behind and cut him down with a dah. The Colonel, managing to drag himself to the door, celled the sentry, who gave the alarm. The servant was captured hiding in some grass. Although he has confessed, he gives no reason for the act. Both wounds are very deep. One on the left shoulder runs down to the shoulder blade, and the other on the left side of the face and neck. The little finger of the left hand was also nearly severed.

The Registrar of the Moulmein Judge's Court, whose official salary is Rs. 250 per month, made a claim for one lakh nine thousand rupees for services rendered as Officia Assignee to an estate of Moulmein foresters who were adjudicated insolvents, but whose insolvency was annulled within the month, during which period nothing was done to realise the estate or collect money. This demand was resisted by the creditors. The Chamber of Commerce has for a long time urged the Government to reform the existing abuses of the Official Assignee's office.

It was discovered on December 25th that Rs. 25,000 belonging to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company has been



stolen. The cashier of the Company sent that day Rs. 24,200 in cash and Rs. 800 in cheques to the Chartered Mercantile Bank by the head durwan of the Company in a cab. Owing to the cashier's illness the bank-book was not checked. Only recently it was discovered that the sum had not been credited to the Company by the bank. On being questioned the durwan asserts that he daly lodged the money, which, however, the bank officials deny. The case is being investigated by detectives.

THE Maharajas of Jeypore and Dumraon visit Calcutta for the investiture ceremony.

A PROPOSAL is before the Nizam to change the proposed, line of railway to Chanda, and instead to run the extension to Raipore. It will shorten the distance to Calcutta, and open out a much richer grain-growing country. It is probable that his Highness will send a deputation to the Government of India to represent the matter.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE, who went on a mission to Siam arrived viá Singapore in the steamer Bellerophon. He represents a syndicate of English merchants who are endeavouring to secure from the King sanction for a line of railway to open up South-Western China from Bangkok via the valleys of the Meinam and Meikon Rivers, which, it is believed, is a far preferable route to that proposed by Mr. Colquboun from Moulmein, where every pound of freight would have to be raised and lowered 24,000 feet.

THE French in Tonquin are known to contemplate a railway with a similar object along the valley of the Red River. Sir Andrew Clarke has been selected, as he is well known to the King and his advisers. When he was Governor of the Straits Settlements in 1875 he was instrumental in obtaining for Siam its present constitution.

GREAT dissatisfaction is felt at the action of the Customs - authorities in connection with the increased salt duties. Although the department admit that under the Sea Customs Act salt ships sailing for Rangoon from any port before the increase was announced would be exempt from such increased duty, they contend that cargoes actually arrived at Rangoon before the increase was announced and had partially unloaded are liable to the increase. The Chamber of Commerce forwarded a telegram of remonstrance to the Government of India.

A RECENT ruling of the High Court that cow-killing is not punishable under the Indian Penal Code has created a feeling of utmost consternation amongst the orthodox Hindus at Allahabad, who have held a crowded meeting, and memorialised the Viceroy in Council on the subject.

A QUANTITY of gold, about sixty seers in weight in bars, has been found in the compound of the Golconda Brigade Mess by coolies working there. Nawab Afsur Jung, commanding the brigade, will send the gold to the Nizam's Government.

The Commission of Inquiry into Mr. F. Larpent's conduct as Registrar of the Punjab University commenced its sitting on Jan. 26. Mr. Larpent appeared and stated that he should not be represented by counsel, and asked the Court to make the inquiry as short as possible. Mr. E. W. Parker, who is prosecuting on behalf of the Government, replied that he would endeavour to meet Mr. Larpent on that point. The proceedings bid fair to be lengthy, as there are seventy-five witnesses to be examined—fifty for the prosecution, and twenty-five for the defence.

THE Syndicate of the Punjab University unanimously resolved to appoint Dr. Aurel Stein, "a native of Hungary," Principal of the Oriental College, and Registrar of the University of Lahore on probation till Oct. 15 next.

COLONEL H. V. RIDDEL, a District Judge in the Punjab Commission, died at Mooltan on Jan. 14. Colonel Riddel, who had been ailing for some time past, took furlough in November last, but was prevented by the state of his health from leaving Mooltan.

THE Accountant-General in the Pablic Works Department, Colonel Filgate, takes two years' furlough from the first week in July, and retires.

CAPTAIN H. S. P. DAVIES, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, takes furlough, it is believed, for six months from April next, and on his return will be employed on settlement work.

SIE E. BCCK will, it is understood, preside over the Committee for collecting evidence in reply to the Secretary of State's order anent horse-breeding operations.

MR. GEORGE SODEN GOAD, Manager of the Joyhing Tea Gardens, North Lakhimpur, was drowned in the Subansiri river on the 7th Jan. No particulars are given of the incident.

The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce says the course of business throughout 1887 has been quiet and uneventful, and there has been a marked absence of burning questions. The chief cause of this has undoubtedly been the comparative inaction of the Legislative Department of the Government of India. Not only have new Bills been few, and in a commercial sense unimportant, but several measures of weight and moment, which were suggested or reviewed by the Committee in the previous year, have made little apparent progress. The report complains that no progress has been made with the Indian Bankruptcy Bill. The Chamber considers that Government would strengthen their hands if they summoned a representative of the Commercial community to their councils for the discussion of the Budget, and points out that this is already done in Hong Kong with excellent results. In India, where the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country are of immeasurably greater magnitude and more deeply concern the welfare of the Empire at large, it could not fail to yield equally beneficial results.

NOTES.

THE most important news from India is that which has come by wire to the effect that Lord Dufferin resigns his office at the close of the present year. The announcement has been received with surprise in England and in India, and, of course, all manner of surmises have been rife as to the cause of this step being taken. His Excellency's decision has been received by the Press of England with marked expressions of regret, and the extracts from the Press of India, European and Native, telegraphed by the Times correspondent this morning, and which will be found in another column, show that the regret has been great and general in India also.

SURMISES as to the cause of the resignation are now almost impertinent in the face of the assurance given by Lord Dufferin himself. At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Friday last he spoke frankly upon the subject. He said that "it was with no light heart that he had accepted the post, which was at once the most honourable and the most important that could be held by any subject, and he could not resign it without pain and regret. He, therefore, desired it to be understood that he was actuated by imperative private considerations alone. From the moment of his arrival in the country not a shadow of difference had arisen between himself and the Home Government, and he trusted that he had in no way forfeited the confidence of the Secretary of State. He could not sufficiently express his deep gratitude for the generous support he had received from successive Ministers at the India Office."

"Nor had anything occurred in India to render his position as Viceroy less attractive or agreeable. On the contrary, the entire European community, and all creeds and classes of Natives, had given him constant proofs of their good will, and he only wished he were better able to show his appreciation of so much loyalty and kindness.

Domestic reasons alone had induced him to retire; and, after all, his tenure of office would be nearly or quite as long as that of any of his immediate predecessors. After four years of such constant labour and anxiety as the Viceroy was obliged to bear he could not but feel that it was for the public interest that he should resign his charge into the hands of a younger man, especially as the general condition of the country was prosperous and peaceful. Had it been otherwise he would have gladly sacrificed every personal consideration in the cause of duty."

THE announcement that he would be succeeded in the Viceroyalty by Lord Lansdowne has also been a general surprise. On this point it was only to be expected that Lord Dufferin would say something, and of course he could only say what was courteous and complimentary:—

Regarding his successor, he was very pleased that the Government had chosen the grandson of one of the most venerable of statesmen, under whom he was early initiated into the conduct of public affairs. Lord Lansdowne was now giving great satisfaction as Governor-General of Canada. He was in the prime of life, and was married to a most charming lady, and he would certainly gain universal popularity and acceptance whether presiding over the social or the political world of India.

This is all very well, but the feeling of all classes in India to-day is possibly best expressed in the well known lines:—

"As in a theatre, the eyes of men, After a well-graced actor leaves the stage, Are idly bent on him that enters next."

THE remainder of the news telegraphed from India is uneventful. A little frontier war, which some writers have been prophesying as certain to occur, will not, we think, take place. The only news from Sikkim was that the Rajah had moved to Gunstock, some distance to the south of his capital, and had asked Mr Paul, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, to meet him there. It is therefore hoped that he is coming to his senses, and means to amend his ways.

The last official bulletin from Rangoon, dated Feb. 10, reports that small dacoities are prevalent in several disdricts in Upper Burma, especially in Myingyan, Maiktila, and Yemethen. In Maiktila a loyal Thugyee has been murdered by dacoits, who carried off four guns and some revenue. Part of this gang was pursued and overtaken by the police, and two dacoits and four guns were captured. A large band of dacoits has twice attacked and plundered the village of Thadunne, near Mahlaing, carrying off a number of cattle, and making prisoners of several villagers. Ottama's camp in the dense jungle near Legaing was surprised by the Military Police under Inspector Hertz on the morning of the 6th inst. One dacoit was killed and four were wounded, and with eleven others were taken prisoners. Sixteen guns and twelve dahs were captured. Ottama escaped into the jungle.

THE mineral wealth of Upper Burma has not been long in attracting attention. Applicants have already sought leave to prospect for gold and coal. Applications for leases of land for cultivating, stock-rearing, and other purposes in Upper Burma, are being made to the Local Government. A European gentleman has recently been offered a lease of 100 acres of land in the Ava district free for one year for the cultivation of barley. Efforts are also being made to stimulate the cultivation of wheat, potatoes, and tobacco. In the Yeu district a free distribution of Havanna tobacco seed has been made, and a small bonus has been offered to the cultivator who produces the best crop of tobacco.

The Army and Navy Gazette reminds its readers that the Cathedral at Laho the Order of the Indian Empire is exclusively in the patronage of the Indian Viceroy, the Secretary of State exercising no control over it whatever. The Star of India, on the other hand, is exclusively in the gift of the Secretary of State, although recommendations in favour of the

officers of the Army serving in India and Native-born gentlemen are always received through the Viceroy. Our military contemporary adds that on the occasion of the recent Jubilee celebration several officers and officials who expected to have been decorated were disappointed "because of their having sought the favour of a recommendation in the wrong quarter." Can this be so? Has any officer and gentleman of the proud profession of arms asked for a C.I.E.? Surely only an enemy hath said so.

YET, once upon a time in India, when a high official—one of the Viceregal advisers—was asked, "Why did So-and-So get the C.S.I.?" he is reported to have answered, "I cannot say; I suppose he asked for it." And after the Delhi Assemblage there was a story told of an eminent political who, on receiving one of the silver commemorative medals struck for the occasion, returned it with the remark that he thought that there "must be some mistake," as he expected a gold one. He got it.

MAJOR-GENERAL LYNCH, who has been appointed to the command of the Division of the Bengal Army which falls vacant at the end of March on the return to England of Lieut.-General Sir Martin Dillon, has seen considerable active service in the East. He scrved in Persia with the Scinde Horse in 1857, but joined Havelock's force on its first taking the field in India, and was present in every action fought by that column. After the recapture of Cawnpore, where his horse was killed under him, he served as second in command of the volunteer cavalry with the Oudh Field Force, and was present in all the actions fought by that force until the relief of Lucknow on September 25, 1857, and defence of the Residency until its final relief by Lord Clyde on November 24 following. He was severely wounded, but has survived to be the recipient of several honours, and his return to India as a Divisional Commander will give general satisfaction to all ranks of the army in Bengal.

Colonel Sartorius, of the 1st Beloochees, who recently marched through the Southern Shan and Red Karen country, is stated to have made an interesting and elaborate report on the country traversed. He speaks highly of the district. Iron ore of extraordinary richness was found at Saga. Tin is plentiful in Lower Kerennie, and coal in abundance exists at the Lowelon mountain. Silver, saltpetre, and sulphur were also found. The Rosambhe Lake is described as being as beautiful as the lakes of Cashmere, while the cataracts of Kazor, 130ft. high, are perhaps the finest in the East. Terrible anarchy and disorder have prevailed, owing to constant wars between the petty chiefs who govern the country. Colonel Sartorius dwells on the marked improvement in and revival of trade which have already taken place in districts within reach of the influence of Fort Sedman, where a British garrison is maintained.

It is satisfactory to learn that steps are being taken to raise a memorial in honour of the late good and muchloved Sir Robert Montgomery. A meeting, including Sir Frederic Halliday, K.C.B., late member of the Council of India, General R. Lawrence, C.B. (brother of the late Lord Lawrence), Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., late Resident at Hyderabad, Mr. P. S. Melville, C.S.I., late Resident at Baroda, Major-General Saunders Abbott, General Abbott, C.B., Major-General G. Hutchinson, C.B., C.S.I., R.E., Mr. Brand Sapte, C.B., Colonel Aikman, V.C., Lieutenant-General T. M'Leod Innes, V.C., R.E., General Maclagan, R.E., Colonel Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Mr. Brandreth, Mr. Thomas H. Thornton, C.S.I., and many others, was held on the 9th inst., when it was resolved that subscriptions (limited to a maximum of £5 5s) be invited from the friends of the deceased for the purpose of placing a memorial tablet in the cathedral at Lahore, and, if funds permit, another memorial—in a form to be determined hereafter—in London. Letters were received from Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir John Morris, and others, cordially approving the objects of the meeting, and a considerable sum was subscribed in the room.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

In the Legislative Council on Friday, Mr. Westland, on presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Petroleum Bill, said it had been determined to levy a fixed sum per gallon instead of an ad valorem rate as originally proposed. This course was taken in accordance with the general wish of the

course was taken in accordance with the general wish of the mercantile community, and the duty would, moreover, be easier to collect. The rate would come to about 8 per cent, and would yield a total of about ten lakhs. The definitions had also been amended so as to exclude oil meant for lubricating purposes. The Bill was then passed without debate.

The third annual meeting in connection with Lady Dufferin's Female Medical Aid Fund was held on Wednesday. The Viceroy presided, and among the speakers were the Governor of Madras, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Maharajah of Durbunga, the Nawab of Moorshedabad, and the Honourable Messrs. Scoble and Evans. A resolution was passed that the association should be incorporated. The report, which had previously been circulated, showed that the financial position was highly satisfactory, and that the association now had previously been circulated, showed that the financial position was highly satisfactory, and that the association now possesses investments giving an annual income of 30,000 rupees. The jubilee collection was very successful, and included magnificent donations from many Native princes and noblemen. Lord Connemara, in his speech, said that Lady Dufferin's name would live in the pages of Indian history. The Viceroy, replying to a vote of thanks, described the association as being now placed upon a basis which never could fail, and added that its benevolent operations would continue to extend and to penetrate further into Indian homes. He concluded by paying a tribute to the devotion of the honorary concluded by paying a tribute to the devotion of the honorary

News has been received of a tragedy on the Chittagong frontier. Lieutenant Stewart, of the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), while surveying with a small party in the hill tracts within the Lushai frontier, was surprised on the morning of the 3rd inst. by about 200 Kukis armed with guns and knives. He and two European soldiers with him made a gallant resistance, and defended a hut for with him made a gallant resistance, and defended a hut for some time, till Lieutenant Stewart was at last shot and one soldier was stabbed to death. The other is still missing. Ten frontier police formed the escort, but three of them were absent at the time, and only three of the remainder could reach their rifles in time. Of these one was shot, one returned to headquarters wounded, and one is missing. Mr. Murray, direct superintendent of police, has gone to investigate the affair, and messengers were at once sent to warn Lieutenant Baird, who was engaged with another survey party on the neighbouring hills.

Baird, who was engaged with another survey party on the neighbouring hills.

Sir Edward Walter, commanding the Corps of Commissionaries, who for the last four months has been travelling through Northern India in connection with his schemes for providing employment for old soldiers, left Calcutta for Madras last Sunday. He will proceed thence to Australia. I understand that his inquiries are likely to have a most useful result, and if he succeeds in coning was proposed of work for time. and if he succeeds in opening up a prospect of work for time-expired soldiers in Australia he will have conferred a distinct benefit upon the British Army in India.

LORD DUFFERIN'S RESIGNATION.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

For the last three days the Viceroy's resignation has engrossed the public attention to the almost complete exclusion of other topics. The news was received with general expressions of regret, and at first many speculations were hazarded as to the cause of the resignation. These speculations were set at rest by Lord Dufferin's emphatic statement in Council on Friday that the step was due to domestic reasons, and it is now known that the state of Lady Dufferin's health, and her and her husband's natural wish not to be separated from their children, have led to this resolution.

The tone of the Press is generally one of regret. The Calcutta Englishman says:—

cutta Englishman says:

"Lord Dufferin's Indian career has been one of personal popularity and political success; and whatever differences of opinion may exist regarding his measures, it may be said that his administration as a whole has been characterised by singular ability, clear-sighted statesmanship, and consistent regard for the welfare of the Empire."

The Indian Daily News considers it a distinct misfortune that the country should lose his rule just when most is expected from him. Much was expected, and in some respects he has done enough to secure a lasting name. He had to encounter many difficulties, and some serious administrative blunders have been added to the financial troubles. The Statesman says:

"The news has fallen like a bolt out of the blue, and public regret will be deep and widespread. He was unfortunate enough to receive as a bequest from his predecessors two great questions—those of the Bengal Tenancy Act and the Afghan Boundary Commission—for neither of which was he responsible. Nevertheless he won steadily the respect and confidence of all classes." confidence of all classes.

The Pioneer observes:-

"The country had given the Viceroy its confidence from the day of his arrival, and the announcement will take everyone The truest compliment that can be paid him is to say he never put India's faculty for unquestioning acquiescence to so severe a strain as by now saying that it is necessary he should go.'

The Lahore Civil and Military Gazette believes that no honest friend of India will learn without regret that the strong hands which have ruled the country for the last three strong hands which have ruled the country for the last three years will prematurely hand the reins of power to another. Lord Dufferin, it declares, has adhered manfully to the course that true statesmanship marked out, under unprecedented financial pressure, against persistent crosses from home, and in spite of the foolish clamour from Calcutta. It proceeds to suggest that public meetings should be held for the purpose of expressing gratitude and admiration. The Bombay Times of India gives Lord Dufferin credit for completely putting an end to the excitement and bitter race antagonism unhappily fostered by Lord Ripon, and adds:—

"While Lord Ripon was remitting taxation, reducing the army, and in the name of philanthropy setting us all by the ears, the Russians were stealthily approaching the Afghan frontier. Lord Dufferin successfully stopped their approach, won the Ameer's confidence, increased the strength and value of the army, and carried out a regular system of frontier defence. His Indian career might be summed up in the names of 'Penjdeh' and 'Upper Burma.'"

The Bombay Gazette remarks:-

"The news has been received with surprise and regret. The record of Lord Dufferin's Indian career will certainly not be dull. It will find its analogue rather in Lord Dalhousie's than in Lord Mayo's. It is too soon now to try to arrive at any general judgment on his policy.

The Madras Mail thinks the historians will not regard Lord Dufferin's Indian career with unqualified satisfaction.

"He had, however, great difficulties, such as to smooth the angry passions excited by Lord Ripon's sentimental ignorance, and to contend with financial troubles largely due to Lord Ripon's shortsighted sacrifice of revenue and purblind frontier policy. Lord Dufferin will not rank with Lord Dalhousie or Lord Mayo. Too much was expected of him, and if he to some extent disappointed expectation, it was because he had to play a fistful of cards."

So far the opinions given have been those of the Anglo Indian Press. The Native newspapers are more sparing in praise, while some express satisfaction. The Bengalee says:—

"Lord Dufferin's rule has been marked with vigour in his foreign policy, without a single measure of domestic reform. But a year yet remains, and much may be done in a year."

The Amrita Bazaar Patrika believes that the nation will be deeply grieved to hear the news. Nothing affects the Indian people so much as a genuine, kindly heart and personal amiability, both of which qualities Lord Dufferin possesses in an extreme degree. The Indian Mirror, on the ther hand, describes Lord Dufferin as a distinct failure, and charges him with having caused dissension between the Hindoos and Mahomedans, and added heavily to the burdens of the Empire in the absence of war and famine. The best it of the Empire in the absence of war and famine. The b can say for him is that he has been generally inoffensive.

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—The changes in these: Shares on Saturday comprised a rise of \(\frac{1}{5} \) in Mysore and a decline of 1s. in Devala-Moyar. Mysore Shares were last quoted $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{5}$, Nundydroog $1\frac{3}{5}$ to 17-16, Indian Consolidated 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d., Ooregum 14s. to 15s., ditto Preference 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d., Devala-Moyar 7s. to 8s., Nine Reefs 19s. to 21s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. Mysore-Wynaad (17s. paid) 4s. to 4s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 8s. to 9s. Gold Fields of Mysore 15-16 to 17-16, New South-East Wynaad 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. 6d. to 4s., and Mysore West (fully paid) 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. West (fully paid) 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

A LITTLE MORALITY.

(Pioneer.) Morality, heavenly link, It is to thee that I drink! I'm awfully fond, Of that heavenly bond,

Morality, heavenly link!

-Bab Ballads.

The Government of India work up with a start. The air was full of flippant language. "Bless our souls," said the Government of India, "this is painful! They are actually getting irreverent. We must do something." They called up Government of India, "this is painful! They are actually getting irreverent. We must do something." They called up all the Secretaries and took their opinions, and the Secretaries said with one voice that there was nothing like Morality. "Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control," murmured all the Secretaries, because they had read Tennyson in the six-shilling edition and had ideas on governing India. "The fact of the matter is," said the Government of India, impressively, "something has gone wrong somewhere. We don't quite know "something has gone wrong somewhere. We don't quite know what it is, but we are determined to set it right." And all the Secretaries murmured applausively: "Set it right. By all

Secretaries murmured applausively: Det 10 1,000.

means, set it right."

And, really, the state of affairs demanded some sort of correction. The Government of India was in the habit of giving little boys four rupees a month to sit still and load themselves up with Spenser's "Faery Queen," pp. 1 to 131 inclusive, and Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" and Colenso as far as Decimal Fractions, and Fawcett's "Political Economy," and "Hypatia," and the "Elements of Logic," and whole pages of "Chaucer," besides unlimited quantities of History, and things of that nature. On the strength of his four rupees a month, the boy took a wife, and by the time that his subsistence allowance nature. On the strength of his four rupees a month, the boy took a wife, and by the time that his subsistence allowance came to an end, he was usually the owner of two children, in addition to a mass of mixed information regarding Magna Charta, Deucalion, Empedocles on Etna, "Let us take a walk down Fleet Street," "Wilkes and Number 45," Colonel Olcott's lectures, and the back numbers of the "Theosophist." Just as he was comfortably settling down, and had brought his wife's widowed sister and a younger brother or two to share his wealth, the Government was in the habit of withdrawing the subsistence allowance, and saying, cheerfully, "Now we've given you a first-class education. Please walk about a little and get a living. We regret to say that our offices are full." Then that boy would go away very sorrowfully, because he was a married man with an indifferent constitution and a large experience of life, and would curse the Government of India by all his own gods and a host of new ones from the "Rape of the Lock," and the logic books, and King Lear, and all Macaulay's, including the "Lays of Ancient Rome." At first the Government of India used to listen smirkfully, and pat him on the head, and say to everyone, Rome." At first the Government of India used to listen smirkfully, and pat him on the head, and say to everyone, "Hear him swear! All those bad words are out of our primers. Isn't he fluent? That's intellectual activity, that is! You wait a few years, and you'll see the poets and the novelists, and the historians and the eminent manufacturers, and the alone headed with the telephone dealer in the interval of the same and the same novelists, and the historians and the eminent manufacturers, and the clear-headed engineers just jostling each other through the length and breadth of the Empire." So the Universe lit a cheroot, and waited for the procession of proficients. But the boy who was also a married man, the child who was a father, did not want to be a poet, or any of those unremunerative things. He had his children to look after, and, because he was an old man at thirty-five and generally died at forty-five, he wanted to do his work quickly. His fathers had an extensive literature of proverbs, which said nothing about going away from homes and carving out careers, but a good deal about the necessity of enjoying a great man's protection, and climbing over other men's shoulders to authority. Some of the proverbs said, "A mahout is as strong as the elephant when he is on its neck," and others that, "It is better to be the foot-servant of a king than a chief of two villages." The boy believed these proverbs, because they were drilled into him in his home life, which was as entirely distinct from his school life as anything you can well conceive. At school he spoke one language, at home another; at school he fressed in one fashion, at home in another; at school he thought in one groove, at home in another; and so on, because he came of a very, very old stock.

Later on, he discovered how to print the thoughts that very, very old stock.

Very, very old stock.

Later on, he discovered how to print the thoughts that filled his poor brain, and he mixed up the teachings of the "purchits" with Fawcett and Mill, and tangled the Shasters with Spencer, and strung "Kalidasa and Cleopatra" in alternate lumps. The Government of India was immensely pleased, and said:—"Now you'll see! This is the beginning of a National Literature. Observe the fireworks!" But the National Literature had been written by the boy's forefathers ages and ages ago in their own way: and ages and ages ago. ages and ages ago in their own way; and, ages and ages ago,

the clear-headed engineer had done the national monuments, also in their own way. The stock was an old, worn out stock, also in their own way. The stock was an old, worn out stock, and, as has been said, Death came early to the boy and those and, as has been said, Death came early to the boy and those like him. Some of his writings were peculiar and not exactly what the Government of India had expected. They had sown Carlyle and there came up anything but "Hero Worship." It rather resembled the "French Revolution." But the Government of India said:—"For goodness sake don't interfere with it. It will settle down and leave the National Literature and the Legitimate Political Aspiration." The German read a few pages of the stuff and said dreamily:—"Mine Gott! You haf missed der soul-life-drift of dese people. Dey haf der power of defining afrydings, but dey haf not de power of understandings what is der meaning of der definition. I tell you dey are de soul-mit-ancient clouds-encumbered-double life, bejointed de soul-mit-ancient clouds-encumbered-double life, bejointed people, and you haf dreated them as dough dey was into-dertendency-of politic-scope-seeing Teutons. Dere will be, as you Englanders say, Helltobay!" But nobody attended to the German, partly because no one could understand him, and German, partly because no one could understand him, and partly because everyone was so busy copying the pattern of his pickelhaube. The Frenchman shrugged his shoulders and said:—"Mon Dieu! I have known you English for fools these eight hundred years. But you are to-day such fools as I have never seen. No, never." The Frenchman was volatile, and had made such a mess of a place called Tonquin that no one attended to him.

The boy went on his wonderful way, his poor head swimming with the things he had picked up in the days of his subsistence allowance, and at last created the "New English." Everybody laughed at it, but it was all his own—unique and unapproachable. And the Government of India shook its head for the "New English" seemed a poor distillation from the strong wine poured out so lavishly. Then the boy found his metier, poor fellow. You must understand that his mother tongue was almost inconceivably rich in terms of abuse, and the language of his home life bristled with peculiar terms and strange twists of expression which would have deeply shocked the language of his home life bristled with peculiar terms and strange twists of expression which would have deeply shocked the Government of India had it heard them. But, as the Government of India was nervously anxious not to penetrate into the sacredness of his domestic life or to upset his religious prejudices, it missed the wonderful language which the boy would use towards his wife, or his mother, when the one had been misbehaving herself or the other had slapped one of his children. When to the immense natural resources of the been misbehaving herself or the other had slapped one of his children. When to the immense natural resources of the country were added some Emerson, Carlyle, Swift, and Johnson, the result even in temperate hands would have been fine. But, the boy was, by heredity and national temperament, devoid of any sense of proportion, and constitutionally prone to exaggeration. The style and composition of the old-time histories might have convinced the Government of India of this, but they prove covered to look this; but they never cared to look.

So the boy found his "metier" which was to abuse the Government of India; and here everything was in his favour. Government of India; and here everything was in his favour. By the irony of Destiny he abused it, not for half-poisoning him and giving him indigestion, but for not poisoning him half quickly enough. The New English was a flexible tongue, and the boy was an apt copyist; albeit he had no notion of the value of words. This was curious, because, for generations and generations, words had been things to his people. He turned up his books and abused it as the French peasantry abused the aristocracy before the Revolution; then he abused it in the Ciceronian style, beginning:—
"Quousque tandem," &c.; then he cursed it in the Swiftian manner, which was rather more vitriolic than the others; then he pulverised it on paper in Macaulay periods, and, when he was nearly exhausted, a cynical Fate put the Pall Mall Gazette and some American papers in his way. He copied everything, and made no doubt but that he was doing well; and the cry of his torment, for he was nearly dead with the terrible indigestion of half-bolted studies, was heartrending. But over and above, and through and under, the Swiftian terrible indigestion of half-bolted studies, was heartrending. But over and above, and through and under, the Swiftian, Ciceronian, and Steadish invective could be heard the winged words of the "bazaars" in which he had been brought up. It was a pitiful, a pathetic thing; and the worst of it was that the boy did not know what was the matter with him, any more than does a baby suffering from colic. To its external credit, be it written, the Government of India did not add a fresh mistake to its original sin. Any other Government on hearing the language the boy used would have imprisoned him. One Government would have hanged him as high as Haman. The Indian Government felt dimly that it had done him a great wrong, and appointed a Commission to soothe him. But his trouble was not curable by Commissions, though he himself said it was. He had mixed up the proverbs about he himself said it was. He had mixed up the proverbs about climbing over other men's shoulders to employment, with Smiles on Self-Help and the curious teachings he had learnt at his mother's knee. He drank, so to speak, brandy and curds, heady port and arrack, together, and the natural indigestive result was extreme discomfort. Then, said the Government of Talling Section 1988. ment of India, who had been lavishing lakhs and lakhs and lakhs on subsistence allowances in order to make him what he

was:—"He is irreverent! We must seriously consider the matter. His language is really shocking." And so it was!

The Conference of the Secretaries held itself, and unanimously resolved that Morality was what he lacked. The boy had three hundred and thirty-three million, three hundred and thirty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty-three Gods of nis own; but the Secretaries thought that he might endure yet one more—a colourless and abstract sort of God, carefully arranged so as not to hurt his religious feelings. When they were all settled down, the Military Secretary drifted in, booted and spurred, on his way to the racecourse. "Irreverence is it" said he. "Morality be dashed. When I did anything wrong at school I was flogged to bring me to my bearings, and so were you." He departed tempestuously, while the Secretary murranged. you." He departed tempestuously, while the Secretary murmured:—"You can't flog a married man—boy—what is it?" A Lieutenant-Governor said:—"Hang it, no, they'd make a Dacca schoolboy's case out of it!" And that was the stumbling block. The boy was not only a married man, but also claimed to be the people of the country. In England, a future Prime Minister can be birched till he bleeds and no one says anything. In India, a future anybody cannot be touched with a superior of the country of the cou anything. In India, a future anybody cannot be touched without serious discussion; and this, too, is the fault of the Government of India. "Make prefects," said a Secretary. "No end of good in prefects I was a prefect once." Another Secretary exploded with a crackle and said:—"They'd take bribes." But the recommendation was written down. Then a brilliant genius said:—"Give 'em a primer to teach 'em Morality," and Lord Cross, seven thousand miles away in a London fog, and all among the Societies for the Propagation of Christian Know-ledge, the Protection of Aborigines, the Lying-in Hospitals, and the Missions to fallen women, sent some sample primers and the hissions to faller women, sent sample primers across the sea to the boys who was, on one side, as old as all Asia, as wise as all Asia, and, on the other, younger than the youngest puppy that was ever born, dying of indigestion in the spirit, and dead in the flesh before his fiftieth year. He

the spirit, and dead in the flesh before his fiftieth year. He knew rather more about Morality than any of his examiners, for many, many years ago, his forefathers had walked through Morality and come out on the other side. His complaint was indigestion—acute mental dyspepsia, and for that the Government of India gave him a fresh book to swallow.

Just as the Great Morality Manifesto had been drafted, the Secretary in the Revenue and Agriculture Department entered. He had lost his way to his office in a fit of absence of mind, and there was the light of deep thought in his far-away eyes. "Oh! you here!" said he. "By the way, what's the best thing for a cow that has gorged herself with clover?" The question had nothing to do with the Educational Department, and it remained for the Military Secretary, fresh from his morning gallop, to answer it. "You can't do anything,' he said, "but if she recovers, keep her on dry diet."

she recovers, keep her on dry diet."

The Great Morality Manifests went forth to the World. And the World laughed.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL. (Englishman.)

The preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill will be published and circulated in order that the opinions of the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies may be obtained. The report, of course, embodies the sense of the majority of the committee, but there bodies the sense of the majority of the committee, but there are several points, we understand, upon which the committee is not quite in agreement. Dealing with only the first portion of the Bill the report covers the question of constitution, of consolidate assessment, of plural voting, and of the educational or fancy franchise. On all these questions the public, we think, have arrived at a very clear opinion. They think that the sing of the Corporation are due to its unwight size. half the sins of the Corporation are due to its unwieldy size. They are opposed to any consolidation of rates that does not help to lighten the burden of the tenant, which at present is out of proportion to that of the landlord. Equally, in the case of the plural vote, the question is one of tenant versus landlord, net of Natives as opposed to Europeans, and the only satisfactory settlement of the matter is one that will. beyond all doubt, prevent the landlord from acquiring an overbeyond all doubt, prevent the landlord from acquiring an over-wholming share of electoral power. In regard to this question it may be said that a practice has been allowed to grow up whereby members of joint Hindu families are allowed to exer-cise the plural vote. Europeans living in the same house, or jointly occupying the same business premises, have not enjoyed this privilege, and, in so far as the present proposal will equalise matters in this respect, it is to be commended. But, while it is desirable that wealth should be allowed its due influence, the closest scrutiny should be directed to any pro-noval to readjust the electorial power for the purpose of influence, the closest scrutiny should be directed to any proposal to readjust the electorial power for the purpose of securing this end, seeing that wealth, in this local sense, means to a large extent landlordism, which already possesses an excessive amount of power. As for the educational franchise it is really difficult to speak of the proposal with patience. To give municipal votes to non-ratepaying graduates is an idea hat could only originate in the Bengali mind, dominated as it

is by the commercial desire to turn to some purpose of gain the paltry education it is obliged to suffer. The public will be curious to know whether are the committee besides the Native member supported this extraordinary proposal.

VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.

(Pioneer.)

It is often complained that Volunteers in India get the coldest of cold shoulders from the "Regular Army," who do coldest of cold shoulders from the "Regular Army," who do not perhaps fully realise the self-sacrifice which is involved before the capitation grant can be gained. The Government, it is true, are loud in praise of volunteering, and encourage it among their servants. Individual inspecting officers are at times moved to express their appreciation of the efficiency of particular corps, but, taken all round, there is a sad lack of interest among the army in India regarding volunteers and their work. This is no new complaint, it is almost as old as the movement itself, though officers still living remember what splendid service scratch bodies of Volunteers did in the Mutiny. But, luckily, we have not a common danger always But, luckily, we have not a common danger always at hand to draw men to each other, and in the piping times of peace other means must be found of bringing the two services closer together. In the Presidency District General Purvis has during the past two or three weeks quite won the hearts of the Volunteers by allowing their artillery to fire important salutes, an innovation which may make many an old gunner turn in his grave. But General Purvis belongs to the "Royal Regiment" himself, and he is not likely to have made so novel a departure without good cause. On the New Year Parade at Calcutta the Volunteer Artillery fired the salute under the eye of the Commander-in-Chief, and his Excellency was not slow to show his satisfaction with the manner in which the guns were handled. These may be small matters after all, but they are none the less welcome to Volunteers, who usually feel themselves left out in the cold save on two or three parades in the year. The Calcutta Volunteer Naval Artillery are said to be bent upon doubling their strength by next New Year's Day. They are as smart a body of men as could be wished, and could really take their place with credit side by side with the genuine salt, who occasionally finds himself one

TRADE OF BOMBAY. (Bombay Gazette.)

of a gun team on shore.

The returns of the rail-borne trade of the Bombay Presi-The returns of the rail-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency for the third quarter of the present year by no means bear testimony to a time of commercial activity. Comparisions with the previous quarter are, of course, misleading, for the through carrying trade being largely dependent upon the grain and cotton harvests is, as everyone knows, very unequally distributed over the year. When the comparison is made with the third quarter of 1886 a falling off from fourteen crores of meaning the distribution. to ten and a quarter crores of maunds is shown, the diminution being mainly in imports from external blocks. It was most serious in wheat, the quantity carried falling off from over three millions of maunds in the September quarter of 1886 to about three quarters of a million maunds this year. Raw about three-quarters of a million maunds this year. Raw cotton showing a decrease of fifty thousand maunds: food grains other than wheat of 338,000 maunds: and oil seeds of about 400,000 maunds. The falling-off in wheat was from all the "external blocks" into which the wheat-producing area which the exports through Bombay is divided, viz., the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India, the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces (here the falling off was the greatest Rajputana coming next and then off was the greatest, Rajputana coming next, and then the Punjab), Berar, the Nizam's territory and Madras. Almost equally general was the falling off in the seed imports, the only block which did not show a diminution having been Madras. To complete the story told by these naving been Madras. To complete the story told by these returns we now need a statement of the earnings of the railway companies which bring produce to Bombay. The traffic returns for the second half of the year have been persistently unsatisfactory, and the statement which the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts has just issued, does not look like the forerunner of a report of good earnings and large dividends.

THE CONGRESSIONAL IDEA. (Indian Spectator.)

The Third Indian Congress is now a matter of history. avails little practically to criticise its proceedings or to go into raptures over them. We leave that to those who have better opportunities than ourselves. But the Congressional idea has become sufficiently tough, we believe, to bear a little friendly advice for the future. We think the Congress has passed its advice for the future. We think the Congress has passed its experimental or academic stage. It must now aim at practical results. The promoters need not trouble themselves so much about the number as about the quality of the delegates. If at Allahabad they get together about fifty working representatives for the whole country, with ten or fifteen specialists, and if these latter draw up and discuss a thoroughly practical programme, and the former undertake to see it through during the next year, and to render an account of the year's work in their respective centres when the Congress meets again, at the same time strengthening the hands of our friends in and out of Parliament, they will vindicate its existence much better and do much more solid good than at present. The attendance of members may be as large as the promoters wish, and they may enjoy the power of voting too. But they must have a body of specialists to lead discussion of special subjects of importance, and a body of workers to utilise the results of such intelligent practical discussion. We know how the Congress suffers for want of specialists. For instance, at Madras they had not a word of protest against the huge military expenditure of the country, while they branched off to minor topics scarcely worthy of a National Assembly. And how the position of the Congress is needlessly lowered even among friends, owing to the absence of activity throughout the year to give effect to the Resolutions passed during its session, is equally known. Surely we ought not not to incur this blame in future. The views we have taken the liberty of briefly indicating above are shared by some of our most thoughtful friends here and in England. They have also occurred, we doubt not, to the promoters of the Congress. And if these latter have not yet put them into practice, we can understand the difficulty of their position. But a beginning has to be made, and this will be not very difficult since every succeeding Congress has been an improvement on its predecessor.

GRIEVANCES OF WARRANT OFFICERS. (Civil and Military Gazette.)

It is needless to say that we sympathise heartily with the only class of men in Her Majesty's Service whose position has not been improved during the last twenty years. If others had remained stationary, it would have been easier for them to bear; but when, as is the case, the officers, Warrant officers, and men of the British Army have all had their pay increased by about 50 per cent. and have received other privileges, the position becomes intoleraby unjust. We are glad, therefore, to see that the Indian Warrant officers have collected into pamphlet form a few of the many letters and articles which have appeared in our own columns, as well as in the Pioneer, the Times of India, and the Madras Mail, in the hope of attracting attention to their hardships. As is truly stated in the introduction, the Indian Warrant officer is the "Nobody's child" of the service. He plods along from year to year with no better prospect before him than serving the best of his days in India on pay insufficient to keep himself and family respectable. He draws actually less pay than his juniors in rank, and enjoys none of the privileges conferred upon the latter. Compared with others his advantages are nil; and his only privilege that of paying out of his own pocket what the others receive gratis from Government. We have no doubt that the military authorities in India take a right view of the matter and have duly represented these unanswerable facts at home. But it is not enough that an injustice should be palpable as daylight and admitted by all in this country to procure remedy; else the soldiers who have been defrauded of the "free pardon" promised them on Jubilee Day would not also be waiting with the deferred hope which sickens the heart. There is hope, nevertheless, for both; for even the Unjust Judge surrendered to importunity what he denied to justice and mercy. The Indian Warrant officers have therefore done well in this their latest effort; and we hope and wish that every English newspapers, on receiving a copy of the pamphl

BENGAL.

PRINCE HENRY OF ORLEANS has arrived in Calcutta. He is the guest of the Viceroy.

THE AMEER OF CABUL has been a purchaser at the sale of the late King of Oudh's menagerie, investing mostly in the monkey class, notably two pairs of Abyssinian apes.

It is stated that his Highness the Maharajah of Durbhangah has promised a donation of Rs.25,000 to the Theosophical Society, which is as much in want of funds as the Salvation Army

MAJOR DEANE, Officiating Director of Army Remount Operations, has been making an extended official tour. When last heard of he was at Oosoor. Thence he goes to Madras, returning to Calcutta by Allahabad towards the end of the month.

FURTHER accommodation is being made at Howrah for the storing and handling of export produce. A new shed, a thousand feet long, is being built. The *Englishman* says

that, when completed, it will afford storage rooms for 3,000 tons of grain, and this, with the accommodation previously provided, will enable the railway authorities to store no less than 23,000 tons of produce at Howrah during the coming season. It is confidently anticipated that the new storage shed will be finished by the end of March, or in sufficient time to afford sensible relief during the invariably overcharged months of the shipping season—April, May, and June. A further improvement is being made on the railway premises at the salt golahs, lying to the north of Howrah Bridge.

The exports of Indian tea from Calcutta are rapidly and steadily increasing. During the season from May 1 to Dec. 31, 1885, the total exports amounted to 57,212,946 pounds; in 1886 they had increased to 65,676,598 pounds; while in the present year they amount to 75,369,984 pounds. An increase of 9½ million pounds in a single season is a conclusive answer to those who are sceptical of the great future of the industry. With the knowledge of such an improvement, we can afford to take a liberal view of the tea trade of Ceylon, which, comparatively trifling though it is, is also going forward with leaps and bounds. Up to the close of December last, Ceylon had exported upwards of three million pounds of this season's teas, whereas four years ago the export only amounted to 275,849 pounds. When compared with the dismal reports that come from China, these results are extremely satisfactory, and ought to put heart into all connected with this great Indian industry.

An extraordinary incident in a game at whist, the only bond fide one of the kind recorded, occurred at the United Service Club, Calcutta, a few days ago. The players were Mr. Justice Norris, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Sanders, and Dr. Reeves. Two new packs were opened, and were trayed and shuffled in the usual way. Dr. Sanders had one of the packs cut to him, and proceeded to deal. He turned up the knave of clubs, and on sorting his hand found that he had the other twelve trumps. The fact was duly recorded in writing; the odds against this combination are, according to whist authorities, 158,750,000,000

The Khyber Maliks before leaving Calcutta were entertained by the Nawab Abdul Latif. Among those who were present were the leading Mahomedans of Calcutta, including several members of the Oudh and Mysore families. The Nawab, in the course of his speech, expressed the pleasure the Mahomedans of Calcutta had in welcoming the Maliks. He dwelt upon the advantage of British rule, one of the outcomes of which was the construction of railways, which alone had made their visit possible. He remarked that there were five crores or fifty millions of Mahomedans in India, whilst in the whole world the Mahomedan population was 180 millions. According to this calculation, about one-third of this population inhabit India. There were not so many Mahomedans either in Turkey, Persia, Turkistan, Afghanistan, Arabia, China, or Africa. The Mahomedans in India performed their religious rites, and sacred duties, and observances of their faith with comfort, case and complete freedom, without the slightest let or hindrance; and for this, if for no other reason, they were heartly thankful to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India, who was sovereign of the largest number of Mahomedans in the whole world. He was sure that the Maliks, being followers of the same faith, must be pleased to see the freedom of worship and religious institutions enjoyed by their correligionists here in peace and comfort in everyday life. The reply by the spokesman of the Maliks was frank and characteristic. It was as follows:—"Nawab Sahib,—We are highly thankful to you and to the Princes and other gentlemen whom we have met here to-night for the kindness and attention which you have shown to us; and if you ever visit our Navive land we shall try to do our utmost to attend to your comforts there; and on our return home we shall relate to our people the kindness, fellow-feeling, hospitality and generosity shown and the honour done to us by our Mahomedan brethren in this great city."

MADRAS.

BARON STARCK, accompanied by the British Political Officer, his secretary, and retinue, visited Mysore and Seringapatam, proceeding then to Ootacamund.

THE Nawabs Asman Jah and Khurshed Jah Bahadurs will not be able to attend the Chapter of the Indian Empire Order at Calcutta, as their insignia and patents will not have arrived from the India Office in time for them to be installed.

THE District Grand Lodge of the Freemasons in Madras has unanimously agreed to send a deputation to wait upon Lord Connemara to ask his Excellency if he will allow his name to be submitted to the Grand Master for appointment to the vacant office of District Grand Master.

GENERAL FISCHER, the late chief engineer of the Madras Irrigation Works, and a leading authority on irrigation in India, has submitted a scheme for supplying Panjalore with

water, which will be discussed at Saturday's meeting of the Bangalore Municipality. The scheme has also been submitted to the Madras Government in a competition for a prize offered for the best scheme for supplying Bangalore troops with

THE Pioneer is responsible for the following:—If the statement be true—and there seems no reason to doubt its truth in ment be true—and there seems no reason to doubt its truth in the main—that some pressure is being brought to bear on the Nizam to induce him to bestow an important appointment in Hyderabad on a brother of Abdul Huk, our sympathies are entirely with the Nizam. Almost invariably when his High-Highness is roused to self-assertion in public affairs there is a sound purpose behind him. Enough is known of Abdul Huk as a clever, intriguing, not too scrupulous man to forbid our taking his brother, of whom much less is known, on trust. His influence is one that it seems undesirable in the interests of the State should be extended; nor does the fact that a close alliance exists between the Nizam's private secretary and the Minister in question prove anything more than that the appointment of a secretary may not be an unalloyed gain.

BOMBAY.

It is not unlikely that Sir Oliver St. John will be appointed to act for Mr. Cordery in Hyderabad, when the latter goes on leave in March. Sir Oliver, it will be remembered, officiated as Resident for several months shortly after the Nizam's in-stallation. He is at present Resident at Baroda, having re-cently joined that appointment from Baluchistan.

IT has been decided by the Nizam's Government that, under Thas been decided by the Nizam's Government that, under the Articles of Agreement between it and the Hyderabad Mining Company, no washing for diamonds or other precious stones is on any account to take place without an officer deputed by Government being present. As the Company's Mining Engineer purposes to have a series of washings on the diamond fields at an early date the Government Director-General of Mines has been directed to start at once for Partyel, to be present at every washing that is about to take place and to be present at every washing that is about to take place, and to report the result of each successful operation immediately to the Government.

In the last Hyderabad Jarida there is a notification from Nawab Muktadir Jung, the Subedar of the Western Division, which states that in view of his great interest in the improvement of the breed of cattle in his Highness the Nizam's Dominions, he has obtained sanction for the holding of a great horse fair at Patan, in the Zilla of Aurungabad. It will be held yearly, on the lines on which that at Mallegaum is established, from the 21st of Farvardi to the 5th of Ardibihast. This period was taken advantage of because at that time there will be a great Hindu jatra also held in the neighbourhood of that village, and as people come from far and near to attend it they will be able to derive both spiritual and temporal profit at one and the same time. There will also be prizes for the best animals exhibited. The occasion will doubtless be largely availed of by wealthy gentlemen in the city and station to obtain good animals, which at present are hardly to be met obtain good animals, which at present are hardly to be met with at any price.

THE subjoined letter has been received by the Bombay Municipality from America. The Municipal officers have, of course, no means of finding the information asked for, and publicity in the Press probably offers the only, if very faint, chance of its being got:—

December 26, 1887.

Dear Sir,—I would like to get the certificate of the death of John Elliss, who was born and baptised in the parish of Arnold, Nottingham, England, in the year 1704. He enlisted in the East India Company's service in 1719 and shortly after coming to India he married a native lady of considerable wealth. They had no children. He sold some of his property and sent the money to England for Dorothy Oldham's heirs. Dorothy Oldham was his sister. I would like to find out how I could get the certificate of his death.—Yours, respectfully,—

Miss Mary Read.

Care of John Johns, 297, Forbes-street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Care of John Johns, 297, Forbes-street, Pittsburgh, Pa., North America.

P.S.—I believe he lived and died at a place called "Punair," or a place that sounds something like that.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

THEFTS of Government arms at Rawul Pindi still continue. On the night of Jan. 13 five Martini-Henri rifles were stolen from the camp of the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers.

A SCHEME for a railway from the Indus to Bannu is in contemplation, thus making another feasible route into Afghan-

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE has visited Lahore as Mr. Lyall's guest. His Highness has given a cup worth Rs. 400 for the tent-pegging competition at the Meean Meer assault-at-arms.

THE second meeting of the New Mahomedan National Association has been held at Lahore, and was numerously attended by the influential Mahomedans of the city. A large number of new members were enrolled and rules were passed, one of which provides for the nomination of such European gentlemen as may wish to become honorary members, the provision being intended to promote cordial relations between the Mahomedans and their rulers, which is the foremost object of the association. The meeting lasted four hours.

BURMA.

THE Upper Burma summary reports dacoity as prevalent in the Shwebo district.

THERE was a serious dacoity in the Ruby Mines district, in which five persons who resisted dacoits were severely wounded, and one was killed. There was one dacoity in Mandalay town, but none in the district.

In Sagain a Thoogyee was killed by dacoits.

THE central division was generally quiet.

The police station of Nape in Mimboo district was burnt on Jan. 22; a detailed account of the occurrence has not yet been received. A dacoit leader, Bo Lan, was captured.

In Selin in Toungdwingyee an attempt was made to fire the bazaar in order to cover a cattle dacoity, but the fire was extinguished by the help of the Rifle Brigade, when only one house had been burnt.

SEVERAL dacoities of an ordinary type are reported in Yemen and Meiktila.

THE Pyinmana district is quiet.

NOTICES BOOKS. OF

MY LIFE AND BALLOON EXPERIENCES.*

There must be something wonderfully enticing about "Bal-There must be something wonderfully enticing about "Ballooning," otherwise why should men from time to time risk their lives in vain and futile attempts to achieve impossibilities in the air? Why should the terrors of death have no horrors for those who "do and dare" amidst the clouds? And assuredly Mr. Coxwell is no exception to the rule. His parents originally intended that he should enter the army, but circumstances intervened which changed their views, and he had to go into a mercantile office. But from his earliest youth he had dreamed dreams as to agrial payigntion. From seventeen to twenty he dreams as to aërial navigation. From seventeen to twenty he had witnessed all the ascents made in or near London, so that when in due course he started as a dentist all his time for recreation was spent "ballooning." Of course, in such circumstances, "men's teeth" went their own wicked way. But what was Mr. Coxwell's loss is the reader's gain; for scene

what was Mr. Coxwell's loss is the reader's gain; for scene after scene of thrilling adventure, danger after danger, escape after escape, triumph after triumph, failure after failure, pass in rapid succession in the pages of the volume which the aerial voyageur has given to the world.

Peril! Why an ordinary citizen of the world scarce knows the meaning of the word when balloon experiences are placed in the scale. Dangers of land, dangers of sea, dangers of flood, dangers of fire, all pale before dangers of the air; and what gorgeous, what superb, sights must have met Mr. Coxwell's eyes as he sailed majestically through the realms of space!—clouds, meteors, mists, mountains, oceans, plains, all combined to lend an air of charm to this most adventurous of pastimes. pastimes.

pastimes.

Will it be ever ought but a pastime? Will the time, sooner or later, arrive when the public travel in balloons just as in trains? Will the horrors of war be increased by efforts from above? Can annihilation be dropped from the clouds, and poor feeble man struggle in vain against aid from the standpoint of the gods? Who shall say? But, be this as it may, none will read Mr. Coxwell's balloon experiences without pleasurable emotion; and, perchance, information will be gleaned in regard to a subject anent which the public are none too well-informed. too well-informed.

MORE T LEAVES.+

This book deals largely—indeed, well-nigh exclusively—with the comic side of existence. All the ordinary events of every-day life are treated in a light, flippant style, so as to create amusement and raise a laugh. Now a few pages proclaim the pleasures of sailing in a tug-boat on the Thames, with one's legs cramped into a hole, seatless and small, with the boom knocking first one side of the head, then the other; with the sheets gibing, and the craft doing anything and everything sheets gibing, and the craft doing anything and everything but what should be. Now a chapter reveals the astounding de-

^{* &}quot;My Life and Balloon Experiences." By Henry Coxwell. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

^{† &}quot;More T Leaves." By Edward F. Turner. (Smith, Elder and Co.)

lights of house-moving, with all the concomitant charms of new carpets, new blinds, new tables, new chairs, new rugs, new—well, new everything. At another there are depicted the adventures of "an old bloke at cricket," and the reader is told how balls will go wide, how "daisy cutters" are cut every time for "fours;" how, when fielding, balls rattle around the venerable patriarch, as if the history of the Storming of the

Redan were repeating itself

And the most ordinary and common occurrences of life afford a peg whereon to hang an endless array of amusing comicalities. Lunching at a refreshment bar, breakfast in bed, a river picmic, a call at a dentist's, a morning walk, a visit to the barber, 'Thames fishing, sitting up late, each and all do duty, and do iit well. The humour is quaintly quaint, the fun is uproarious but dry, the allusions are comical rather than broad—persons must laugh; there is absolutely no help for it. The work is, it may be presumed, primarily designed for "penny readings," and in this direction nothing is left to be desired; but it may also well be perused by the many, who love a laugh, and enjoy good, honest, wholesome mirth. Mr. Turner is what æsthetic ladies would term a "dear darling," differing in this respect from the "T Leaves" which he has placed before the public, for they are quite the reverse of "dear"—in fact, they are as cheap as the original article from which they derive their name.

We have written in this strain because it is difficult to be so date when reviewing pages which scorn a virtue so opposed to the object and aim with which they are prepared; but we do feel that a word of very sober commendation is due to a masterly idea carried out in a masterly fashior. a peg whereon to hang an endless array of amusing comicalities.

BANDOBAST AND KHABAR.*

BANDOBAST AND KHABAR.*

Colonel Larking in his modest preface deprecates the assumption that "Bandobast and Khabar" contains any fresh information "about the people, customs, and sport of India." Threshed out as his subject has been by every "globe-trotter" who thinks he, and he alone, is able to enlighten the British public on subjects about which, in fact, he knows little or nothing, it may be in some measure true that the work before us adds not much to our stock of information. Yet it is an eminently readable account of a singularly interesting tour; for it makes the mouth of the snortsman water to read of a bag for it makes the mouth of the sportsman water to read of a bag

of thirteen tigers, one panther, and a bear, all shot in the space of a few weeks! And surely to gather how it all happened cannot be otherwise than exciting.

But there are many little pieces of information scattered about promiscuously which are likely to be news to the ordinary reader. Take at random a few instances. In India all nary reader. Take at random a few instances. In India all the railways keep Madras time, which is half-an-hour earlier than its confrère at Bombay. Imagine what this means. Picture all the troubles and difficulties which must arise owing to persons being late at the stations! Verily the project to have synchronous time all over the world has something to recommend it. Again, not everyone knows that in the East a traveller always carries his own bedding—so much so that in the best houses nothing in this direction is surplied beyond a the best houses nothing in this direction is supplied beyond a mattress and pillow. The majority of plants and shrubs, we are told, are in pots, for the simple reason that in the hot season and the times of heavy rain during the monsoon they are removed to places of shelter. Trees are leafless in the hot weather, and burst out again during the cold season. Stations on the various lines always have dressing-rooms for the convenience of reconcern who are provided to have the convenience of passengers who are anxious to have a change of apparel and a general "wash up" after a journey of

change of apparel and a general "wash up" after a journey of some hours under a tropical sun.

It were easy to multiply instances of this description. Colonel Larking hopes his experience may induce others to "do likewise." He seems, however, to forget that it is not the fate of everyone who plays a flying visit to India to appear under such favourable auspices. It is not the happy "qismat" of all travellers to have battues organised by a State on a stately scale just to do honour to the "burra sahib;" but those who can command such luxuries will do well to take hints from Colonel Larking's perplexities; while the humble few, if they cannot themselves expect such privileges, may at least shares the pleasures of companionship with a most charming "Shikar" in the person of the most unpretentious author of the popular and pretty "Bandobast and Khabar."

HANDEL.+

The idea of placing before the public a series of biographies of the great composers in a cheap, and therefore accessible form is happy, and if the first volume be indicative of the merit of its successors, the venture should be successful. Who does not know Handel's music? But how many who listen to the "Messiah" or the "Israel of Egypt" are aware even in outline as to the composer's life? Could most people even tell that he was a foreigner, and only settled in England because of the friendly reception which his earlier works obtained? True, a

residence of fifty years in the country, and a burial in West-minster Abbey did, in a way, make Handel "of the Englishers English," but Germany can claim him as her own—"her very own son." Once again could the ordinary amateur assert without fear of contradiction that the immortal author of the "Messiah" composed, besides the twenty-one oratories, forty-three operas, twenty anthems, five Te Deums, five psalms, four odes, as well as cantatas, odes, concerted pieces, not by tens or twenties, but by hundreds! This and a great deal more the reader will find in Mr. Hadden's most instructive little brochure, of which it will effect on the tribulation of the contraction of the c which it will suffice to say that it is simple yet dignified, unpretentious yet replete with information, critical yet deviod of bias. Its motto is, or should be, multum in parvo.

MORE THAN HE BARGAINED FOR.*
The chief merit in "More than he Bargained For" is the light which it throws upon India and Indian life. Evidently Mr. Hutchinson has had personal experience of the land of the Sun. He could not else have depicted the petty jealousies, the paltry spites, the unseemly struggles for precedence, the pious debaucheries of sinning society, the attempts at "playing the devil at pleasure," and the thousand and one lives which are comprised in the catalogue raisonnée of this plain-speaking novel. But we venture to assert that such a character as Tom Flinn rather appertains to the past than the present. Indian society is, perhaps, none too particular in many ways, and that in some out-of-the-way up-country stations where public opinion is powerless—there being no public in the case—it is possible that gay young backelors indulge in the costly luxury of a harem, enlivened at times with the witching dancing of bewitching nautch girls and the indescribable revels of unrestrained freedom; but such instances are comparatively few and far between. It would be as unfair to judge of India at large by the isolated vagaries of one or two harum-scarum rakes as it would to condemn all Members of Parliament because one or two amongst the number love to sacrifice good

sense upon the altar of notoriety, and gain a transitory renown at the shrine of Trafalgar-square.

But, be this as it may, Mr. Hutchinson is a powerful, albeit unequal writer. Some of his scenes are graphic in the extreme, while others scarcely rise above the level of bare mediocrity. The tale is an embodiment of passion and vice relieved at times with discovirious on some of the mediane. mediocrity. The tale is an embodiment of passion and vice, relieved at times with disquisitions on some of the problems of Indian life; but, en passant, does the author fancy that such a difficult question as "Salt" can be adequately settled by a few bitter and biassed pages in a work of fiction? It will doubtless be deemed satisfactory that in the end virtue gains the day and vice gets "more than was bargained for." This

is a time-honoured custom, and when the curtain drops in the approved fashion who will hesitate to applaud?

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"A Study of Religion," by James Martineau, D.D., LL.D. (Clarendon Press); "The Australian Handbook (incorporating New Zealand, Fiji, and New Guinea), being Shippers' and Importers' Directory and Business Guide for 1888"; 19th year of issue (Messrs. Gordon and Gotch); "The Faber Birthday Book," compiled by H. Beatson Laurie (R. Washbourne, Paternoster-row).

THE EASTERN MAILS.—The Postmaster-General (Mr. Raikes), speaking at the anunal dinner of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce, said, with regard to the question of the Indian and China postage, it might at first sight seem an anomaly that the French should be able to send a letter to India for 2½d., while the English, who carried them, had to pay fivepence, but very little consideration would show that that was not the real aspect of the question. The Postal Union, which gave to us the great advantage of sending our letters to other countries in the Postal Union for 2½d. gave to the French the power to send their letters to any British Possession for 2½d. That was a fact which had to be accepted unless this country was disposed to recede from the Postal Union. When they came to the question that the English had to pay 5d, they must remember that we had to support the service. The Frenchman sent his letter for 2½d., and he had a right to do it, but it cost the French Government very little indeed. They had to pay something towards the carriage, but they made a profit out of the 2½d. Her Majesty's Government made anything but a profit out of the 5d., because they had to support the steamers which took the letters, and, not only so, but they had to pay to the French and Italian Governments a sum not very far short of 2d. out of the 5d. for the transit between Calais and Brindisi. With regard to the Eastern mail, by the contract which he was able to conclude with the Peninsular and Oriental Company in the course of last year, the price now THE EASTERN MAILS.—The Postmaster-General (Mr. Raikes), speakmail, by the contract which he was able to conclude with the Peninsular and Oriental Company in the course of last year, the price now paid was £265,000—(cheers)—or a saving of £95,000 per annum. The transit through Egypt had previously cost £12,000 a y-ar, and that had now ceased to exist because the letters were now carried by the mail steamers through the Canal. Therefore the entire saving upon that service was £107,000 a year. In addition to that, under the contract they saved one day in the speed in going to Bombay, and the farther East—(Hear, hear:) In the course of the next year the House of Commons would be asked to extend the saving effected in the Indian and China mail, in making a more perfect and complete service for Australia.

*"More than he Bargained For." By F. A. Hutchinson. (T



^{* &}quot;Bandobast and Khabar." By Colonel Cuthbert Larking. (Hurst and Blackett.)

† "Handel." By J. Cuthbert Hadden. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1888.

LORD DUFFERIN'S RESIGNATION.

A GREATER surprise could hardly have fallen upon England and India at such a moment as the present than the announcement which was telegraphed a few days ago from Calcutta, that Lord Dufferin had tendered his resignation of his office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India. When he accepted the post, it was rumoured—we know not upon what authority—that he did so upon the understanding that the rule limiting the Viceregal tenure of office to a term of five years would be set aside in his case should he desire to remain longer. He has not yet ruled four years, and he has declared that he has made up his mind to retire, and his successor has been officially nominated.

It is only natural that this sudden intelligence should have given rise to many surmises and speculations in public and private circles. It was difficult to believe that anything except some extraordinary strain in the relationships between the Viceroy and the Home Government could have induced the former to throw up his high office at a time when all India, European and Native, regarded him as the strong ruler to whom at a critical time had been committed the destinies of the Empire, and whose guidance all men accepted as a guarantee for present security and increasing prosperity. His career in India has already been marked by much important work, in which very serious issues had to be promptly decided. His predecessor left him no bed of Oriental roses to repose upon, notwithstanding the influence which sentimentalism and philanthropy was supposed to exercise upon the Oriental character. Lord Dufferin did not realise much benefit from the very excellent intentions which Lord Ripon had laid down in India. He had, on the contrary, to meet some very unpleasant facts and some very considerable difficulties. As the Times tersely puts it :-

He was within a short distance of having to undertake a war with Russia, which might have developed into a war for the possession of India, after the "unfortunate incident" of Penjdeh. That war was happily avoided; but under the stress of imminent danger the army of India was increased, and large measures for the defence of the north-west frontier were carried through by the Viceroy and by Sir Frederick Roberts. He decided that Upper Burma must be reduced to order, and within an incredibly short space of time the British soldiers were in Mandalay. The process of pacifying and

settling Burma has not, as everyone knows, been so swift and complete as Lord Dufferin himself had hoped. But a country as large as France is not settled in a year, and with all the drawbacks it must be admitted that the annexation has been on the whole well conducted, and that a province of enormous value has been added to the British Empire. Nor have the internal problems of government with which Lord Dufferin has had to deal been insignificant or easy. With all the help that a Viceroy receives from his Legislative Council, it is necessary that his must be the guiding hand, and with a Viceroy like Lord Dufferin it need hardly be said that this has been eminently the case. On all the multitude of great and important questions which arise in that vast Empire of 250 millions he must be ready to turn his eye; and with the chief of them he deals far more directly than does a constitutional King. Lord Dufferin has had to untie or to cut the knot of many most difficult problems.

But in the midst of all this great and good work, for the accomplishment of which his brain and hand were somuch needed, Lord Dufferin has found it imperative upon him to resign. After the assurance which he has given himself, that private and domestic reasons only have forced him to take that step, no words can, of course, be becoming but expressions of regret. In him India will lose a ruler who had more than any of his predecessors, except Lord Mayo, succeeded in gaining over the goodwill of the people, and the confidence of the Native chiefs and princes. But he resigns at a time when the present is calm and the future hopeful. "He will leave India," as a contemporary yesterday said, "not only strong so far as frontier defences and strategic railways combine tostrengthen her from outward foes, but he will leave havingbuilt up a stronger rampart within her borders in the loyalty and goodwill towards English rule which he has evoked, and made steady in the hearts of the peoples and their chiefs.

SIR HENRY MAINE.

It was only to be expected that the announcement of the death of Sir Henry Maine would bring to us, as a representative journal of Indian past and current history, more than one graceful tribute in memory of a man with whose name so many Indian associations have been linked for years past. But the brilliant and exhaustive memoir which has appeared in the Times, and the touching notice by a loving hand, easily recognised, which the Saturday Review has given to its readers, leave little new to be said regarding the career of the gifted scholar, thinker, and legislatorwhose untimely death has created a blank in the intellectual world. It has been said that the influence of Sir Henry Maine on the thought of his time has been second only to that of Darwin; but, granting that there has been no exaggeration in the estimate which his friends formed of his marvellously lucid and profound intellect, this is a verdict which only posterity can decide. Here we are more concerned with the work he did in India, and afterwards for India, in the Secretary of State's Council. Although, as Legislative Member of the Council of the Viceroy, it was said of him that he was more inclined to study the problems of Indian life and customs from books than from the experience of practical workers—that he, in fact, theorised rather than took occasion by the hand-it must be remembered that he was the trusted counsellor of John Lawrence, whom no one can accuse of placing theories before hard facts. But it has been hinted also that in the India Council, great as his influence was it would have been greater had he been more of a man of action than of words. His success in that Council was thought by some not to have been commensurate with his intellectual power or with his reputation as a scholar, a philosopher, and a lawyer. This supposed defect was attributed to that want of promptitude in

coming to fixed conclusions which is called indecision of character. It may be, however, that what appeared to be irresolution was only an earnest desire to do justice to all -a nervous fear of doing wrong, even with the best intention. He may have been over cautious, and over caution has been known to have weakened the influence of the most splendid and acknowledged abilities. His health, too, was for a long time indifferent, and the strain of multifarious labours told heavily upon him. Indeed, some time before his death it was known that his desire was to retire altogether from public life.

The charm of his private character, his unselfish devotion to official duty, and the influence of his writings are not, however, likely soon to be forgotten.

We hope that the occasion of his death may be taken advantage of for the publication of a complete edition of his works for popular use. These would form in themselves an almost complete library for the political education of the English democracy; and we will conclude the present notice with an enumeration of them, viz., "Roman Law and Legal Education " in the Cambridge Essays for 1856; "Ancient Law," first published in 1861; "Village Communities in the East and West," 1871; "The Early History of Institutions," 1875; "Dissertations on Early Law and Custom," 1883; and "Popular, Government," 1885. In these is his one worthy monument.

THE Radical Star announces as "another good thing" that Lord Dufferin has applied to Lord Salisbury for the Embassy to Rome, and that this has been given to him. Authority not quoted.



Gazette. Official

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 21.)

REEVES-The services of Surgeon F. C. Reeves, of the Madras Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, from the date on which he may be relieved of his acting appointment as deputy assay master, Calcutta Mint.

MACEWEN, Mr. R. S. T., barrister-at-law, additional recorder of Rangoon, is appointed to officiate as recorder of Rangoon, vice Mr.

Agnew, on leave.

Fox, Mr. C. E., barrister-at-law, Government advocate, Burma, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as additional recorder of Rangoon, and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

PLOWDEN.—The services of Captain W. F. C. C. Plowden, commandant of the Frontier Police Corps, Assam, on furlough, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

DAVIES, Rev. G. M., M.A., has been appointed as junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to fill an existing

vacancy.

GRIESBACH—The services of Mr. C. L. Griesbach, C.I.E., deputy superintendent, Geological Survey of India, are placed at the dis-

posal of the Foreign Department.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Trevor to ea Resident of the 2nd class, and commissioner of Ajmere, from Dec. 31:-

BIDDULPH, Lieut.-Colonel J., political agent of the 2nd class, to be a

political agent of the 1st class.

ROBERTS, Lieut. Colonel A. W., political agent of the 3rd class, and political agent of the 2nd class, sub pro tem., to be a political agent of the 2nd class.

FRASER, Major E. A., political assistant of the 1st class, and political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., to be a political agent of the 3rd class.

3rd class.

MEADE, Captain M. J., political assistant of the 2nd class, and officiating political assistant of the 1st class, to be a political assistant of the 1st class.

MacIvon, Captain I., political assistant of the 3rd class, to be a political assistant of the 2nd class, but to continue to be a political

political assistant of the 2nd class, but to continue to be a political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

MELVILI, Lieutenant P. J., to be a political assistant of the 3rd class, but to continue to officiate as a political assistant of the 2nd class, but to continue to officiate as a political assistant of the 2nd class. Consequent on the appointment of Lieut-Colonel A. W. Roberts, political agent of the 2nd class, substantive pro tempore, to be a political agent of the 2nd class, from Dec. 31.

Forbes, Mr. G. S., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, to be a political agent of the 2nd class, substantive pro tempore.

Alpin, Surgeon W. G. P., resident surgeon in the Eden Hospital at Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as medical officer of the Bhopal battalion and agency, from date of joining, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major A. H. C. Dane, M.D.

GIRDLESTONE, Mr. C. E. R., C.S., resident of the 2nd class, and resident in Nepaul, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Jan. 27.

Peacock, Colonel H. P., political agent of the 2nd class, and political

PEACOCK, Colonel H. P., political agent of the 2nd class, and political agent of the 1st class, substantive pro tem, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the 2nd class, and as resident in Nepaul, from the

date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, C.S.
Ross, Surgeon D. R., M.D., medical officer of the political residency in the Persian Gulf, is granted furlough for eighteen months, from the date in March or April next on hich we may avail himself of it.

The following changes is made in the graded list of the political The following changes is made in the graded list of the political department, consequent on the employment in foreign service of Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., political agent of the 3rd class, from Dec. 1:—
King, Mr. L. W., officiating polical agent of the 3rd class, to be a political agent of the 3rd class, substantive pro tem.

MILITARY.

ELLISTON, Major E. C., Bengal S.C., to be an assistant commissary-

ELISTON, Major E. C., Bengal S.C., to be an assistant commissary-general, 4th class, supernumerary.

REILLY, Surgeon E. W., 3rd Cavalry, Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment, to officiate as medical officer.

PRIESTLEY, Lieut. G. W., East Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating squadron officer, on probation.

ROBERTS, Deputy Surgeon-General E. H., Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, vice Deputy Surgeon General G. M. Slaughter, who has been transferred to the Home Establishment. Establishment.

Establishment.

Barrow, Major E. G., Bengal S.C., wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, deputy assistant quartermaster general, Intelligence Branch, to be an assistant secretary, vice Captain W. J. B. Bird, who has been appointed to the Military Accounts Department.

Bertie-Clay, Lieut. N. S., R.A., ordnance officer, 4th class, sub protem, is confirmed in that class, to complete the Establishment Renny, Lieut. S. M., R.A., to officiate as an ordnance officer, 4th class, vice Lieut. Bertie-Clay.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon. and Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, N.W. Provinces and Oudh:—

GORDON, Captain L., King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be A.D.C.

The following promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

CAHLL, Lieut. Colonel C. J. S., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel, from Jan. 20.

from Jan. 20.

Wemyss, Major B., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel in the Indian Army, from Jan. 20.

Le Messurier, Colonel A., C.I.E., R.E., chief engineer, 3rd class, subprotem., is, on return from furlough, placed on special duty.

PRICE, Mr. P. L. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, having been absent for more than five years, is struck off the list of the engineer establishment of the P.W. Department.

Monk, Mr. H. L., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is: granted special leave for two years, from Feb. 1.

Brand, Mr. W. H., examiner of accounts, is, on return from furlough, posted to the office of the examiner, P.W. Accounts, Burma.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to, and in the classes of, chief and superintending engineers:

LUARD, Colonel C. H., R.E., from chief engineer, 2nd class, to chief

LUARD, Colonel C. H., R.E., from chief engineer, 2nd class, to chief engineer, 1st class, permanent.

McNeil, Colonel J. M., R.E., from chief engineer, 3rd class, to chief engineer, 2nd class, permanent.

Home, Lieut.-Colonel F. J., R.E., from superintending engineer, 1st class, sub pro tem., and chief engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, 1st class, permanent.

Swetenham, Colonel E., S.C., from superintending engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, 1st class, sub pro tem.

Brockman, Mr. W. D., from superintending engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to superintending engineer, 2nd class, permanent.

Tomkins, Major W. P., R.E., from superintending engineer, 3rd class, to superintending engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

to superintending engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

FURLOUGHS.

BRUCE, Captain G. W. C., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 4th Punjab-Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.) for two years. WILKIE, Surgeon-Major D., M.D., statistical officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments (p.a.), for one

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the date on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Dempster, Captain C., Bengal Sfaff Corps, 4th Sikhs Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.) for one year; pension service, 20th year, commenced July 9.

MACMULLEN, Captain W. H. F., Bengal Staff Corps, Judge Advocate General's Department (p.a.) for one year ; pension service, 17th year,

commenced July 28.

MARTIN, Captain A. R., 1st Battalion 5th Goorkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 14th year, com-

menced Dec. 2.

EYRE, Captain T. H., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant military accountant (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 17th year, commenced

Dcc. 30.

Forbes, Lieut.-Colonel W. E., Bengal Staff Corps, is granted one year's extension (m.c).

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Jan. 12.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

CRAWFORD, Lieut. G. R., wing officer 28th Punjab Infantry, to be quartermaster. FURLOUGHS.

O'LEARY, Lieut. C. E., R.A. (No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish

division), for six months (m.c.).

MAINWARING, Major R. B., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

RYAN, Captain and Quartermaster M., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs. Kelsall, Major R. E., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for twelve

months (m.c.).

MILSON, Brigade-Surgeon A. H., M.D., Indian Medical Service, with temporary rank of deputy surgeon-general, is appointed to the officiating administrative charge of the Gwalior and Saugor district, vice Deputy Surgeon-General R. F. Hutchinson, M.D.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

appointment :

SHUBRICK, Lieut. C. L., Royal Marine Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 16th Bengal Infantry, on probation

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct the following transfer and posting of administrative medical officers:—
SMITH, Deputy Surgeon-General P. B., M.D., on relief from the Allahabad division, to the administrative medical charge of the Oudh division and Rohilcund district, vice Deputy Surgeon-General G. M. Slaughter, transferred to the Home Establishment Deputy Surgeon-General G. M. Slaughter, Surgeon-General F. H. on a smiral from England.

G. M. Slaughter, transterred to the Home Establishment.
Roberts, Deputy Surgeon-General E. H., on arrival from England, to
the administrative medical charge of the Allahabad division, vice
Deputy Surgeon-General P. B. Smith, transferred.
Kirke, Lieut.-Colonel H. P., General List, Infantry, on return from
furlough, is posted to Allahabad for general duty as a temporary
arrangement.

arrangement.

Brucz, Lieut. C. D., 9th Battalion West Riding Regiment, is appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of Major-General D. MacFarlan, commanding the Sirhind division.

On arrival in India, the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are attached to the Military Works Department:—
LENOX CONYNGHAM, Lieut. G. P., to the Rawal Pindi command.
Tomlin, Lieut. R. E., to the Rawal Pindi command.

TRAVERS, Lieut. G. A., to the Sirhind and Lahore command.

FURLOUGHS.

BRUNKER, Captain and Adjutant J. M. S., R.H.A., for nine months

CARLETON, Lieut. W. L., R.A., No. 2 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish division, for twelve months (p.a.).

Anstruther-Thompson, Captain C. J., 17th Lancers, for twelve

months (p.a.). CHAMIER, Lieut. H. D., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, for twelve

months (p.a.).

Braddell, Veterinary Surgeon J. A., Army Veterinary Department, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Craster, Major-General G. A., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to

England, pending retirement.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 18.)

THOMSON, Mr. W. H., temporary deputy magistrate, Monghyr, is transferred to Furreedpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo sub-division of that district.

MATTHEWS, Mr. H. F., officiating judge, Shahabad, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

BOLTON, Mr. C. W., joint magistrate, is appointed to act as magistrate of Furreedpore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. A. Weekes.

Manistr, Mr. G. E., joint magistrate, Mozufferpore, is promoted to the first grade of joint magistrates.

ALLEN, Mr. D. B. officiating joint magistrate, Jessore, is appointed to be

a joint magistrate of the first grade.

GRIMLEY, Mr. H., magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs, on furlough, is promoted to the first grade of magistrates.

WACE, Mr. A. A., magistrate, Ahagulpore, is promoted to the second grade of magistrates.

CORNISH, Mr. R., joint magistrate, on furlough, is appointed to be a magistrate of the third grade.

Peterson, Mr. H. P., officiating joint magistrate, Dacca, is appointed

to be a joint magistrate of the second grade, and will continue to act in the first grade of joint magistrates.

HARDING, Mr. F. H., joint magistrate, is promoted to the 1st grade of

joint magistrates, and will continue to act as district and sessions judge of Chittagong.

MARRIOTT, Mr. C. R., officiating joint magistrate, Patna, is appointed to be a joint magistrate of the 2nd grade, and will continue to act

in the 1st grade of joint magistrates.

HALLETT, Mr. J. R., district judge, Rungpore, is promoted to the 1st

grade of district judges.

Kellehar, Mr. J., officiating district judge, Hooghly, is appointed to be a district judge of the 2nd grade.

be a district judge of the 2nd grade.

SAYAGE, Mr. H., joint magistrate, is promoted to the 1st grade of joint magistrate, and will continue to act as magistrate of Backergunge.

FAULDER, Mr. C. J. S., officiating joint magistrate, Sarun, is appointed to be a joint magistrate of the 2nd grade, and will continue to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates.

PRATT, Mr. J., officiating judge, Mymensingh, is appointed to be a district judge of the 2nd grade.

CARSTAIRS, Mr. R., joint magistrate, is promoted to the 1st grade of joint magistrates, and will continue to act as deputy commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

GEIDT, Mr. B. G., is appointed to be a joint-magistrate of the second grade; Mr. Geidt is also appointed to act in the first grade of joint-

grade; Mr. Geidt is also appointed to act in the first grade of jointmagistrate.

HILL, Mr. C. R., superintendent of the Southern division, suburban

police, is transferred to the third division, town police.

Ballard, Mr. S., officiating superintendent of the third division, town police, is transferred to the Southern division, suburban police.

Alfin—The services of Surgeon W. G. P. Alpin, officiating resident surgeon, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Semple, Surgeon D., is appointed to the charge of the civil medical duties at Dum. Dum.

duties at Dum-Dum.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 21.)

MACCARTHY, Rev. W., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Home Department, to be chaplain of Lucknow Civil Lines.

JACKSON, Mr. W. G., joint-magistrate, Fatehpur, is appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge of Allahabad during the absence on deputation of Mr. F. E. Elliot.

KITTS, Mr. E. J., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., on return from furlough, is posted to the Aligarh District as joint magistrate.

magistrate.

With effect from Dec. 29, the date on which Mr. F. Giles made over charge of the office of secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces, to Mr. C. J. Connell:—

GILES, Mr. F., officiating secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces, to revert to his substantive appointment as under-

West Provinces, to revert to his substantive appointment as secretary to Government.

IMPEY, Mr. W. H. L., officiating under-secretary to Government, vice Mr. F. Giles, on deputation, to officiate as under-secretary to Government, vice Mr. L. M. Thornton, officiating as under-secretary to Government, vice Mr. T. W. Holderness, on deputation.

LOVETT, Mr. H. V., officiating under-secretary to Government, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

SABONADIERE, Mr. A., C.S., who has been attached to the North-West Provinces and Oudh and posted to the Jhansi district, to be an assistant collector. 2nd class.

assistant collector, 2nd class.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 19.)

DANE, Mr. L. W., settlement officer, Gurdaspur, is appointed a magis-

trate of the 1st class in the Gurdaspur district.

MONTGOMENY—On return from furlough Major J. A. L. Montgomery, deputy commissioner, is posted to the Hoshiarpur district, relieving Mr. R. L. Harris, officiating deputy commissioner.

CARRUTHERS—The services of the Rev. G. T. Carruthers are transferred to the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, as a temporary

measure

MAYNARD, Mr. H. J., assistant commissioner, is appointed a magis-

trate of the 1st class in the Hissar district.

TICKELL, Mr. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is appointed under secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

SADLER, Mr. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, has returned from sixteen months' leave, on medical certificate, and posted on special duty to the Swat River Canal division.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Jan. 7.)

RAIKES, Captain F. D., C.I.E., deputy commissioner, is appointed to the charge of the Upper Chindwin district. MORISON, Mr. W. T., C.S., to the charge of the Lower Chindwin

TAYLOR, Lieut. D. J. O., has been appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, and posted to the charge of the headquarters of the Thayetmyo district.

REY, Mr. F. L., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd class,

REY, Mr. F. L., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd class, on special duty, is posted to the charge of the police of the Pin subdivision of the Taundwingyi district.

SHAW, Mr. A. T. A., C.S., is transferred from Ngathaingyaung to the charge of the Pyinmana district, vice Mr. H. L. Eales, C.S., who proceeds on leave.

proceeds on leave.

Dyson, Mr. S. P. H., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Kyaukse to the charge of the Ava subdivision, Sagaing district.

CRONIN, Lieut. J. J., assistant commissioner, Thayetmyo district, is transferred from Thayetmyo to the charge of the Ngathaingyaung subdivision of the Bassein district.



MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 17.)

WOLF-MURRAY, Mr. F. D'A., acting principal collector, Vizagapatam, has been granted furlough for one year and three months.

Thompson, Mr. A., acting sub-collector, Malabar, has been granted furlough for one year and six months.

Industron, Mr. A., acting sub-collector, maladar, has been granted furlough for one year and six months.

The following gentlemen have resigned the Madras Civil Service:—
CRUICESHANE, Mr. A., from Nov. 24.

LEMAN, Mr. G. D., from March 1 next.

SIBTHORPE, Brigade-Surgeon C., Professor of Anatomy, to be Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Medical College, vice Surgeon-Major J. J. L. Ratton, retired.

ALLISON, Surgeon-Major H., Professor of Hygiene, to be Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, vice Brigade-Surgeon C. Sibthorpe.

POPE, Surgeon T. H., to be Professor of Hygiene, Medical College, vice Surgeon-Major H. Allison.

MIOHELL, Mr. R. B., M.A. (Barrister-at-Law), to be Senior Professor of Law, Presidency College, for a period of two years from Jan. 1.

WICKS, Mr. G. W., port officer, Mangalore, is appointed to be port officer, Negapatam, vice Mr. Dennison, deceased.

JAMES, Mr. J. P., port officer, Pamban, is appointed to be port officer, Mangalore, vice Mr. Wicks.

HAMILTON, Mr. N. A. W., officiating port officer, sub pro tem., at Negapatam, is appointed to be port officer, Pamban, vice Mr. James.

PLUNKETT, Mr. C. E., deputy collector, 3rd class, is appointed to be deputy collector, 2nd class.

MILITARY.

MANDUIT, Lieut. F. R. M. C. DeR., Staff Corps, to be sub-assistant

commissary general, sub pro tem.

GRIFFITHS, Colonel R., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India, drawing pay under Rule 1 of the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, pension service, 39th year, commenced 26th May, 1887.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer are granted furlough

out of India :-

WYLLIE, Captain J. A., Staff Corps (m. c.), for one year.

JOHNSTONE, Surgeon Major W. E., M.D., Indian Medical Department,
sccretary and statistical officer, to be surgeon-general, H.M's. Forces
(m.c.), for one year.

Kirkoop, Conductor J., Barrack Department (m. c.), for one year.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 26.)

MORIARTY-The appointment of Mr. A. S. Moriarty to act as assistan judge and sessions judge of Sholapur-Bijapur is cancelled.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following ap-

pointments:—
PORTEOUS, Mr. W., C.S., to do duty as collector and magistrate of
the district of Surat and district registrar and agent for the Governor, Surat

Surat.

Cook, Mr. H. R., C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Kaira, district registrar, Kaira, and political agent, Cambay.

Winter, Mr. H. E., C.S., on being relieved by Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, C.S., at Broach, to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Satara, and district registrar and political agent, Satara.

Younghuseand, Mr. A. D., C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Satara and district registrar and political agent, Satara, from the date of Mr. G. F. M. Grant's departure on leave until relieved by Mr. Winter.

George, Mr. D., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, on return from furlough, and to act as executive engineer. Ghar

on return from furlough, and to act as executive engineer, Ghar Canals.

Gerrard, Mr. A. S., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to the charge of the Kanara Forest Railway Survey.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 26.)

ELLIOT, Captain E. L., D.S.O., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major, from Jan. 22, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FORTEATH, Colonel F. P., Staff Corps, commandant 4th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for twelve months, from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 35th year, commenced March 26 last.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Jan. 20.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint

Ments:—
WILFORD, Major E. P., 2nd Glo'ster, to be commandant, Colaba Depôt, vice Major J. R. Povah, 2nd Dublin Fusiliers.
HARRISON, Lieut. T. A., 2nd Dorset Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, on probation.
SEXTON, Lieut. J. J. O., officiating wing officer, on probation, 16th Bombay Infantry, is transferred to 10th Bombay Light Infantry in the same canceity.

Fogs, Surgeon-Major J. E. V., Medical Staff, is appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Deesa.

ELLIOT, Lieut. W., R.A., having resigned his appointment as 1st subaltern in No. 1, M.B., has leave to England for twelve months.

SAWYER, Captain C. E., 1st North Lancashire Regiment, is granted leave to England for four months.

leave to England for four months.

INDIA OFFICE.

FEBRUARY 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. G. J. Skinner, S.C., Lieut.-Col. W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Capt. A. G. F. Browne, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. J. B. Taylor, S.C., Surg.-Major D. F. Bateman, I.M.D.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab .- W. K. Stent.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. Brydon, S.C., six months; Surg.-Major
O. Baker, ten days; Col. J. Fitzgerald, S.C., three months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. A. S. Grove, S.C., three months; Lieut.
E. C. Thwaytes, S.C., six months; Col. E. Shaw, S.C., 32 days.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. M. F. Coussmaker, S.C., 14 days.

Bengal Estab.—F. D. Fowler, seven months' furlough; H. S. Barnes (Cov.), six months' furlough; C. E. B. Critchley, six months' s.c.; Surg. P. W. Dalzell, six months' s.c.; F. A. Patten, six months' s.c.; T. E. Ivons, four months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—H. G. Palliser, two months' furlough; C. H. Brereton, ten days' furlough; J. R. Fitzgerald (Cov.), six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengel Estab.—Capt. G. D. C. Gastrell, S.C., Capt. H. L. Dawson S.C., Lieut. E. L. Wright, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. S. C. Clarke, R.E.

Bengal Estab.-J. F. Bradbury, G. Greig, R. T. Greer (Cov.), W. H. King.

Madras Estab.—J. C. Larminie.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME. BIRTHS.

CROKER—Jan. 26, at Ennis, county Clare, the wife of Captain E-Croker, late 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, of a daughter.

Lewis—Jan. 30, at Poona, the wife of Captain E. J. G. Lewis, of a son.

PURCHAS—Feb. 2, at Chester, the wife of Captain C. Purchas, Ordnance Store Department, of a daughter.

Sackville—Feb. 7, at 6, Stanhope-gardens, S.W., the wife of Major Lionel Stopford Sackville, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

WHARRY—Feb. 2, at Croydon, the wife of Captain H. Wharry, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADDYMAN—WILKIN—Feb. 7, at St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, London, N.W., James Wilson Addyman, R.A., of Belmont, Starbeck, Solicitor, to Edith Constance Wilkin, of 40, Hamilton-terrace, elder daughter

of Claude Wilkin, Esq.

Anderson—Gordon—Feb. 1, at East Woodhay, Hants, Colonel J. W.

Macclesfield Anderson, of the Bombay Staff Corps, to Edith,
youngest daughter of the late Stewart St. John Gordon, of the Bombay Civil Service.

bay Civil Service.

DENT—PARK—Feb. 8, at St. Mary's Church, Ulverston, Harry L. R.

Dent, M.B., Lond,, of 29, St. Mary Abbott's-terrace, Kensington, eldest son of W. Y. Dent, War Department, to Daisy, fourth daughter of the late Rev. John Park, Incumbent of Rampaide, Lancashire.

GUNNING—CARTWRIGHT—Jan. 28, at the parish church, Weston-super-Mare, John Francis Walter Elsey, eldest son of John Francis Gunning, of Bath, late H.E.I.C.S., to Charlotte Annette (Lottie), youngest daughter of the late Henry Durance Cartwright.

MARSH—Scott—Feb. 7, at St. Paul's Church, Kersal, William G. H. Blake Marsh, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, third surviving son of the late Henry Godfrey Marsh, Esq., J.P., of Winterbourne, Gloucestershire, and Blackwood, Monmouthshire, to Lilian, eldest daughter of the late William Scott, Esq., of the Moorlands, Kersal Edge, Manchester.

ROWE—MARSHMAN Feb. 1, at St. John's, Notting-hill, Charles Graham Rowe, of Aighurth, Liverpool, to Constance, youngest daughter of the late J. C. Marshman, of Serampore, India.

SEVESTRE—BLOXHAM—Feb. 4, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, Henry Sevestre, of the Foreign Office, Calcutta, to Blanche Ouchterlony, second daughter of Horace Hope Bloxham, Esq., of 41, Doughty-street, Mecklenburgh-square, London.

WADE—WILSON—Feb. 1, at St. Peter's, Southampton, by the Rev. A. J. Wade, Vicar of Trinity Church, Ryde, father of the bridegroom, and the Rev. C. E. Steward, vicar of the parish, Arthur Breedon Wade, M.B., of Southampton, to Annie, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Wilson, B.N.I., of The Polygon, Southampton.

Weston—Montresor—Feb. 9, at Christ Church, Mayfair, Captain F. B. Weston, 20th Hussars, to Laura Annetta (Dilla), youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Montresor, late Grenadier Guards, of Stonely Grange, St. Neot's.

Stonely Grange, St. Neot's.

DEATHS.

BACON—Jan. 3, at Kokstad, South Africa, accidentally thrown from his horse, Edmund Dashwood, eldest son of Major-General Bacon, Bombay Staff Corps, of 41, Craven-hill-gardens.

BOYD—Feb. 7, at 5M, Hyde-park-mansions, Elizabeth Boyd, widow of James Boyd, Esq., and daughter of the late Colonel John Gray, aged

64.
CHENEVIX-TRENCH—Feb. 9, at 20, Montagu-street, Portman-square, Philip Charles Chenevix-Trench (late of the Bengal Civil Service), aged 79.
HERBERT—Jan. 2 at Cheltenham, Mary, widow of the late Captain J. D. Herbert, H.E.I.C.S., aged 88.
KIRK—Feb. 1, at Vevey, Switzerland, Ellen, widow of Kinlock Kirk, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., and third daughter of the late General W. R. Clayton, Costley.

M.D., H.E.I.C.S., and third daughter of the late General W. R. Clayton, Costley.

KIRBY—Feb. 8, at 18, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, Henrictta Sophia, the wife of Thomas Charles Kirby, L.K.Q.C.P.I., and daughter of the late Edward Peploe Smith, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

Maine—Feb. 3, at Cannes, Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Member of the Council of India acced 67.

India, aged 67.
India, aged 67.
IRROY—Feb. 1, at Tatsfield, Kent, Major Henry Piercy, late H.M.'s

PIERCY—Feb. 1, at Tatsheld, Kent, Major menry Fieldy, Mod 2003-6th Foot, aged 67.

PRICE—Feb. 7, at his residence, Egerton House Richmond, Surrey, Lieut.-Colonel William Price, late Bengal Army, aged 100.

Roberts—Jan. 26, at Cheltenham, Agnes Mary Caulfield (Coo-coo), child of R. W. Roberts, Executive Engineer, Indian State Railways, and Filest his wife aged 5.

child of R. W. Roberts, Executive Engineer, Indian State Ranways, and Eileen, his wife, aged 5.

Stenhouse—Feb. 8, at 14, Lyndhurst-road, Hampstead, Frank Stenhouse, of Trinity College, Oxford, third son of the late Thomas Stenhouse, of Hampstead and Bombay, aged 25.

SUTHERLAND—Feb. 8, at Lausanne, Switzerland, Maria, widow of Robert Sutherland, M.D., Madras Medical Service, and daughter of the late General James Welsh, Indian Army, aged 73.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BURRARD-Jan. 17, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Lieut. S. G. Burrard Royal Engineers, of a son.

HARE—Jan. 16, at Fyzabad, Oudh, the wife of Surgeon-Major George

Hare, Medical Staff, of a son.

Muir.—Jan. 14, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain A. M. Muir, of a

PENNYCUICK—Jan. 12, at Kodaikanal, the wife of Colonel J. Pennycuick, R.E., of a daughter.

RITCHFORD—Jan. 12, at Cannanore, the wife of Staff-Sergeant S. Ritchford, Commissariat Department, of a son.

Scott—Jan. 22, at Allahabad, the wife of Surgeon-Major Harvie Scott,

of a son.

WALLER—Jan. 20, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Major R. J. Waller, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AHLBORN-MINTO - Jan. 14, at Bimlipatam, H. A. Ahlborn, of Colombo, to Florence Lena, daughter of Captain R. Minto, Port Officer, Bimlipatam,

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment, son of A. Hume, 33rd Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment, son of A. Hume, Esq., of 63, Dawson-street, Dublin, to Violet Margaret Isabel, daughter of Major-General H. Rowlands, V.C., C.B., of Plastirion, Llanrug, Carnarvonshire, North Wales, and Commanding Bangalore Division. Division.

DEATHS.

GOAD—Jan. 7, at Assam, George Soden, son of the late Licut. Colonel C. E. Goad, and General Manager, Joyhing, North Lakimpur.

JOHNS—Jan. 12, at Saharunpur, S. P. Johns, Assistant-Surgeon, Retired List, Indian Medical Department, late Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, Agra Medical School, and Honorary Assistant Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy.

LEE—Jan. 19, at Bombay, Charles Lee, C. E., late Engineer and Secretary, Hyderabad Municipality, aged 55.

ROUPELL—Jan. 25, Dorothy, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. George Roupell.

George Roupell.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-FEB. 10.

THE SALT TAX IN INDIA.

Sir J. Gorst, in answer to a question by Sir R. Fowler, said:—On December 24 the Viceroy reported to the Secretary of State the urgent necessity of strengthening the revenues of India with a view to meeting increased charges under the heads of "Army in Upper Burma," "Frontier Defences," and exchange. The Government of India was unanimous in urging that, in addition to the other measures which it was proposed to take, the salt tax should be raised. This proposal received the most serious attention of the Secretary of State received the most serious attention of the Secretary of State received the most serious attention of the Secretary of State in Council, with a view especially to devise some other means of meeting the increased expenditure than by raising the salt duty. But the Council was unanimous in agreeing with the Government of India on the absolute necessity, in the financial circumstances, of raising the duty; and the Secretary of State was compelled reluctantly to assent to the proposals of the Government of India on January 17. The salt duty has accordingly been raised from two rupees throughout India to two rupees eight annas per maund, while in Burma it has been raised from three annas to a rupee. So far as we have information from India the financial measures taken have been favourably received. favourably received.

Sir R. Fowler asked whether, by an early introduction of

the Indian Budget, or in any other way, facilities would be given for the discussion of the subject.

Mr. W. H. Smith said there was a notice of an amendment

to the Address on the subject, and that would afford an opportunity.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR DEANE, Officiating Director of Army Remount Operations, has been making an extended official tour. When last heard of he was at Oosoor. Thence he goes to Madras, returning to Calcutta, by Allahabad, towards the end of the

Colonel Morris, commanding the Devonshire Regiment at Jhansi, leaves for England this week on retirement.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. H. COWPER has been confirmed as Cor troller of Military Accounts, Bombay, vice Colonel Hurlock Pritchard, appointed Accountant-General, Military Department. Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Thomas has been appointed 1st Class, 1st Grade, and Major J. A. Miley, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, in succession; and there the promotion ends.

THE following appointments are made:—
10th Bengal Lancers.—Colonel D. M. Strong, Second-inCommand, to be Commandant, vice Colonel O. Barnes, whose
tenure of the appointment has expired; and LieutenantColonel G. R. G. Shakespear, to be Second-in-Command, vice

Colonel Strong.

2nd Bengal Infantry.—Second Lieutenant J. Hill, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

17th Bengal Infantry.—Second Lieutenant F. H. Taylor, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on

probation. 29th Punjab Infantry.—Second Lieutenant W. S. Eardley-Howard, Connaught Rangers, to be officiating Wing Officer on

1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas.—Major W. Hill, Second-in-1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas.—Major W. Hill, Second-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Colonel A. Battye, whose tenure of command has expired; Captain W. P. Newall, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command, vice Major Hill; and Captain H. S. Wheatley, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Captain Newall.

2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas.—Major F. R. Begbie, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command, vice Colonel F. W. Nicolay; and Captain L. M. M. Hall, Wing Officer to be Wing Commander, vice Major Begbie.

LIEUT D. A. CAMPBELL, A. Company, Calcutta Volunteers.

LIEUT. D. A. CAMPBELL, A Company, Calcutta Volunteers, made ninety-six out of a possible 105 in the competition for the Viceroy's prize.

THERE was a long parade at Mozufferpore on Jan. 19. Behar Light Horse mustered about a hundred and fifty sabres, and troop and squadron drill was gone through, together with

sword exercise and a march-past.

H.M.S. TROOPSHIP "EUPHRATES."—H.M.S. Euphrates, H.M.S. TROOPSHIP "EUPHRATES."—H.M.S. Euphrates, Captain A. C. H. Paget, R.N., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, January 21, from Portsmouth with troops for India, and moored off the Apollo Bunder. Having embarked a portion of the troops, about 500 all told, at Portsmouth, she left on December 2 last, touching all the stations en route. Called ibraltar on the 27th idem, and disembarking the 1st Nor



folk Regiment she picked up the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers and left on the following; stopped at Malta on the 1st inst. and weighed anchor on the 2nd; called at Suez on the 8th, left a battalion of the 2nd Royal Rifles there, and embarking the 1st Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers left for this on the 9th January. She had a very fine passage out, the voyage being made pleasant by concerts, dances, and other anusements. The entire compliment of reliefs brought out by the Euphrates is 69 officers, 12 ladies, 8 children, 1,171 men, 40 women, and 49 children, those from Suez numbering about 700 rank-and-file of the Royal Fusiliers and other details belonging to Batteries of R.A., &c. The Royal Fusiliers is for the Bombay Presidency, and will be stationed at Poona, whether it proceeded by three troop trains from the Victoria Terminus, in command of their senior officer, and under medical charge of Surgeon-Major T. S. Cogan and and under medical charge of Surgeon-Major T. S. Cogan and Surgeon G. Scott.

"ODIUM CUM DIGNITATE."

Awake, fellow-citizens wake! Good name and repute are at stake! Shall we suffer this slur on our race, Shall we pocket this patent disgrace, Shall we go to the Banqueting Hall To that which they scornfully call A Dignity Ball?

A vile and opprobrious name! I scarce can inscribe it for shame:
A term that West Indian nigs
Apply to their breakdowns and jigs.
The pleasure would pall,
And one's status would fall If one danced at a Dignity Ball. Yet Jawkins is going, and Snooks,
Just to see how the gathering looks.
My name from the papers next day
Would be absent if I stayed away.
Oh! wormwood and gall! to read of it all,
And not to have been, on the birth of the Queen
To the Dignity Dignity Ball.

Then wormwood and gall let it be, I stand on my own dignitee; No Port Royal Sambo am I With shirt-collar half a yard high A base-minded African thrall. Shall I like a recreant crawl, Smiling Benignity unto their Dignity Vilest indignity Ball?

Yet Jawkins and Snooks will be there: My wife has new garments to wear; And if I should fail to attend, Next year would they trouble to send
A card to invite me to maul
The charming collation, that blest consummation
That crowns a good Dignity Ball!

Then what's in a fanciful name? In Dignity where is the shame
Is hall go with the rest, and e'en smile at the jest
At the Banqueting Hall,
On the night of the Dignity,
Hang their malignity!
Dignified Dignity Ba
BULI BULBUL.

A VERY beautiful picture of the Jubilee Fête at Cairo has been painted by Mr. Letchford, a promising young English artist, who has taken up his abode there. Military men who have served in India will read with some interest the following account of the people represented as they are explained in the Egyptian Gazette:—In the left hand corner at the top is the review of British troops by Major-General Hales Wilkie, who is attended by Major-General Clery, and at the saluting point is Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul General, Mr. Gerald Portal, in Sir Evelyn Baring's carriage. In the right hand corner at the top is to be seen the military torchlight procession passing Shepheard's Hotel with Lieut. Buchanan Riddle at its head. In the centre is the Esbekeeyeh Garden lake beautifully illuminated with the Royal Arms displayed in fireworks. Among the other scenes is the characteristic one of the crowd at the main entrance, the scene in the dancing tent and A very beautiful picture of the Jubilee Fête at Cairo has works. Among the other scenes is the characteristic one of the crowd at the main entrance, the scene in the dancing tent and in the refreshment room where a gallant surgeon is caught by the painter in the act of paying very special attentions to a young lady. Finally there is an excellent group of committee men, which includes Mr. Gerâld Portal, Major-General Hales Wilkie, Colonel Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, Mr. Ornstien, Mr. W. Wilfrid Carey, Lieutenant Buchanan Riddell, Mr. Beaman,

TRAVELLING IN CENTRAL ASIA.

MAIL.

TRAVELLING IN CENTRAL ASIA.

At a meeting of the Paris Geographical Society M. Bonvalot gave an account of a journey made by himself and his companions, M. Capus and M. Pópin, through Central Asia. The chair was taken by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who congratulated the explorers on the success of their expedition, and gave a brief account of other modern journeys in the same region. M. Bonvalot gave a very lively and amusing account of his journey. Finding it impossible to reach India from Samarcand through Afghanistan, he resolved to cross the Pamir tableland in winter. They were told that the rarefaction of the air, the vast extent of the snow-fields to be crossed, their great height, the excessive cold, and the fatigue of the journey would cause certain death. General Karatkoff alone encouraged them to proceed. Their inducement 'to make the journey in winter was that the country is then free from the nomadic robbers who infest it at other seasons. They were enveloped in successive folds of felt, leather, and sheepskins, which covered all parts of the body, but especially the hands, feet, mouth, and nose. They were even more bulky than divers equipped for work, but bore a close resemblance to them. An open breathing-space was left in front of the eyes, which were, however, protected by convex non-magnifying glasses. On March 6 they left for Ak Basogan and the pass of Taldik. On the 13th they found the temperature to be minus eighteen degrees Fahrenheit at nine P.M. For three days 200 natives were engaged in opening a path through the snow of the Taldik Pass for the caravan of the travellers, which consisted of twenty-four saddle-horses and thirty laden with provisions and fuel. The sufferings of the party were dreadful. Their lips were chapped, their noses bled, they breathed with difficulty, they had tevere headaches, and they felt exhausted. March 18 and 19 were lays of great suffering. The thermometer stood at minus thirty-six degrees Fahrenheit. Several horses died of cold, others disappeared in holes. On t

It has been determined to maintain the telegraph line laid from Jamrud to Lundi-Kotal in the Khyber.

Mr. F. C. Daukes, after the Report of the Public Service Commission has been got out, will probably take a short and well-earned leave in India.

THE Morning Post states that the Maherajah of Bhurtpore has offered nine lakhs of rupees to his Excellency the Viceroy for the frontier defences.

has offered nine lakhs of rupees to his Excellency the Viceroy for the frontier defences.

The Afchan Boundary Commission.—Captain Manifold, R.A., read a paper on Friday evening before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on "The Work of the Afghan Boundary Commission." Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., presided, and there were also present Sir Frederick Goldsmid, General Walker, and Major Holdich.—In the opening portion of his paper, Captain Manifold gave a lengthy recapitulation of the chief phases of the Anglo-Russian question as affecting the work of the Boundary Commission, to the earlier history of which he also alluded, proceeding afterwards to describe in detail the actual results of the undertaking which was brought to a conclusion by Sir West Ridgeway last July. By the treaty thus concluded the Afghans ceded 100 square miles of territory more than they received; but as the land gained had a population of 13,000 persons with a revenue of £1,400 per annum, whereas the district ceded by them was nearly all waste land, the gain was decidedly with Afghanistan. The lecturer next explained the nature and resources of the country adjoining the frontier line, and showed how the opening of the railway to Quetta and beyond the Khojah Amran range had strengthened the British position. Turning to the general results of the work effected by the commission, Captain Manifold pointed out the marked improvement in the relations between ourselves and the Afghan people, contrasting the position of affairs to-day, when English officers, with the permission of the ruler, could live and travel safely in the country, with that of nine years ago, when Sir Louis Cavagnari and his escort were massacred in Cabul. The people of Afghanistan understood us now far better than formerly, though they might still have a national mistrust of the British Government, engendered by long years of change and unrest. The demarcation of the frontier, said the lecturer, in conclusion, by placing a patent obstacle in front of Russia, which could only mistrust of the British Government, engendered by long years of change and unrest. The demarcation of the frontier, said the lecturer, in conclusion, by placing a patent obstacle in front of Russia, which could only be removed by a clear breach of faith with England, had greatly increased our prestige in the eyes of Afghans and Persians. The last pillars of the frontier had now been placed by Colonel Yate and Major Peacocke, and if we allowed Russia to trespass, the fault would be our own. At the conclusion of the lecture a short discussion ensued, and a number of interesting sketches of Afghan scenery made by Major Holdich were handed round for inspection. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Maclean for presiding.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 2, Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta.—4, Vega (s), Calcutta.—5, Tabor (s), Calcutta.—6, City of Agra (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 3, Montana (s); Thanamore (s), Liverpool.—4, Navarino (s), London; Yesso (s), London.—6, Verona (s), London; Cyphrenes (s), London.—7, Titania (s), Trieste; Imperator (s), Trieste; Manilla (s), Genoa.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 4, Nubia (s), Clyde.—7, Mira (s), Liverpool; City of Oxford (s), Clyde.

MADRAS.—Feb. 3, Clan Stuart (s), Coconada.—6, Clan Buchanan (s), Liverpool; Quetta (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 3, Electrician (s), Calcutta.—5, Clan Mackenzie (s). Bombay.—6, Karamania (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 2, Aston Hall (s); Avlona (s); Niagara (s).—3,

Sutlej (s).
MADRAS.—Feb. 2, Clan Macgregor (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:

S.s. Pekin, from London, Feb. 16; from Brindisi, Feb. 27. S.S. Petth, from London, Feb. 16; from Brindist, Feb. 27.

For Bombay: Mrs. C. M. Rivaz, Major and Mrs. Boughey, Capt. H. C. Kemble, Colonel and Mrs. Peters, Mr. J. Davies, Mr. S. Harding, From Brindisi: Mr. F. W. Bois, Mr. J. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Linzee, Mr. Wood, Lord Binning, Mr. C. J. Peters, Major Vibart, Mr. R. T. Woods, Mr. Sidney Martin.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. and Miss Laing.

For Aden: Mr. H. Watson. From Port Said: Colonel E. and Mrs. Smith

Smith.

For Malta: Miss Herdman, Lieut. H. S. Turner. For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Woodin and infant.

S.s. Hydaspes, from London, Feb. 22; from Marseilles, March 1. For Bombay: Mr. C. Collins. From Brindisi: Mr. F. Baker, Mr. W. Donald, Mrs. Richey, Mr. A. Richey.
For Suez: Mrs. Hickson, Miss Nutt, Miss Fraser, Mr. W. Boyd.
For Colombo: Mr. Boyd. From Marseilles: Mr. E. Walker.

S.s. Mirzapore, from London, March 1; from Naples, March 9. For Colombo: From Naples: Mr. C. E. Richardson. For Calcutta: Mrs. Atkins.

S.s. Massilia, from London, March 1; from Brindisi, March 12. For Bombay: Mrs. Becher and infant, Major Chancellor, Mr. H. McP. Mitchell, Mr. J. Wilkinson. From Brindisi: H.H. Maharajah of Cutch Behar, Mr. Bignell, Baboo Sinha, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald and child, Colonel Hennessey, Mr. J. Leckie. For Port Said: Mr. J. L. Mackie, Rev. H. B. Swete. For Malta: Mr. C. E. and Mrs. Lees and two children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Goorkha, to sail Feb. 16.
For Colombo: Mr. G. S. M. Johnson, Mr. W. P. Gordon Cumming.
For Calcutta: Mr. C. M. Raddock, Capt. J. A. Mackerness, Mr. W.
Jakes, Mr. W. N. Price, Mr. C. Roy, Master F. Horan.
For Malta: Miss O'Hara.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail Feb. 23.

For Colombo: From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Parker, Mr. A. C.

For Calcutta: Mrs. C. K. Harcourt, Mr. C. Raban, Mr. and Mrs. H.

For Madras: Mr. D. A. Stuart.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. Pandora, Feb. 10. For Bombay: Mrs. Pearce, Rev. G. Wiersma, Rev. G. Kirch, Rev. J. Honbaer, Rev. P. Ond, Rev. J. Waterreus.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Poscidon, to sail Feb. 18. For Bombay: Colonel Reynolds, Mr. J. S. Melville, Mr. K. N. Sen.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Asia, leaving Liverpool on Feb. 18. For Bombay: Mr. W. Chandler.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia, leaving Liverpool on March 3. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Glanville and maid, Mr. H. A. Kelso, Major G. C. Money, Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Reid.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Persia, leaving Liverpool on April 7. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Francis, infant and ayah.

Per Star Line s.s. Vega, to sail Feb. 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Spry and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Graham, Mrs. Fullerton, Mr. John Martin, Hon. F. Byng, Mrs. Byng and child, Mr. Fred. G. Wilkinson, Miss Highton, Miss Emily M. Hughesdon.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, left Port Said for London, Feb. 3. From Calcutta: Mrs. Burleigh and three children, Mr. R. Luke. From Suez: Mr. E. J. E. Cowyl.

Per s.s. Clan Mackenzie, sailed from Liverpool Feb. 5. For Bombay: Mr. Stevenson, Colonel W. H. Scott.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, to sail from Liverpool Feb. 11.

For Suez: Mrs. Campbell. For Madras: Mr. F. Moss, Mr. Kramer. For Calcutta: Rev. H. A. Williams, wife, four children and Euro pean nurse, Mr. Nelson.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, to sail from Liverpool Feb. 25.

For Colombo: Mr. Walter Eskrigge, Mr. C. A. Seton. For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Readman. For Calcutta: Mr. W. N. Edwards, Mrs. Evans.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Mongolia, Capt. C. D. Sams, Jan. 25.

From London: Mr. C. Naurie, Capt. Stockley, Mr. Lloyd, Mrs. J. Millar and infant, Colonel Williamson, Mr. J. E. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Hallows, Mr. Huntaydon, Mr. Mardeil, Mi. Jameson, Mr. Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Brownlow.

and Mrs. Brownlow.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Prinlow, Mr. McMinn,
From Brindisi: Mr. R. R. Ash, Mr. E. P. Smith, Mr. J. E. Williams,
Mr. H. Gladstone, Mr. A. S. Gladstone, Lord Riddlesdale, Mr. E. P.
Tennant, Mr. Findlayson, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin.
From Naples: Rev. J. Brown.
From Suez: Mr. Nicoud, Mr. J. Schooley.

From Aden: Colonel Spring.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Mirzapore, Capt. R. Harvey, left Bombay, Jan. 27. Per P. and O. s.s. Mirzapore, Capt. R. Harvey, left Bombay, Jan. 27.
For London: Mr. F. G. Davison, Miss Davis, Mrs. Barry, Mr. J.
Pollen, Mr. McHardy, Mr. Clement Sharpe, Colonel and Mrs. T. E.
Tennant, Mr. T. T. Pyne, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Thomas, Mr.
Winterson, Mr. Hiram, Mr. E. W. N. Wood.
For Brindisi: Mr. G. G. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mrs. A. P.
Howell, Hon. R. Lawley, Colonel Lawrence, Mr. Pease, Mr. C. R. Hills,
Madame Townsend Kirkwood, Mr. F. Grant, Mr. A. W. Ward, Mr.
Manduit, Mr. A. A. Baumann, Mr. J. D. Fletcher.
For Suez: Dr. and Mrs. Green and party, Rev. and Mrs. O'Cary and
party, Dr. Cockburn, Rev. M. J. Stone Wigg.

Per P. and O. s.s. Khedive, Capt. Loggin, from London, Feb. 9; from Naples, Feb. 17.

from Naples, Feb. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. W. D. Barrow, Mrs. Mellis and infant, Capt. Russell, Miss Felix Jones. From Brindisi: Mr. W. G. Underwood, Mr. Hastings D'Oyley, Mr. Plenninger, Mrs. Perkins and child, two Misses Perkins, Colonel Rolland, Mr. Wütow, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. and Mrs. Durant. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Mann.

For Calcutta: Mr. N. V. Portman, Mr. R. Jack, Mr. H. Wright, Mr. J. Mann, Miss Knoke, Miss Beecher, Mrs. Claude White, Mr. Godley. From Naples: Mrs. Fitzgerald, Colonel R. F. C. A. and Mrs. Tytler. For Madras: Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Ramsbotham, Mrs. Basher and child. From Suez: Surgeon-General Sir J. and Lady Hanbury, Miss Carter. For Port Said: Rev. H. B. and Mrs. Burney, Miss Burney, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. Irwin. From Naples: Rev. and Mrs. Macleod, Colonel E. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Burney.

For Suez: Major Bathurst, Mr. Walker, Mr. Oppenheimer, Mr. Graydon.

Graydon.

For Naples: Mrs. Corran, Mr. and Mrs. Meares, Mrs. Turner, Rev. J. Keith, Miss Kerr, Miss Stewart, Mr. J. N. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. H. Kerr, Sir G. and Lady Bertram, Mr. Lister, Mr. Evans, Miss Parker, Colonel and Mrs. Hemans, Colonel Scott, two Misses Scott, Mr. Greig. For Colombo: Mr. Wood.
For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. J. Gwynne.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per P. and O. s.s. Cathay, Capt. M. de Horne, sailing on Feb. 3.

For F. and O. s.s. Cathay, Capt. M. de Horne, sailing on Feb. 3.

For London: Mr. H. J. Reiss, Mr. J. Ewing, Mrs. Yate.

For Suez: Mr. L. L. Lehman, Mr. R. Clive, Mr. J. H. Scott, Mr. C.

J. Shadwick, Dr. James Yates, Mr. W. S. Crane, Mr. A. W. Pope, Major

J. O. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rebstock, Miss Yates, Professor P.

de Bianci, Mr. H. D. Higginbotham, Mr. H. M. Higginbotham, Mr. S.

H. Abbott, Mr. Moulvi Syed Ali Khan.

For Brindisi: Mr. D. Fuchs, Colonel Penuycuick, Mr. S. J. Douglas.

For Marseilles: Sir Edward and Lady Grey.

Per P. and O. s.s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, sailing on Feb. 10. For London: Mr. J. Jennings, Mrs. Calthrop, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mrs. Whitty, Mr. W. Maling Grant, Mr. D. D. Bryson and friend, Mr. Kaikhasroo Edalji.

For Brindisi: Capt. and Mrs. Graves, Nawab Fatah Nawaz Jung, Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, Mr. Fakrudeen, Mr. MacCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Tonge, Mr. Hamilton, Capt. H. W. King, Mr. Howland, Mrs. Cowan and friend, Mr. and Mrs. G. Yule, Mrs. and Mrs. Fuchs.



LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Enousing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Adye, Capt. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, '87, B.
Aitchison, B.ic.-Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I E., till May
14, '88, B.
Aitken, Liout. A. E., S.C., fr. Oct. 4, '87, Bo.
Anderson, Col. J.W. M., S C., 1yr., 186dys., fr. Nov. 6, '86, Bo.
Anderson, Col. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '87, M.
Aplin, Lieut. P. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, Bo.
Arbuthnot, Col. G. A. Cav., 'yr., fr. Mer. 24, '87, M.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April-2, '87, Bo.
Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., tr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., ir. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Bainbridge, Col. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '87, B.

Baker, f.urg.-Maj. O., 8 mos., ir. Mug. 23, '87, B.

Barry, Lieut. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. M.y 17, '87, Bo.

Bateman, Surg.-Maj. D. E., M.

Bates, Lieut. W. N. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '87, M.

Beachet, Lt.-Col. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, 87, M.

Beavan, Lt.-Col. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 8, '87, B.

Beckett, Lt.-Col. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 2, '87, B.

Beckett, Lt.-Col. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 2, '87, B.

Bell, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, M.

Bernard, Lieut. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, M.

Birch, Lt.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '87, Bo.

Birch, Maj. W. J. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 26, '87, M.

Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B.

Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B.

Biscoe, Oct. W. W., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 21, '87, B.

Biscoe, Col. W. W., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 21, '87, B.

Biscoe, Col. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 28, '87, M.

Blanchard, Maj. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dot. 1, '87, B.

Bowm., Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 10, '87, B.

Brewm., Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '87, Bo.

Bretton, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 25, '87, M.

Browne, Lieut. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 25, '87, M.

Browne, Lieut. W., S.C., 25 mos., fr. Jan. 15, '80, B.

Browne, Lieut. W., S.C., 25 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.

Burnough, Lieut. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 18, '86, M.

Browne, Maj. W., S.C., 25 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.

Burne, Major J., S.C., 26 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.

Burne, Major J., S.C., 26 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.

Burne, Major J., S.C., 26 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.

Burne, Major J., S.C., 26 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.

Burne, Major J., S.C., M.

Burton, Lieut H. E. B., S.C., I yr., fr. Oct. 1, '87, Bo. Cahill, Lt.-Col. C. J. S., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, Bo. Cahusac, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, Bo. Campbell, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '87, Bo. Campbell, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '87, B. Campbell, Col. R. D., S.C., till June 15, '83, B. 'antor, Col C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, 87, B. Carr, L. eut.-Col. F. S., Inf., S. mos., fr. Oct. 26, '87, B. Carruthers, Lt.-Col. J. G. T., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Ap. 24, '87, B. Carter, Lieut. E. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '87, Bo. Caulfeild, Lt. F. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '87, Bo. Chambers, Col. W. E., S.C., B., Yr., fr. May 28, '87, Bo. Chambers, Col. W. E., S.C., B., T., Fr. May 28, '87, M. Chester, 'ol. C. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, 18, '87, M. Chester, 'ol. C. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 18, '87, M. Chester, 'ol. C. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B. Church, Col. T. R., C. L. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 7, '87, M. Clark-Keunedy, Maj.A., S.C., 1yr., 504dys., fr. Feb. 28, '86, M. Clocte, Col. J. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '87, M. Comyn, Lieut.-Col. F. F., Inf., 16 ms., fr. Nov. 23, '86, Bo. Conces, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., fr. June, 15, '87, B. Concolly, Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, 15, '87, B. Concolly, Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, 15, '87, B. Concolly, Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, 15, '87, B. Concolly, Col. T. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, M. Court, Col. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B. Covice, Lieut. L. E. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '87, M. Cracroft, Lieut. B. W., S.C., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B. Cowther, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 12, '86, B. Cuppage, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B. Covich, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B. Covich, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B. Covich, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B. Cuppage, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B. Cuppage, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B. Cuppage, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '8

Dale, Major H. M., Inf., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 18, '86, M. Davidson, Maj. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '80, B. Davidson, Maj. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '80, B. Davidson, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '87, B. Davis, Liout. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '87, B. De Brath. Capt. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '87, B. Dening, Maj. L., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B. Dening, Maj. L., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B. Donnys, Lieut. W. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B. Ditmas, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, M. Dobbie, Lieut. Col. A. F., S.C. (1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M. Dobbie, Lieut. Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 12, '87, M. Domyle, Capt. J. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 12, '87, Bo. Drake-Brockman, Maj. R. R. E., R.E., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. June 20, '86, M.

Bgerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.

Faulkner, Surg. A. S., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 27, '87, Bo. Fellows, Col. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '87, Bo. Ferguson, Surg. A. F., 1 yr., fr. May 25, '87, Bo. Field, Capt. W. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '87, B. FitzGerald, Col. J., S.C., 15 mos., fr. April 20, '87, B. Fitzpartiek, Col. F. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, M. Foo.d, Lr.-Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 17, '87, M. Furter, Lieut. H. J., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 8, '87, Bo. Fraser, Lieut. W. F. M. I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '87, B. Fryer Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., 196 dys., fr. May 13, '86, M.

Gabbett, Col. J., S.C., 10 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M. Gallie, Lieut. A. L., Frob. for S.C., 6 ms., fr. Nov. 5, '87, M. Geoghegan, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '87, B. Gerard, Col. M. G., C.B., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Fob. 16, '87, B. Gordon, Lt. Col. J. A. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '87, B. Gordon, Lt. Col. J. A. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mov. 15, '87, B. Gordon, Lt. Col. J. A. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mov. 15, '87, B. Gordon, Maj.-Gen. J.J. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Ap. 15, 87, B. Giraham, Col. R. B., S.C., 1 yr., 325 dys. fr. Apr. 18, '87, B. Gowen, Lieut. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '87, Bo. Owen, Lieut. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '87, Bo. Owen, Lieut. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '87, Bo.

Grant, Col. S. F. M. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '87, M. Graves, Maj. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B. Gray, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 16. '87, Bo. Griffith. Col. J. G. E., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Aug. 17, '86, Bo. Grigg, Lt.-Col. E. E., Inf., 15 mos., fr. May 24, '87, B. Grove, Lt.-Col. A. S., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Oct. 2, '87, M. Grover, Capt., M. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, M. Gubbins, Maj. C. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B. Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 17, '87, M.

Hailes, Lt.-Col. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B. Hancock, Surg. J. G., 2 yrs., fr. Sopt. 10, '86, B. Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B. Hatton, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M. Hawkins, Capt. F., C.B., S.C., 4 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M. Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 15 mov., fr. Jan. 7, '87, B. Hennell, Lt.-Col., R., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 2, '86, Bo. Heyman, Lieut. C. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Not. 21, '87, Bo. Heywood, Col. J. M., R.F., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Hills, Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 26, '87, B. Hodgson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B. Hogg, Capt. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 26, '87, B. Hogg, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B. Holl, Lieut. E. W. L., Prob. S.C., till Apr. 22, '88, M. Holloway, Lt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 22 Mar. '87, M. Holt, Lieut. E. W. L., Prob. S.C., till Apr. 23, '88, B. Homfray, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B. Hooper, Bde.-Surr. W. R., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B. Hore, Maj. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '87, Bo. Hurne, Col., J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Doc. 2, '83, B. Hughes, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 15 mos., fr. May 31, '87, Bo. Hughes, Capt. A. It. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 30, '87, Bo. Hughes, Lt.-Col. W. G., S.C., 94 mos., fr. May 30, '87, Bo. Hughes, Lt.-Col. W. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nept. 10, '87, B. Hunter, Maj. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 10, '88, M.

James. Lt.-Col. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 7, '80, M. Jamieson, M.-J. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B. Jamieson, Lieut E. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 28, '87, M. Jenkıns, Maj. T. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, 'e7, M. Jonstone, Col. Sir J., K.C.S.I., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B. Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M. Jones, Lieut. G. G. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '87, Bo. Joseph, Lt. Col. F. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.

Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '87, B. Kelly, Maj. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B. Kembull, Lt. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo. Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 21, '86, M. Klernander, Surg.-Maj. W. C., fr. Oct. 26, '87, Bo. Knight, Lt. W. C., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 7, '87, B. Knowles, Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '87, B.

Landon, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 10 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '87, Bo. Leun, Capt. W. W., S.C., 26 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B. Lecky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '87, M. Les-ie, Maj. Str C. H., Bt., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B. Leslie, Surg. J. T. W., 22 mos., fr. Dec. 7, '86, B. Lewtas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B. Light, Lt. R. H. S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '87, Bo. Lloyd, Col. R. M., S.C., 8 mo., fr. Aug. 29, '87, Bo. Lockhart, Brig.-Gen. Sir W. S. A., K.C.B., C.S.I., Inf., 182 dys., fr. Aug. 4, '87, B. Logsn-Home, Lt. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '87, M. Lowdell, Surg. C. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '87, Bo. Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 15, '87, M. Lugard, Col. J. S., S.C. I. yr., fr. May 6, '87, M. Luxmoore, Lt.-Col. C. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, M. Lydiard, Maj. A. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '87, B. Lyons, Surg.-Maj. R. W. S., M.D., Bo. Lys, Col. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '87, M.

Macdougall, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 27, '87, M. Macdougall, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr. 163 dys., fr. Nov. 19, '86, M.

MacGregor, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '87, B. Macmahon, Capt. E. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M. Macpherson, Capt. T. R. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '87, Bo.

Maisey Capt. F. C., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Dec. 5, '87, B.

Macmalion. Capt. E. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 19, 87, M. Macpherson, Capt. T. R. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 15, 87, Bo.

Maisey, Capt. F. C., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Dec. 5, '87, B. Major, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, Bo. Malcolm, Lieut. P., N.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '87, B. Mander, Lieut. Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '87, Bo. Martin, Col. C., C. B., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, B. Martin, Gol. C., C. B., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, B. Martin, Gol. C., C. B., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '87, M. Mason, Capt. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Cet. 20, '87, B. Maxwell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '87, B. Maxwell, Lieut. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '87, B. Maxwell, Lieut. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 27, '87, B. Mayne, Maj. M., S.C., 4 ymos., fr. Oct. 27, '87, Bo. McCondell, Surg.-Maj. J. F. P., M.D., 1 yr. 98 dys., fr. April 8, '87, B. McCuddon, Maj. L. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 26, '86, M. McKee, Surg. G. M. E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 6, '87, M. McLood, Lt.-Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 26, '87, M. McMolly, Surg.-Maj. C. J., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '87, M. McMolly, Surg.-Maj. C. J., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B. Medin, Liout. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B. Medin, Liout. E. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B. Melliss, Liout. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B. Melins, Liout. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B. Melins, Liout. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 26, '86, M. Morcer, Lt. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 25, '87, M. Middleton Col. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 9, '87, M. Middleton Col. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 9, '87, M. Middleton Col. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '87, Bo. Moore, Col. A. T., C.B., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '87, Bo. Moore, Col. C. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Poc. 3, '87, Bo. Moore, Col. C. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Poc. 3, '87, Bo. Moore, Col. C. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '87, M. Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '87, M. Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '87, M. Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '87, M. Murr

Parker, I.t.-Col. N. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 31, '87, B. Patsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B. Pearse, Bdc.-Surg., R. E., 1 yr., fr. May 30, '87, M. Peart, Lieut.-Col. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '87, Bo. Pedroza, Surg.-Maj. F. H., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 2, '87, M. Peet, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 20 mos., fr. Dec. 22, '87, M. Petilips, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 22, '87, B. Pillt, Capt. W., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B. Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr. 5 mos., fr. May 29, '86, M. Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 16, '87, B. Pratt, Col. H. M., S.C., till Dec. 17, '88, B. Prendergast, Col. M. M., S.C., 1, yr., fr. April 17, '87, B. Price, Lt.-Col. R. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 22, '87, B. Puckle, Co'. H. G., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 10, '87, M.

Quin, Lieut.-Col. T. J., Inf., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Mar. 10,'87, P.

Rawlins, Lt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '87, B. Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M. Reid, Surg.-Maj. J., 14 mos., fr. April 8, '87, B. Rottly, Maj. R. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 3, '87, Bo. Richmond, Col. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M. Ridgeway, Col. Sir J. W., K.C.S.I., C.B., Inf., 18 mo., fr. Sept. 24, '87, B. Ridgway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B. Ridgway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '8C, B. Robe-ts, Bde.-Surg. W. H., M.D., 6 mos., fr. Out. 20, '87, M. Rochfort, Col. T. F. C., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B. Rogers, Col. R. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '87, B. Rowlandson, Lt.-Col. M.A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '66, M. Ruttlodge, Surg.-Maj. E. B., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 20, '87, B.

Ruttlodge, Surg.-Maj. E. B., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 20, '87., B.

Sandilands, Maj. A. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, B.

Surgor.t, Surg. A. F., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 17, '86, Bo.

Schofield, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Occ. 31, '87, B.

Scott, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '87, M.

Scarle, Lieut. A. E. S., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 8, '87, Bo.

Shaw, Lieut. D. B. C., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '87, M.

Shaw, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, '87, M.

Show, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., 394 dys., fr. July 1, '87, B.

Shopherd, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Apr. 22, '87, B.

Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jun. 15, '87, Bo.

Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 7, '87, B.

Simpson, Lt.-Col. R. J. B., S.C., 22 n., fr. Apr. 30, '86, M.

Smith, Surg. M. H., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M.

Smith, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Occ. 11, '66, B.

Smyth, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '66, B.

Smyth, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, B.

Stainforth, Lieut. L. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.

Steelo, Lieut. S.C., D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.

Steelo, Lieut. T. W., M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.

Stevens, Capt. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, B.

Stevart, Lieut. W. H., M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, B.

Stewart, Lieut. V. H., M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 27, '87, B.

Stewart, Lieut. V. H., M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.

Stewart, Lieut. R., R.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 27, '87, B.

Swinton, Lieut. R. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.

Taylor, Lieut. Col. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 2, '86, B. Taylor, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., 1r. Jan. 10, '88, M. Taylor, Lt. Col. R. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 4, '87, M. Teed, Maj. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '87, Bo. Tompler, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '87, B. Thornton, Maj. A. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '87, B. Thwaytes, Lieut. E. U., S.U., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 14, '87, M. Tregear, Lt., Col. V. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B. Truenman, Col. T., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Nov. 18, '86, Bo. Turner, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '87, Bo.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, M. Unwin, Lleut. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B. Upperton, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. 27 Oct., '86, B.

Van Someren. Lt.-Col. G. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr Aug. 4, '87,M. Vibart, Col. E. D. H.; S.C., B. Vidal, Lt. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '87, Bo. Vivian. Capt. F. G., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B. Vyvyan, Lt.-Col. B. O, Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B.

Vyvyan, Lt.-col. R. O, Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B. Walcott, Col. E. S., C.B., Inf., 18 mos, fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo. Ward, Lieut B. R., R.E., 21 mos, fr. July 8, '86, B. Warren, Lt. R. P., 8.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '87, B. Watson, Lt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '87, M. Watson, Col. J. W., S.C., 1 4 mos, fr. July 20, '86, Bo. Wats, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '86, Bo. Way, Lieut. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '86, Bo. Weldon, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Apr. 20, '83, M. Weldon, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Nov. 20, '87, B. Weldon, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Nov. 20, '87, B. Whitler, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B. Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. R., Inf., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B. Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. R., Inf., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B. Williams, Col. B., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 15, '87, B. Williams, Col. B., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '83, M. Willis, Surg. C. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '87, Bo. Wilmer, Lieut. Col. J. R., S.C., 1 gr., fr. Nov. 10, '87, B. Wilmer, Lieut. Col. J. R., S.C., 1 gr., fr. Nov. 10, '87, B. Wilmer, Lieut. Col. J. R., S.C., 1 gr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B. Woodcock, Lt.-Oal. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B. Woodcock, Lt.-Oal. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B. Woodcock, Lt.-Col. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B. Woodcock, Lt.-Col. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B. Worledge, Capt. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '87, B. Wynch, Col. H. St. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 16, '87, B.

Yate, Capt. W. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '87, B. Yates, Maj. C. J. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 9, '87, Bo. Yourg, Sung. Maj. J. 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B. Young, Lt.-Col. T. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 4, '87, M.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 3rd February; from Allahabad and Madras to the 1st February; and from Calcutta to the 31st January.

THE Supreme Legislative Council met at Calcutta on January 27th, when the Hon. Mr. Westland took the opportunity of the introduction of the Petroleum Bill to lay bare the financial state of the country in an exhaustive speech.

THE report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Bill was discussed in the Bengal Legislative Council on January 28th, when an amendment against the proposed amalgamation of the town and suburbs was lost, and also another that the number of wards should be reduced.

THE inquiry into Sir Horace Rumboldt's claims against the Hyderabad State has been concluded. It is stated the Minister has recommended his Highness to sanction a payment of Rs. 2,00,000 in full settlement of the claim.

THE MAHARAJAH OF JODHFORE has offered ten lakhs of rupees to the Government of India towards the defence of the North-West frontier.

MR. W. R. PARTRIDGE, Joint Magistrate of Benares, joins the Secretariat of the North-West Provinces in place of Mr. Lovett.

According to a Calcutta paper, Mr. Agabeg has succeeded in finding rich iron ore in quantity, with limestone and coal within easy reach, in his mineral explorations of the Sonthal Parganas.

TRADE in Mandalay is represented by a brewery and a saw-mill, both of which are directly dependent on Government, a hotel, a half-dozen shopkeepers, one or two commercial houses, a printing press or so, a few contractors, and a bank. The rest of the European community is entirely official, Flotilla Company, legal, or loafer.

The most important personage among the Khyber Maliks is Sultan Mohamed Khan, who can muster a force of 5,000 fighting men. Khwar Khan and Ameen Khan can muster the same force; Azam Khan can bring together about 3,000 men; Shere Mohamed Khan, 2,000; Bilal Khan and Feroz Khan, from 2,000 to 3,000.

MR. METCALFE, Commissioner of the Orissa Division, is likely to take furlough shortly, owing to ill-health. Mr. Worsley will officiate.

THE I rigation Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Sone Canals system have completed their inquiries, and the report is now being compiled.

COLONEL TWEEDIE, Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, is likely to go on furlough before the hot weather sets in.

THE act to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act as far as it relates to matadars, which received the assent of the Viceroy on Jan. 14th, is published in the Government Gazette.

REAR-ADMIRAL RICHARDS, Commander of the Eastern squadron, is expected to arrive in Madras in his flagship Bacchante about the beginning of March. His Excellency will probably put up at Government House during his short stay in Madras.

5 THE Secretary of State has accorded his sanction to the scheme submitted by the Government of Madras for the revision of the existing grades and rates of pay of District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendent of Police in this Presidency.

Colonel Prideaux has presented his report on the affairs of the ex-King of Oudh, and the Government are now considering the allotment of pensions to the family. The title, as should be well known, died with the late King.

Dissension appears to exist in the Brahmo Somaj. An attempt was made to remove Babu P. C. Mozumdar from the pulpit by Babu Cran Krishna Dutt. A scene of confusion followed, but Babu Mozumdar's supporters proved too strong. The congregation broke up, and service was completed in his house.

MR. GIRDLESTONE'S departure has been delayed for a fortnight, owing to Bir Shumshere's proposed visit to Calcutta. Mr. Girdlestone probably meets the Minister at Sagowlie.

THE Government will leave Calcutta this year on the 24th March, the offices reopening at Simla on April 9th.

THE purchase of two iron safes at a cost of Rs. 20,000 for the public treasury of Goa has been commented upon as an instance of wasteful expenditure, since the coffers are found generally empty.

THE news regarding Sikkim has greatly agitated the Babus resident at Darjeeling. A number of them waited on a local officer there the other day to ask his advice whether or not it would be prudent to send their families down to Calcutta "on account of the war."

The Queen's Register, containing in MS. the names of the subscribers to the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, goes home by the present mail steamer.

ATUB KHAN, on his arrival in India, will receive a similar allowance to that enjoyed by his brother, Yakub Khan.

It is believed that a specially qualified officer of the Punjab Frontier Force will shortly be selected by the Quartermaster-General in India for employment on special duty among the border clans and tribes on the Forth-West Frontier.

COLONEL YATE, telegraphing from Kham-i-Ab on the 15th inst., reports the weather in the Oxus Valley as still warm and fair, but threatening a break. The health of the party was good, and no hitch had occurred in the work of delimitation.

THE marriage of Lord Herbrand Russell with Miss Tribe, daughter of the Archdeacon of Lahore, took place on January 30th at Barrackpore. The ceremony was strictly private, the Rev. F. Orton performing the service, assisted by the father of the bride. Lord William Beresford was best man, and Lady Dufferin gave away the bride. The Viceroy and the members of his family and his Excellency's personal staff were present.

CENTRAL ASIA.—A voluminous Blue-book just published (Central Asia No. 2), contains further correspondence respecting the affairs of Central Asia. The book contains no fewer than 273 despatches, the dates of which range from October 2, 1885, to August 3, 1887. The book deals with the work done by Sir West Ridgeway and the Boundary Commission, and is therefore anterior in date to the Parliamentary paper noticed in the Times of Friday last, which contained the conclusion of the correspondence on the subject.

The Gælic Club, Poona.—"Loyal" writes to the Bombay paper that inquired some days ago as to who constituted the "Gælic Club" at Poona which had remitted £10 to England in support of the Funds of the National League:—"They are chiefly men who took the Queen's shilling and came to India in the army. They are now Government servants, and it is hardly creditable to think that while eating the salt of the British Government, these men will subscribe funds to aid a league whose object is to overthrow the laws of the Crown."

NOTES.

THE official announcement that Lord Dufferin had been appointed to the Embassy at Rome appeared in the Times and the London dailies on Saturday. The Star, however, had already announced the fact—and to which we drew attention—on the Monday previous.

HIS LORDSHIP'S resignation continues, according to the telegram of the Calcutta correspondent of the Times today, to be the chief topic of interest in the Indian Press, which is unanimous, with the exception of certain insignificant Native journals, in its expressions of regret. These journals are said to be the organs of Native agitators, who write in obedience to orders issued from the headquarters of agitation in Calcutta and Bombay. Be this as it may, the influence of these papers is nil, and it is satisfactory to learn that the high-class Hindoo Patriot, the organ of the Bengal landholders, says of Lord Dufferin's administration that it "has given the country a sense of security from outside dangers, while his internal rule has been vigorous, sympathetic, and just."

SUCH criticism is in pleasing contrast to another specimen to which the Pioneer calls attention. A Bengal vernacular paper says:—"To the weak the English are like a tiger—to the strong they are like sheep. They never shrink from committing high-handedness and oppression on the peace-loving people of India, and more particularly on the weak Bengalis. But they become tame as a lamb when there is power and force." This is the prelude to a statement that the English are in fear of the Russians, and that consequently they are strengthening the frontier defences of India by even such doubtful means as realising money from a minor Raja. We agree with our Allahabad contemporary that this must be cheerful reading for those who are day by day proclaiming that the Natives of India, and particularly of Bengal, are well fitted to supersede the Englishmen who are now administering the country, but we do not look upon the criticism in the very same way that the Pioneer does, nor do we think that it was incumbent upon the National Congress to publicly declare its disapproval of it. As the Pioneer owns it to be trash why not let it be treated as trash-with contempt?

To take serious notice of one paragraph would necessitate the taking serious notice of another. A Government with the form of a tiger and the heart of a sheep is not a flattering picture of the British administration in India, but here is another picture drawn by another vernacular print:—

The English are a nation of shopkeepers. They will not take up a business which is unremunerative. They do not shrink from spending money, but their desire for taking is stronger than for giving. To them the acquisition of wealth is everything. They do not consider a religion to be a religion which does not facilitate the earning of money. Along with the preaching of religion they extend commerce. They do not possess what is called disinterestedness and real religion. None of the Western races have these attributes. The English came to India for the purpose of commerce. Now they have become Emperor. But even now they have not forgotten their commercial instincts.

The last sentence might be taken as a compliment; for Englishmen would not like the world to believe that they had forgotten their commercial instincts.

A NATIVE gentleman, however, finds fault with the tone of the English Press in India. He writes to say that the Pioneer, Morning Post, and Civil and Military Gazette are three dailies largely read, but "not liked by the generality of Native gentlemen." But this difficulty, he says, can be removed, and he explains how. "Let a fresh paper be started—a paper more suited to the tist; and habits of Native gentlemen." And then comes this pathetic conclusion, "But capital and enterprise? Ah! there's the

THE letter is written to the Delhi Gazette, which it compliments by saying that "it were a shame to let such an old and respectable paper be swimming against the tide without an effort to extending a helping hand towards it." But it is not one hand, but many, that are invited to aid. "There are hundreds of B.A.'s and M.A.'s in Upper India. Let them contribute to it." After this fearful suggestion the writer adds: "If it be supported by the public, I think the proprietors will have no objection to reduce its price." This is charming; so like Babú.

The bestowal by Her Majesty of a knighthood on Dr. Tyler, of the Agra Jail, has much exercised the temper and pens of some of our contemporaries. One evening paper says:—"Anglo-Indians, official and non-official, will be somewhat surprised to hear that Dr. J. W. Tyler, Superintendent of Agra Jail, is to be knighted for his services in connection with the Colinderies. Dr. Tyler's services consisted in looking after the comfort of the Asiatics employed at the Exhibition, in being civil to Princess Beatrice when she attended to sketch the humble but picturesque subjects of the Queen, and in personally conducting them to Windsor Castle on two or three occasions. Most persons thought he was more than amply rewarded by being made a C.I.E.; what will be said in India when it becomes known there that the favoured doctor is, according to report, to receive the further and higher honour of knighthood? Certainly the intelligence will not remove the unfavourable impression that was created by the partial manner in which the decorations for the Exhibition were distributed."

Another, a Sunday contemporary, refers to the same matter thus:—

Her Majesty's infatuation—for the Royal enthusiasm amounts to nothing less—has been so acute that on more than one occasion the conversation at the Osborne dinner-table has been confined to one topic—"the Doctor"—and, we may add, to one speaker, the Queen herself. As for the guests, except when deference to Majesty demanded expressions of assent, they listened in silence and astonishment. But when the meal was over one of them approached an official of the Court, reputed to have influence with the Sovereign, and asked him why he did not interpose to correct Her Majesty's extravagant ideas as to services rendered to India by Dr. Tyler. "Interpose! She won't listen to a word. He's to be knighted, and there's an end on't." So there is nothing for it but to compliment the Agra-carpet-knight upon his honour, and to hope that he will live up to it.

Some surprise has been occasioned in certain quarters at the nomination of Sir Charles Turner to the Secretary of State for India's Council in the room of the late Sir Henry Maine. It is rumoured, and we give the rumour for what it is worth, that the appointment was made at the express solicitation of the National Congress of India in a telegram from Madras, the Delegates considering that they will have in the ex Chief Justice a representative in intelligent sympathy with their views and aspirations.

THE Government of India migrates early to Simla this year, the last meeting of the Viceregal Council to be held at Calcutta prior to the migration being fixed for March 23rd.

The following fuller particulars regarding the offer made by the Maharajah of Rampur are taken from the Morning Post:—
"We hear that his Highness the Maharajah of Rampur has come to the front as a loyal supporter of the British Government in this country. It appears that so far back as 1885 the father of the present ruler volunteered to bear all the expenses of an efficient infantry regiment, and the present Maharajah has now expressed his wish to abide by this liberal offer, adding that he would like the corps to be known as the 'Rampur Regiment,' and to be managed throughout by British officers. The Viceroy, we learn, has duly and courteously acknowledged this display of loyalty on the part of the Rampur State, but with all this, rumours come to us of many shortcomings in the administration of that part of the country, and it is hoped that at the Lieutenant-Governor's durbar, where the Maharajah will be present, occasion will be taken by Sir Auckland Colvin to impart to this well-meaning Prince some few healthy suggestions towards an improvement in his rule, and the conciliation of those subjected to his government.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Telegraph.)
(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

Perhaps no portion of the recent financial debate in the Legislative Council attracted more attention than the remarks of Mr. Evans on the necessity of effecting some reforms in what are known as home charges. They are quoted with approval by almost every newspaper in India, and it is felt intolerable, especially in the present state of financial difficulty, that the Indian Government should be hampered by having to meet heavy and increasing charges which are entirely beyond its control. The short service system arrangements for purchasing Government stores in England impose upon India a burden which she can ill afford to bear, and for which she gets no adequate return. This is a matter on which public opinion is daily becoming stronger and more outspoken, and it is to be hoped that the India Office will take the subject up without delay.

In the Legislative Council on Friday Mr. Westland moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit the making or issue by private persons of pieces of metal for use as money. He explained that there was no intention to make a crusade against what are known as "dumpy pice"—namely, irregularly-shaped pieces of copper which have long been in circulation, and which are almost the only copper coins seen in some districts. Making those "dumpy pice" was not punishable under the penal code. They were not counterfeits of any authorised coin, but although it was not intended at present to prevent their use, it was desirable to stop their further manufacture. This was the mere necessary as it appeared that in some places they were being openly manufactured in large quantities by persons who pretended to have authority from Government, and several applications for licences to make them had actually been presented to various district magistrates. He proposed, therefore, to amend the law so as effectually to prohibit the manufacture and importation of "dumpy pice," and also to declare that they should not be received by any government treasury, railway company, or municipality.

At the same meeting of the Council, Lieut.-General Chesney

At the same meeting of the Council, Lieut.-General Chesney asked leave to bring in a Bill to establish for the Indian forces a reserve system similar to that of England. He said that, although the Indian army was technically a long-service army, it was also a short-service army in so far that many soldiers took their discharge after five to ten years. The reason was that the men being generally agriculturists, and having an interest in family lands, could not conveniently absent themselves for very long periods, but they had military instincts, and it was hoped and believed that reserved pay carrying only a liability for active service on emergencies would attract large numbers to join the reserve. He added that, although the reserve system was introduced a year ago, practically little progress had been made yet, partly owing to the operations in Burma and partly because the Bengal army had been undergoing a small augmentation. The Bill, he said, followed lines similar to the English measure, and set forth the conditions of service in the army reserve.

An important meeting of members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service was held last week for the purpose of discussing and passing resolutions on certain grievances. The list of certlamen present is a remarkable illustration of how entirely

An important meeting of members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service was held last week for the purpose of discussing and passing resolutions on certain grievances. The list of gentlemen present is a remarkable illustration of how entirely out of date and anomalous is the old principle of drawing a broad line of distinction between the Covenanted Civil Service and all other Government servants. The Directors of Public Instruction presided, while the educational, scientific, financial, telegraph, and other public departments were represented by gentlemen holding high and responsible positions. A series of resolutions was adopted dealing chiefly with the hardships of

the present leave and pension rules.

News from the Chittagong frontier reports the safety of the survey party under Lieutenant Baird, which was operating in conjunction with Lieutenant Stewart's party, lately surprised by Lushais. On hearing of Lieutenant Stewart's fate, Lieutenant Baird, with a reinforcement of police from headquarters, started to try and cut off the murderers, but it is believed they will not have much chance of overtaking them. It now appears that Lieutenant Stewart was within the British frontier when attacked.

The Pioneer newspaper mentions a circumstance connected with the two recent cyclonic storms which appears worthy the attention of meteorologists. Those storms struck the Scinde desert between the 24th and 30th of January, and passed in a straight line across the continent to Cuttack at the rate of 250 to 300 miles daily. The second continued unbroken across the Bay of Bengal to Burma. If the line they followed were prolonged straight westward it would reach Vienna, which is about 3,600 miles from Scinde. There seems to have been an

unusually violent atmospheric disturbance in Vienna in the early part of January, so the time and the rate of travelling would agree with the assumption that the storms were identical with that disturbance

would agree with the assumption that the storms were recovered with that disturbance.

Professor Forrest, of the Bombay Educational Service, who during the last few years has published a useful and interesting series of selections from the early records of the western Presidency, was deputed last month by the Bombay Government to examine the system of the arrangement records prevailing in the public offices in Calcutta. It is understood that during his inquiries in the Foreign Office he discovered a number of unpublished documents which throw new light upon one of the most important periods of the early history of the British Empire in India.

BURMA.

RANGOON, FEB. 18.

The official bulletin for Upper Burma states that in he northern division several encounters with bodies of Dacoits took place during the past week. In the Ruby Mines district a gang of Dacoits had been surprised by the police and had been broken up. Several violent crimes were committed in Mandalay district, and that portion of the district nearest the hills had been harassed by Shan raiders. A body of these raiders was pursued by the Burmese police led by the Burmese Myook. The leader of the marauders was killed, four persons and four guns were captured, and much dacoited property was recovered. On the 15th Boh Yakut was executed at Pouk, in pursuance of the sentence passed on him in two cases for abetting the murder of loyal Thoogyes. The local Government attach considerable importance to Yakut's capture and execution. After Ottama he was the most dangerous Dacoit leader in the southern division. For months past he had mercilessly hunted down officials and other Burmans loyal to the British Government. Yakut spared none who came within his reach.

In the Shwebo district a troop of European infantry and some military police, commanded by Captain Poynder, after a forced night march, attacked Boh Ngashwee's camp at Myohla. Three Dacoits were killed and a quantity of arms was captured. The gang was followed by the troops a short distance, but the Dacoits escaped in the thick jungle. Triscott's column has reached Sakun, on the Endowgyeechoung River. The column was expected to arrive at the Jade Mines on the 8th. The troops had encountered no opposition

was expected to arrive at the Jade Mines on the 8th. The troops had encountered no opposition.

Intelligence received from the various columns now in the field in Upper Burma as to the districts traversed by them, together with the interesting and important discoveries they have made, proves how little was previously known of the country. The work now being carried on by the troops in many parts of Upper Burma is rather exploration than military operations. The Irrawaddy is unprecedentedly low, and navigation is a good deal interrupted.

The boot and shoe etiquette in India sorely perplexes native officials on ceremonial occasions. In the Mofussil it is customary for all native Government officials to take off their native shoes before entering the presence of their superior, but if they wear English boots no such change is required. When the Governor of Bombay lately held a levée at Ahmedabad a number of Hindoo official clubbed together to buy a pair of English boots, so as to avoid the indignity of appearing before his Excellency with bare feet. Each took it in turn to wear the boots as he was presented to the Governor, and no small amusement was created outside the levée-room by the officials rushing backwards and forwards to exchange the solitary pair of boots with the next-comer.

of boots with the next-comer.

Before a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, held at their offices, Eastcheap, on Friday, Sir R. N. Fowler, M.P., presiding, an address was delivered by Colonel W. Jesser Coope on "Amatongaland; its Commercial and Political Importance." The lecturer observed that the country which formed the subject of his paper had of late years been so little frequented by white men that its very name, Mapootaland, seemed to have been lost sight of. As a matter of fact, there was no such country as Amatongaland, and no such people as the Amatonga. Proceeding to speak of the commercial importance of the country, he classed the subject under three heads—railway, port, and canals. He was not in favour of spending the sum of £5,000,000 which had been mentioned as required to establish a commercial port at Delagoa Bay. A mere fraction of this amount would, he said, create at Kosi a far superior port, which, when completed, would be the coaling station looked for in those latitudes by the British India, Orient, and P. and O. Steamships. Coal being found in the near neighbourhood, it could be brought down by canals and delivered free on board at a much lower rate than it could be supplied either at Durban or Delagoa Bay.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

SUPPLY OF GOORKHA RECRUITS. (Civil and Military Gazette.)

A Military Correspondent writes:—There cannot be the slightest doubt in the minds of Military men who are acquainted with facts, that the Government of India nowadays experience very considerable difficulty in obtaining yearly a sufficient number of Goorkha recruits to fill up the casualties a sufficient number of Goorkha recruits to fill up the casualties in their Battalions and keep them up to their full strength of all ranks. This difficulty has been greatly enhanced during these last few years by the addition of four new Goorkha Battalions to the strength of the standing Army. To form these 2nd Battalions of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th Regiments of Goorkha, the Indian Government was compelled to solicit the aid of the Nepal Durbar. That ally, willing to comply with the exigencies of the Empire, most obligingly sent us down, even from the confines of Thibet (often much against the will of those so enlisted) several thousand men; but these even we of those so enlisted), several thou and men; but these even we are obliged to supplement with hill-men, to bring up the

Battalions to their proper strength of 912 men of all ranks.

Now, in British territory, without having recourse to the Nepal Durbar, all along our Terai Himalayan hill districts—viz., from Darjeeling in the East to Simla in the North-West there is scattered about a vast amount of real Goorkha material if the Government chose to make use of, or properly

economise it.

All along their Terai and Hill Districts—viz., petty States round about Simla, Simoor, Mussoorie, and the Dun Ghurwal, both Native and British, Philibut, Oudh, Terai, Baraich, Goruckpore, Mozuffurpore, Tittalea, and Darjeeling—are to be found Goorkhas and descendants of Goorkhas. In England, for the Military training of the Allican Residual Collins of Contract training of the Collins of Contract training of Contract found Goorkhas and descendants of Goorkhas. In England, for the Military training of lads (soldiers' children) as soldiers in the regular Army, the Duke of York's School in Chelsea has proved, during all the years it has been in existence, a most unqualified success. I know, both from personal experience and from conversation with other officers, that soldiers who have been, as children, brought up at that institution make not only the best of soldiers, but, what is more, A-1 non-commissioned officers. Such must be the case, as these men, as children, at a very early age, learn what obedience to orders means; and a lad who thoroughly understands that, when he comes to man's estate will not only know how to obey an comes to man's estate will not only know how to obey an order, but, what is more, how to give an order and see that order properly carried out.

In the year 1795 the British Government caused three experimental Battalions to be formed; these were the 22nd, the 34th, and the 65th Regiments. Each Regiment was composed of 1,000 boys from the ages of ten to sixteen. These boys were allowed to enlist, and after enlistment were forwarded by their respective parishes to a recruiting depôt which had beginned at the town of Calchester. From the subsequent him

their respective parishes to a recruiting depôt which had been formed at the town of Colchester. From the subsequent history of most of these lads who thus joined the British Army, there can be no doubt that they made excellent soldiers, several of them even rising to the rank of commissioned officers.

Boy Regiments of a similar character might easily and advantageously be recruited from the material we have described. From conversations we have had with Native officers in the Dera Dun District alone, there must be at the very least 2,000 Goorkha lads between the ages of ten to sixteen, the sons and descendants of Goorkhas who have, at some time or another, served in the Indian Army. These pensioners and ex-soldiers would, I have little reason to doubt, only be too happy to make over their children, after they have attained the age of ten years (if a medical man considered only be too happy to make over their children, after they have attained the age of ten years (if a medical man considered them physically fitted for it), to enlist in these regiments. Even if regiments were not formed, all this admirable, but up to the present time wasted material might be formed into companies and attached to the various Regiments of Goorkhas. Here they could be instructed in a certain amount of Hindee and English, and not only drilled but made also to go through courses of gymnastics so as to develop their limbs and make them active. When one of these lads reached the age of sixteen, if he was physically fitted for it, he could be enlisted teen, if he was physically fitted for it, he could be enlisted into one of the Battalions of Goorkhas. Thus, at a cominto one of the Battalions of Goorkhas. Thus, at a comparatively little trouble or expense, the Government would be able to obtain a constant stream of trained soldiers of a superior stamp to fill up the vacancies caused by deaths and invaliding in the ranks of their very best, bravest, and most trustworthy Native troops. The boys enlisted in the manner we recommend could be formed into messes in accordance with their castes, and, if so formed, their food and clothing would not amount on an average to more than Rs.2 per head per mensem. mensem.

BRIDGING THE IRRAWADDY. (Mandalay Herald.)

Whatever railway scheme may ultimately be adopted for bringing Eastern Burma into connection with the Assam

Railway system, it will be necessary to bridge the Irrawaddy. At first it seemed to us, and to many who had made but a cursory examination of the river, that such a project would be so stupendous, so costly, as to be almost impracticable for the present. No doubt it will cost a considerable sum; indeed, one of the chief factors in the discussion concerning the proposed lines is the cost of bridging the river at the various points posed lines is the cost of bridging the river at the various points, suggested. It does not follow, however, that the cheapest line is necessarily the best; and, though economical considerations might urge carrying the crossing as far to the north as possible, an examination of the traffic question would suggests its being but very little above Mandalay. Of course there are many places in which, on account of the width of the stream, and from the nature of the bottom, such a bridge would almost be improved to the pultimeter site should not be selected. impracticable; and the ultimate site should not be selected without the most careful examination. And as the bulk of the iron work will have to be imported, and then transported, at great cost, it might be as well to employ as much masonry brickwork, and timber, as would be consistent with certain considerations hereafter specified, more especially in the construction of the approaches to and abutments of the main structure. The great rise and fall of the river, together with the inevitable scouring action of the rapid current, suggest the employment of as few piers as possible, and would indicate the employment of braced piles, or cylinders, upon a secure foundation. The immense amount of drift timber, and the danger from rafts, would necessitate clear waterways, and protecting piles, in the fairway. In all probability, unless worked to an enormous depth, or advantage could be taken of a rocky bottom, the foundations of masonry piers would score right out; and except in certain localities, little reliance can be placed upon the current remaining regularly in the same channel; and the bridge, if built on a flat stretch, would have to be supplemented by heavy retaining bunds.

THE PASSING GENERATION OF CIVILIANS. (Pioneer.)

The recent Civil Service dinner in Calcutta, apart from its social aspect, presents food for reflection of a more serious nature. There were gathered together there representatives of three generations of a Service which was justly described as the backbone of the Government of India. There were those whose career in this country is approaching its termination: some few even were present who having served their time have fallen on retirement and well-earned rest. It needed not the Cross of Valour on the breast of one of the guests to remind the older Civilians of how the earliest days of their remind the older Civinans of how the earliest days of their service were spent: theirs was the good fortune either to have shared in the final conquest of India, or to have come to the country at a time when Lucknow, Delhi, and Arrah were living realities of glory, and had not passed into the region of history. The heroes of that glorious campaign were yet amongst them. They breathed the inspirations and laid to heart the traditions of the Service to which they belonged, from the lips of those who had made history. To them was To them was from the lips of those who had made history. committed the work of healing the land which was sorely shaken; theirs was the task to restore order out of chaos, and the India of to-day speaks as to the manner in which their mission was fulfilled. Looked up to by the people, unfettered by routine, allowed the free exercise of judgment, they accomplished a task which under the present system would be a hopeless one were it not that at the first sign of trouble that at system itself would give way. They acted first and reported afterwards. They were allowed to feel a sense of their own responsibility, and were not tied and bound in every direction by divided authority, departmental intrusion, by circulars, orders and returns. Their social life, too, was one calculated to give them zest for the great work set before them. Promotion was replied and the rupper a replieble soin. More bad the tion was rapid and the rupee a valuable coin. Men had the rank and pay of Collectors at an age when the Civilians of the present day are lucky if they be substantive Joint Magistrates. Stations were sociable and pleasant homes, and field sports were within the range of every man's purse. The passing generation of civilians are closing a career man every day of generation of civilians are closing a career upon every day of which they can look back with pleasure. The regrets of the departing Civilian are always genuine. He is leaving a country in which the best years of his life have been spent and not spent in vain, and with the Australian poet he can say:—

"Could I put my life a few years back
Would I live that life again?
Would I? Of course I would.
What glorious days they were!
It sometimes seems the dream of a dream
That life could have been so fair."

KILLING TRADE IN BOMBAY. (Civil and Military Gazette.)

Lahore has never been a great trading centre, and our Municipal administration seems determined to destroy the chances of commercial improvement which the extension of the railway system of the Punjab might be expected to bring. It has long been notorious that the octroi dues levied here are not only a hindrance to trade, but a serve of constant complaint and discontent among the people. They are heavier in proportion, and levied on a larger number of articles than in any other city in Northern India. But they do not suffice for the needs of the Corporation, which recently issued a new tariff, asking for objections. It is not very likely that private persons will take the trouble to examine the new proposals in detail; but when we say that of all the long list of dutiable articles a reduction is only made on oil-seeds, on which formerly three annas a maund were levied, and which will in future only pay two annas per maund, while the rates on some thirty other items is raised and some hitherto untaxed articles brought into the schedule, it will be seen that the public has some ground for taking an interest in the subject. From the poor man's point of view, it seems hard to levy an anna in the rupee on every kind of fruit, ripe and unripe, fresh or green; but this may be intended for a wise sanitary precaution. Kerosine oil and kerosine lamps have hitherto been exempt, to the great satisfaction of the Native public, who have learned to discard the dirty chirag and the greasy shamadan in favour of the bright and clearly mitti ka tel. In future kerosine is to pay three annas a tin, and an anna in every rupee is to be levied on the lamps we import. The European tobacco-smoker is treated with no more consideration than the Hindoo betel chewer, for his cheroots, cigarettes, and imported tobaccos are also to pay two annas in the rupee. Portland cement and paper-hangings have hitherto escaped, but henceforward on the former eight annas a cask will be charged, and an anna in each rupee's worth of the latter. Large animals for slaughter, on which six annas are paid at Simla, are here to pay a rupee each, and poultry and game of all kinds are to pay anna in the rupee. Eggs have not been included

UPPER BURMA. (Pioneer.)

Private letters from officers serving in Upper Burma show how thorough has been the pacification secured in the majority of the districts. The settlement of the Yaw country is proceeding satisfactorily, and when this has been accomplished there will really be no disturbed tracts. The work which fell to the lot of the soldiers last cold weather has not had to be done over again, for dacoit leaders are now scarce, and such few bands as still hold together are slow to show themselves. The main point upon which we insisted when the measures for breaking down all organised opposition were being matured was that the mass of the people should be reassured; they had been so terrorised by dacoits that they feared to aid our officials and troops in any way. It is satisfactory to learn the people now have the fullest confidence in our power to protect them, and that they look upon the new régime as being firmly and absolutely established. This has been in a great measure due, not to the passage of flying columns from end to end of Upper Burma, but to the posting of military police at hundreds of villages where their presence is a guarantee that local disorders will be instantly suppressed. It is this assurance of safety which is simplifying administrative work of all kinds; district officers find the people amenable to control now that every jungle is not filled with lurking robbers ready to raid upon villages and to punish all who had assisted the troops. In fact, Upper Burma is already reaping the first fruits of that peace and security which follow the annexation of territory by the British Government, and the natural prosperity of the people will increase in a proportionate ratio now that the soldier is making way for the representative of the civil authority. The steady advance of the railway between Tounghoo and Mandalay has impressed the Burmans in the Eastern Districts with a great sense of the power of their new rulers, and this agent of civilisation will do more to secure lasting order along the border districts

lawlessness must still be looked for, there is an end of dacoity as a system and profession. Mr. Crosthwaite's speech last year at the Mandalay Durbar predicted a speedy change for the better throughout the new Province, and that his anticipations were not over-sanguine has been already clearly demonstrated. The policy of "thorough" has involved a heavy outlay undoubtedly, but the expenditure has been made once and for all time, and the return is likely to be all the more rapid, simply by reason of the pacification having been secured in so short a time.

BENGAL.

Mr. R. RAMPINI, who has been gazetted Additional Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, will be placed on special duty to try compensation cases arising under the Land Acquisition Act in connection with the ground taken up for the Calcutta Docks.

THE result of the official inquiry into the recent accident on the Northern Bengal Railway is that the driver of the train is held responsible, the danger signals having been proved to be in position and the permanent-way inspector being on the spot while the rails were being changed. The driver, who is an old servant of the Company, will be placed on trial. The damages are small, and will be covered by Rs. 6,000. Another of the men injured has died.

It is understood to be definitely settled that Colonel Browne, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, will retire on promotion to Major-General in March next, and that he will, in all probability, be succeeded in both appointments by Mr. E. J. Martin, an officer with a long roll of service in the province, who designed the Calcutta Exhibition of 1884, the façade of Writers' Buildings, the New Treasury Buildings, &c.

A MEETING has been held at Calcutta in connection with the Kristodas Pal Memorial Fund. The report of the committee showed Rs. 12,000 only collected, so the idea of founding an eye infirmary was abandoned. Babu Kunju Lal Banerji regretted that his countrymen should have been so inert toperpetuate the memory of such a distinguished man as the late Kristodas Pol. He had hoped they would have come forward in a liberal way. Out of a subscription of Rs. 20,000, only Rs. 12,000 had been collected. It was decided to erect a statue in some public building, and for this a sum of Rs. 17,000 was necessary. The committee hope to make upthat amount.

MR. C. A. Kelly, who the other day resigned the Bengal Civil Service, was comparatively a young man, a District Judge with an excellent reputation, who, had he only stayed on, would probably have seen the Bench of the High Court, and drawn his four or five thousand rupees a month. He is the son of Admiral Kelly. A Master of Arts of Oxford and an excellent scholar, he has found time amid his judicial duties to throw off several short poems on classical (Greek) subjects, which have appeared from time to time in the Calcutta Review. An earlier separate publication of his, "The World's Martyrs," can compare favourably with most recent poems in the English language.

MADRAS.

THE Governor of Pondicherry has again addressed the Madras Government on the expediency of extending the existing night service on the South Indian Railway to the Pondicherry branch also, and, in doing so, has urged that such a service is absolutely necessary, at least during the groundnut season.

The Secretary of State having accorded his smiction to the constitution of two new professorships—one of Engineering and Mathematics—in connection with the reorganisation of the teaching staff of the College of Engineering, Madras, his Lordship has been requested by Government to arrange that the two professors may arrive in this country from England towards the end of June, so as to be ready for the opening of the College on Aug. 1. The new building is expected to be ready for occupation by the end of May.

THE Pondicherry groundnut trade for the current year has practically commenced. The prices were nominal but prohibitive. Opinions differ as to the probable crop available for export, but it is doubtful if the present year's shipments will exceed 750,000 bags. Now that Bombay has become a competitor for the trade, under conditions generally superior to those obtaining at Pondicherry, a disturbance of the only available trade left for the little capital of French India is apprehended.

A MEETING has been held for the purpose of concerting measures to inaugurate a new Club on the Mount Road. The meeting was well attended. Mr. Donald Calder was voted to the chair. The object of the meeting having been explained, a resolution was passed that a Club be started on the Mount

Road, and a committee of gentlemen was appointed to frame the requisite rules, and to consider the basis upon which the Club should be worked. The committee will present its report to a specially convened meeting.

BOMBAY.

Mr. George Jacob, Joint Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, has assumed charge of the duties of Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. E. G. Grawford for twenty-one months.

MISS OXLEY, of Guy's Hospital, and Miss Loch, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, have been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to the charge of the nurses which it is intended to introduce into the Military Hospitals in India.

It is said that Mr. Ali Abdulla, when he was at Hyderabad a couple of months since, petitioned his Highness' Government for a reconsideration of the order of banishment passed in his case three years ago. It is not probable, however, that the order will be cancelled yet awhile. In the meantime he is the Government Agent in Bombay, for which appointment he draws a handsome salary.

It is stated that during the hot weather, the Minister of Hyderabad, accompanied by Colonel Marshall and some of the secretaries to Government, will go to Simla in order to see the Viceroy. It is probable that the questions regarding his Highness' Army and the Railway to Raipore will be settled during this visit. The Minister and Colonel Marshall, it is said, agree with each other regarding the course to be adopted in regard o both these subjects.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed at Goa for the organisation and distribution of the police force in view of the opening of the new railway. The want of security of life and property has been so notorious that such a measure inspiring public confidence is of the utmost importance at the present moment, when the movements of passengers and traffic will need protection against the gang of dacoits who have been disturbing the peace of the country.

THERE has been a great treasure trove in the Golconda Fort. While excavating the foundation of the Golconda Brigade Mess-house, the workmen came upon two copper vessels containing 130 pounds weight of gold bars and ancient gold coins called Huns, evidently minted in the days of the Rajahs of Golconda. The coins were impressed on one side only. There was also a quantity of silver, the total value being about one-and-a-quarter lakhs. It all goes to the Nizam's privy purse.

THE seven Khyber Maliks have left for Kurrachee by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Khiva. They were accompanied by Colonel Warburton, who, under instructions from the Viceroy, has been their cicerone through their Indian tour. Starting from the Adumjee Peerbhoy Sanitarium, their temporary residence, they were driven to the Apollo Bunder, where a Government steam launch was kept in readiness, in which, attended by their nine Afghan servants, they proceeded to the steamer Khiva. The prospect of a voyage on the waters of the sea, a wholly new experience to them, seemed to give them much delight as they left the shore for the steamer.

His Excellency the Minister of Hyderabad has taken the financial work of the Government into his own hands, and has directed that certain accounts and papers, which have hitherto been submitted to Nawab Mooneer-ul-Mulk, shall in future be sent to him direct. Nawab Mooneer-ul-Mulk was never actually Financial Minister, but used to assist his brother in the general financial work of the State. Colonel Marshall and the Minister are to meet and discuss the financial position of the Government, and consider what reductions can be made in the expenditure.

At their meeting on January 30th, the Bombay Corporation resumed consideration of the new Municipal Budget. Mr. Dosabhoy Framji proposed that the estimate of expenditure on the fire-brigade establishment be passed at Rs. 1,16,086, as against the last year's estimate of Rs. 75,000. Mr. Dosabhoy explained that the increase this year in the charge was, to a great extent, due to the proposed establishment of a few additional fire-engine stations at Parel, Tardeo, and other places, where they are needed for the protection of mills and other valuable property. After a long discussion, the estimate was passed, and at the suggestion of Major Martin a committee was appointed to consider the question of the reorganisation of the fire-brigade establishment. It was admitted, on all hands, that the salaries of the engineers employed on the establishment were too high, and that as vacancies occurred, new men should be employed on a much lower scale of pay.

A FIRE broke out on Sunday morning, January 29th, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, in which twenty-five godowns, occupied by the market people, and one by the Superintendent of the markets, were destroyed. It appears that at about half-past two o'clock a fire was observed by Mr. Higgins' son,

who at once reported the matter to his father, Mr. P. C. Higgins, the Superintendent, who telephoned to the police. There was, however, some delay in the arrival of assistance, and water in sufficient quantity could not be obtained for some time to work the engines of the fire brigade. The fire was, however, extinguished about six hours after. The damage is estimated at Rs. 75,000, Rs. 25,000 being the property of the Municipality. The roof of the building, although constructed of corrugated iron, gave way, causing much damage to goods and property. The origin of the fire is not yet known. It is supposed to have been caused by careless biddee smoking.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

The report on the Cawnpore Experimental Station for the rabi season of 1886-87 is hardly so satisfactory as could be wished. "We have the orthodox accounts of experiments with different manures and seeds and ensilage," remarks an up-country paper, "but there seems little approach to definite results, and it is disappointing to learn that the sale of improved agricultural implements has, on the whole, been less brisk than formerly."

THE persistent outery about the dislocation of the mail service in Oudh and the North-West in consequence of the failure of correspondence between the East India and Oudh and Rohilkund Railway time-tables, is to bear fruit in an official Congress. The above Companies and the North-Western line, as also the Post Office, will send representatives; the Consulting Engineers for Railways in Oudh and Bengal will also attend. Orders for the assembly, which is to take place in Calcutta, have been issued.

On the suggestion of the Vice-Chancellor, the Oriental Faculty at Lahore has recently determined in appointing examiners, to follow the rule of selecting men, as far as possible, from outside provinces, and avoiding in every case the appointment of men who were either connected with the Oriental College or were resident at Lahore. The selection of examiners for the next examination in Oriental Languages has been made in accordance to the above principle, and includes men of well known standing and attainments in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Bombay, and Madras, who are well experienced in conducting such examinations, and whose names will be a guarantee that the successful cardidates are deserving of the certificates and diplomas granted to them.

BURMA.

THE Burma telegrams bring the satisfactory news of the capture of Moung Yakuth, almost the last remaining of the notable dacoit leaders in the Province. In this instance the achievement was not due to the troops. A Burmese clerk with a small party of fellow-countrymen, encouraged by the presence of the columns in the Yaw country, and stimulated no doubt by the price of Rs. 5,000 which was on the dacoit's head, went in themselves, and after a sharp struggle effected his capture.

NATIVE PRESS.

ENHANCEMENT OF THE SALT DUTY.

The Rast Goftar says:—The autocratic form of Government under which we live is strikingly exemplified by the manner in which the duty on salt has been raised. The Government, one may imagine, said, "Let the salt tax be increased;" and the salt tax was increased. The people of India awoke one morning, and found a pithy announcement in a Government Gazette Extraordinary, that, on and after such and such a date, the duty on this necessary of life shall be raised from Rs.2 to Rs.2-8 per maund.

The native Press generally has raised a hue and cry over this enhancement. The tax has been regarded by many of these papers as most odious, and it is one of the established beliefs among them that it falls with crushing weight upon the poor masses. They are, no doubt, much embittered in their opposition by the abrupt and unceremonious announcement by the Government of a fiscal measure of the utmost importance.

The deficit is to be greatly attributed to the

. . . . The deficit is to be greatly attributed to the enormous expenditure which the Government have incurred in the pacification of Theebaw's territory, and it would have been only fair, if the expenses had been met by a loan to be repaid in the happy future, when the country will yield a large surplus. Such a future is not considered improbable in many quarters; and we are glad to see at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held recently, merchants, like Mr. Meili and Mr. Forrest, expressed themselves emphatically in favour of the Government raising a loan, in preference to the increase in the tax on salt.

The Akbari-Soudagar says:—The increase in the Salt-tax has set the entire country by the ears. The Native Press

generally condemns the increase in the tax, while some of the Anglo-Indian journalists, for reasons which we have not far to seek, advocate its increase. The latter are glad that the middle and upper classes have escaped a further imposition of the Income-tax, as the deficiency in the Government treasury is now sought to be filled by an increase in the Salt-tax. It is true that the well-to-do classes will not feel this increase, but it will be tantamount to denying the use of the salt to the poor. Salt tax can hardly be said to be an equitable tax. The rich and poor have to consume the article very nearly in equal quantities, and it is hardly fair that the poor should be made to pay the same tax on it as the rich.

The Municipal Bill.—The Rast Goftar says:—Captain Selby's eloquent address on Thursday in support of his proposition to make over the amended Municipal Bill to the committee of the entire Corporation, which first examined the Bill indeail, was a clear and concise exposition of what has already been and what yet remains to be conceded by the Legislature towards the success of Local Self-Government in Bombay. With a moderation in tone, which it was refreshing to notice, Captain Selby gave due credit to the Select Committee for the important changes which, with a graceful retreat all over the line, it has introduced in the principle of the constitutional clauses; and dealing with the few points of principle only, the mover further showed conclusively, and not without a good deal of hopefulness in the wisdom of our legislators, that the few important claims yet denied must be granted, if, consistently with themselves, they were to carry the principle, already admitted, to its logical conclusion. No better testimony of Captain Selby's thorough independence could be adduced than the circumstance that, being himself a Government nominee, he demanded the withdrawal of all Government nominees from the reformed Corporation of the future. He wound up his oration by a tribute of praise to the press generally, and to the Times of India in particular, for fighting the battle of popular government of the city. The graceful compliment to our contemporary is perfectly well-merited for having been the first and the foremost to raise the cry of liberty, which was threatened, but which has been in a great measure restored.

HARBOUR DEFENCE of Bombay.—The Jame-Jamshed says:—It is for the good of this city that Lord Brassey has again awakened the British Government to the comparatively defenceless state of the Bombay harbour. The authorities are now on the alert, and have been bestowing their best attention to secure the city from the attacks of a possible enemy. But the house owners of Bombay do not in the least appear to be anxious for their lives and property. They must know that if the city is ever attacked by an enemy, it will be many years before they can restore it to its present state of prosperity. We are of opinion, therefore, that the house owners, as well as the merchants and tradesmen of this city; should take the matter in hand by holding monster public meetings, and raise large subscriptions to be placed in the hands of Government to enable them to secure the harbour defences in the best way they can.

Proposed Tax on Petroleum.—The Bombay Samachar says:—The Government are yet bent upon increasing the taxation. It is now proposed to levy a heavy duty on petroleum imported into this country. Those who trade in petroleum will now have a good time of it, as they will increase the selling rates of this article to a considerable degree on the pretence that there has been a tax levied upon it by Government. A bottle of petroleum was at first sold in the market at five pice per bottle, but latterly an extra pice is charged for it, by the tradesmen of this city on the pretence that the Bombay Municipality have levied town duty upon the article. Although the town duty does not come to a pice or a quarter anna per bottle, yet the tradesmen have hitherto been benefited by the increased rate ever since the levy of that duty. The Petroleum Bill has not yet passed into law, and yet the rate per bottle of that article has been increased from six pice to two annas. This increased rate will surely deprive most of the poorer classes from enjoying the blessings of a light which they hitherto enjoyed on account of the cheap rate at which petroleum was sold.

FSLAVE TRADE AT CABUL.—A correspondent of the Kaiseri-Hind says:—There is a large market held at Cabul every three months for the sale of slaves brought from Kafristan by brokers of that place. The girls, who are sold as slaves, fetch higher prices than boys or grown up women. These girls are sold by measurement with the span of the hand. They are sold at the rate of about Rs. 20 to Rs. 60 per span. Boys and girls brought from Hazara and Panchseer are not sold by measurement, but are sold individually at about Rs. 80 to Rs. 120each. Only those who profess Mahomedan religion are entitled to make the purchases of slaves. If a Hindoo was known to make such a purchase he is compelled, together with his whole family, to be converted to Mahomedanism.

"Special Assistant" to the Municipal Commissioner.—The Rast Goftar says: So Rao Saheb Veerprasad, the special assistant to the Municipal Commissioner in the Assessment Department, has been granted by the Corporation a fresh lease of life for one more year at least. The Rao Saheb's advocates, at the debate in the Corporation were many, and were loud in their client's praises. But it is a matter for wonder that none of them thought fit to answer the statement originally made in this paper, and repeated at the meeting by Dr. Bomenjee Master, that the Rao Saheb has brought a train of Banyas after him from Gujerat, and has put them in the place of others who have been either dismissal or pensioned off. It is just possible that the dismissals were made and the pensions were given in the best interest of the Municipality, and it is also just possible that this officer honestly believes in the very superior merits of his own castemen, hailing from his Native province. But in the absence of any definite assurance on the point, we cannot admit the latter proposition as anything more than possibility, especially because of the deplorable fact that nepotism is a great weakness with some of our Hindoo officials in high places. The Kaiser-i-Hind says:—The resolution passed by a majority of the Corporation to retain the service of the "special assistant" to the Commissioner will for ever stand as one of the blindfold actions of that body. The "special" officer has not any particular duties to perform, and therefore, the Rs. 7,200 entered into the budget as the annual salary of that officer is nothing but a pure waste of the rate payers' money. The threat held out by the acting Municipal Commissioner that he would resign his post if the services of his assistant had been dispensed with was unbecoming an officer of his standing and position. The Corporation were not bound to carry out the wishes or commands of the Commissioner. Mr. Charles has has not conferred any special favour on the Corporation by accepting the post which h

THE SOCIAL NUISANCE.—The Native Press generally have been loudly complaining of the recent order of Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, causing the removal of objectionable women 'rom a particular street in Bombay. The Akbari-Soudagar describes the order as "A freak of Sir Frank Souter."

FRANCE AND THE NEW HEBRIDES.

The declaration agreed upon between England and France defining the functions and powers of the joint Anglo-French Naval Commission for the New Hebrides, and establishing regulations for its guidance, was signed in Paris on the 26th ult., and published on the 14th inst. By this document it is agreed that the Commission shall be immediately instituted, and be composed of naval officers belonging to the British and French stations in the Pacific. It will be charged with the maintenance of order and the protection of the lives and property of British and French subjects in the New Hebrides. The Commission will be composed of a president and two British and two French naval officers to be named by any person having authority for that purpose from the British and French Governments respectively. The president shall be in alternate months the commanding officer of the British and French naval forces respectively present in the group. The Commission shall assemble at request of either commanding officer. The regulations above referred to provide that in the event of a disturbance of peace and good order in any part of the New Hebrides where British or French subjects may be settled, or in case of danger menacing the safety of life and property, the Commission shall forthwith assemble and take such measures as it may think best under the circumstances for repressing disturbance, or for the protection of the interests endangered. Military force shall not be resorted to unless the Commission shall consider its employment indispensable. In the event of a landing of naval or military force, such force shall not remain longer than considered necessary by the Commission. Where the circumstances may not admit of delay and the urgency of the case calls for immediate action before the assembly of the Commission, the British and French commanders nearest to the scene of action shall, in concert, if possible, or separately if such is not practicable, take the necessary measures for the protection of the interests endangered, and

THE Rilli river, where the 32nd Pioneers are about to build a bridge, is only some twenty miles by road from Lingtu, where the Tibetans have established their fortified post. Hence the necessity of employing troops on the work. The Tibetan post is said to consist of a long wall sixteen feet high and eight feet thick with bastions at each end, and quarters for the men holding it. It completely blocks the road, and is very strong. It runs from the summit of the hill to a precipice which borders the road, and can only be turned therefore at one extremity.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE FORTUNES OF ALBERT TRAVERS.*

It has often been said that there is no mischief in life but what a woman is at the bottom of it. Evidently Mr. Berrington is of this mind, for out of the accidental circumstance that a traveller happens to fall in love with the daughter of an inneceper, at whose hostelry the luckless wight had put up for the night, leads to a series of the most astonishing mishaps, misdeeds, and misadventures. This curious tale is of the old-fashioned "blood and thunder" school. The regular Adelphi melodrama seems to rise before the reader as he finds at one time a man made smuggler spite of himself; at another the same individual fighting for his life with the custodians of the faw, albeit himself disposed to join their side, and enter the lists with his quondam colleagues. Then come troubles, wherein the hero is made to love the girl he hates, and hate the girl he loves, till the wonder arises whether matters ever will or, indeed, can come right. As to minor adventures, with the concomitants of trap-doors, swing panels, sham boats in the middle of the room, and much more in the same line, there is an ample supply. The work might well pass muster for an autobiography of some of impersonations of the celebrated "T. P. Cooke," of dramatic fame; and if this style of excitement once had full possession of the public taste, there is, perhaps, no reason why the present generation should be more fastidious than their predecessors. But fashions are changed, and it remains to be seen how far popularity will follow in the wake of Mr. Berrington's somewhat bold venture.

LADY BURTON'S EDITION OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.†

Lady Burton's edition of the "Arabian Nights" is now complete, and a more handsome edition to the family library it would be difficult to conceive. The six volumes are bound in white and lettered with gold, so that the work would be most apropos for a wedding present. And what more suitable? The tales are household words, every one is familiar with them in some shape or other, but every one has not hitherto had the chance of reading the "Thousand and One Nights" in a form which accurately reflects the spirit of the original Arabic in which they were written. They may be read and re-read a hundred times, always fresh, always amusing; quaint, imaginative, and thoroughly Eastern. They never weary, they never nauseate.

If, too, an additional charm were needed to render this very piquante Oriental dish more tasty and enjoyable it will be found in the most masterly terminal essay, written of course by Sir Richard Burton, which tells all that can be told as to these popular stories. There the inquirer may learn how the tales were derived from the Persian, how the author is unknown, because, in all probability, the work in its present shape is an ontcome of many men and many minds; how some histories date back as far as the eighth century, while others cannot claim an older origin than the sixteenth century; and, lastly, how the "Nights" have been popularised in Europe

claim an older origin than the sixteenth century; and, lastly, how the "Nights" have been popularised in Europe.

But by far the most interesting, and certainly the most instructive, portion of this Essay is that which contains a critical analysis and examination of the "Matter and Manner of the Nights." A careful study of this excessively scholarly production of one of the greatest Orientalists of modern times will serve to add zest to the body of the work which it is designed to illustrate. Much that is none too comprehensible in the tale will henceforth become clear. The laboured peculiarities will no longer puzzle and repel. The marvellous marvels will in future assume a less unreal aspect, because the reader can read with intelligence, and grasp metaphors hitherto obscure and replete with confusion.

because the reader can read with intelligence, and grasp metaphors hitherto obscure and replete with confusion.

And now it only remains to say "as salaam." We have lingered for many months amidst the fancies of Oriental splendour, we have lived once again the times of early youth, when the "Arabian Nights" appealed to the fervent imaginations of the spring of boyhood's years, and we lay down the translation which Lady Burton has prepared charmed and proud—charmed that we can now enter into the inner recesses of Eastern homes hitherto closed to all but a few savants and men of learning—proud that it should have been reserved for an Englishmen to give to the world the best work ever published, throwing light upon the inner life of a race numbering millions of souls who bow the knee in homage to the Empress of India, but who in all but name have hitherto been a sealed book so far as regards their feelings, their habits, and their aspirations. "As salaam."

WHOSE WIFE.*

It may readily be imagined that Colonial heiresses who visit this country are beset with dangers. Strangers to our ways, without the surroundings of home life which are a rampart against the attacks of unscrupulous adventurers, they are and must be an easier prey than their sisters in the mother land. But, making all allowances for these circumstances, it may be doubted whether Mrs. Harcourt Roe has done wisely in allowing her heroine to fall into the most transparent trap of a most transparent villain. Everyone is liable to be befooled, but at least most of us need some little attempt at smartness; we do not walk open-mouthed into the first pit which is dug in our path.

Apart from this criticism the work is by no means devoid of merit. The authoress manages a somewhat tangled skein of events with considerable skill and judgment, It needs careful discretion to play the part of a person at one time supposed to be a widow remarried, and at another to be a wife with two husbands. Nor is artistic ability less necessary, when the latter supposition turns out to be the true state of the case, to bring the tale to a satisfactory conclusion. But Mrs. Harcourt Roe has succeeded, and "Whose Wife" is a pleasing novelette, from which one should be warned, first, never to be an heiress; next, if hard and cruel fate should impose this dire necessity upon a poor daughter of Eve, let her beware that she does not share her fortune with the first person who says pretty things to her for the sake of her money.

BIOGRAPHIES OF WORDS AND THE HOME OF THE ARYAS.+

"The proper study of mankind is man;" but when history loses itself in the dim and distant ages of obscurity—when all traces of the human family are merged in a sea of doubt and difficulty, what, then, is to be done? Here Professor Max Müller steps in and bids his readers examine the languages which have come down to us, and from them reconstruct the races of bygone times. This sounds admirable commonsense, and one seems, as it were, to follow in the footsteps of Professor Owen, who, out of a few old bones, made the perfect skeleton of a pre-historic animal. But on further examination the student will not find this advice so easy of adoption. He will learn that of all difficult and in some way unsatisfactory studies nothing is so untangible as the science of philology; it is a very ignis fatuus of the philosophic mind. No two persons can agree even as to the very elements of inquiry—scarce a word but what possesses a derivation differing according to the judgment and fancy of each particular savant. How, then, is it possible to draw deductions when the facts themselves are open to dispute? That this is no theoretical fancy, but a real practical difficulty, may be gathered from the circumstance that the science has made but little headway spite the immense diligence of its votaries, and the powerful intelligence which is brought into play in its pursuit. Take, as example, for years and years discussion has been rife as to the "Home of the Aryas." Where was it? When was it? And yet withal in this the nineteenth century of grace, not only is the exact spot still undefined, but even the Continent which gave these early settlers shelter remains a subject of mystery.

These remarks are not penned in depreciation of Mr. Max Müller's hypotheses, which are always clever and at times almost convincing, but merely to show the utter hopelessness of criticising what is hopelessly involved, and as yet entirely unravelled. The present volume is well worthy of perusal as the outcome of mature thought and careful study. All will not agree with the various dogmas and the multitudinous surmises; but all will respect the learning and zeal of its author, and the ardent earnestness which he has thrown into a complicated and obtuse sphere of literary inquiry.

Messrs. Gordon and Gotch's Australian Handbook for 1888 is a work which will be found indispensable to all who are interested politically, commercially, or socially in Australia and New Zealand. First published eighteen years ago this Directory and Business Guide has yearly increased in size and in usefulness regarding the extent and variety of the information it gives. It is full of valuable matter showing intelligent labour and research, and gives a number of excellent maps (coloured) illustrating the various countries and districts of which it treats. It is a most comprehensive compilation.

Hart's Annual Army List for 1888 (John Murray) comes with praiseworthy punctuality and scrupulous care as to accuracy. No more appreciative service was rendered to the army than that rendered by the late Lieut. General H. G.

^{* &}quot;The Fortunes of Albert Travers." By B. S. Berrington. (W. H. Allen and Co.).

[†] Vol. VI. of "Lady Burton's Edition of the Arabian Nights." (Waterlow and Sons.)

^{* &}quot;Whose Wife." By Mrs. Harcourt Roe. (W. H. Ailen and Co.)

† "Biographies of Words and the Home of the Aryas." By F. Max
Müller. (Longman, Green, and Co.)

Hart when he started this most valuable work, which, edited by his son, Colonel Hart, is now in its forty-ninth year of issue, and as popular and indispensable to all officers and their friends as ever.

The India List, Civil and Military, issued by permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., shows in its issue for the present half-year the same care in compilation and correctness which have always distinguished it. It is the most complete book of reference concerning the Indian Services, and is replete with much valuable official information. We should like to find in its future issues a record of the War Services of Indian Officers if this could be done as in the case of Hart's Quarterly and Annual Annual Lists. Army Lists.

Miscellaneous.

CHATRE'S Indian Circus was performing at Nagpore, when the gallery gave way, several hundred Natives being seated on it at the time. Three or four only were seriously hurt.

IT is now definitely settled that Captain Griesbach goes to Cabul shortly to institute geological explorations for the Amir

THE Joint Afghan Boundary Commission passed Maimana on Jan. 6th, and should have Khamiab district ere this. The English members of the party were in good health despite the severity of the weather.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Englishman, who was in Lucknow over forty years ago, tells a story that was current there at the time, relating to the doings of the King of Oudh of the preceding generation:—"The then ruler of Oudh was suffering from a debilitated system. The hakims, or State physicians, considered itself. a deblitated system. The hakims, or State physicians, considered it a hopeless case, and, after consultation, decided that the life of their master might be saved by a blood bath. Accordingly three choice virgins were selected after the mulahs had granted their futewa (or dispensation to take life on necessity), and his Majesty bathed in the blood of those innocent maidens!" He received, it need hardly be said, no benefit.

The examples of other Native princes has been followed by the Raja of Suket, who has offered his service to Government in any way the latter may deem desirable.

in any way the latter may deem desirable.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—As regards these Shares on Saturday there was an improvement of 2s. in Nine Reefs, and 6d. in Mysore West, but a decline of 1-16 in Gold Fields and 6d. in Mysore West, but a decline of 1-16 in Gold Fields of Mysore, and 6d. in Mysore Reefs, which are being rather freely offered. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3\(^2\) to 4, Nundydroog 32s. to 34s., Indian Consolidated 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 13s. to 14s., ditto fully paid (£1) 17s. to 19s., Ooregum 18s. to 19s., ditto Preference 18s. to 19s., Devala-Moyar 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., Nine Reefs 22s. to 24s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. paid) 5s. to 6s., Indian Glenrock 8s. to 9s. Gold Fields of Mysore 1 9-16 to 1 11-16, New South-East Wynaad 3s. to 4s., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 4s. to 4s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

Some interesting information about Jeddah is supplied by Some interesting information about Jeddah is supplied by Consul Jago in his report for the year 1887. During the year 46,020 pilgrims arrived at Jeddah, against 42,374 in 1886. Classed according to nationality these were: British Indians, 10,324; Egyptians, 9,337; Turks and Syrians, 6,829; Moors, Algerines, &c., 6,738; Javanese, 4,968; Arabs, 1,833; Yemenis, 1,759; Persians, 1,696; and Soudanese, 773. British steamers brought 46.7 per cent. of the total number, as against 53 per cent. in 1886, and carried away 56 per cent., as against 55 per cent. on the previous year. The waterworks, begun by public subscription three years since, to bring water into Jeddah from a natural reservoir in the adjacent hills four hours' distant, are now completed, and public fountains have been erected in the now completed, and public fountains have been erected in the town for the gratuitous supply of water to the inhabitants, who hitherto have had to depend upon rain-water collected in tanks in the desert outside the walls. Beyond two slight showers no rain has fallen here for thirteen months, although showers no rain has fallen here for thirteen months, although the province generally has been visited more abundantly, Medina especially having suffered much from heavy rainstorms. The quality of the water is excellent, and some improvement may be hoped for in its general unhealthines. No system of drainage prevails, however. A large cesspool is constructed in the centre of the foundations of a house when being built, which, when full, is emptied by the simple method of digging a big hole in the street before the door, and transferring its contents to it. Thus Jeddah has become a mighty cesspool, which with the excessively damp heat of 90 degrees, which generally prevails, sufficiently accounts for the great mortality from fevers, which makes it the most unhealthy town on the Red Sea. town on the Red Sea.

INDIAN MINES.—The feature in the mining market during ne past week has been the demand for the shares of the gold mining companies of the Deccan. The speculative public have had much cause to rue their investments in these concerns. Many came out with a "huge fanfare" in 1881, and straight-Many came out with a "huge fanfare" in 1881, and straightway rose to a high premium, only to decline after many bitter disappointments to a nominal sum representing little more than the value of the paper on which they were printed. The one saviour of the whole group has been the Mysore, which, since its commencement, has crushed 24,000 tons, yielding an average of over an ounce to the ton. The £1 share has been as high as 9, and, though it has receded to 3, it advanced again, during the last week, to 4. Captain Plummer has resigned, and an experienced miner will succeed him. The neighbouring mines are also apparently looking up, for the exports from the Ooregum, the Nundydroog, the Indian Consolidated, and the Goldfields of Mysore are distinctly encouraging. If there be any truth in reports of the auriferons nature of certain districts in India, and of this the late Mr. Brough Smyth appeared convinced, it is high time that it should be conclusively proved, tricts in India, and of this the late Mr. Brough Smyth appeared convinced, it is high time that it should be conclusively proved, after the long delays and disappointments which have taken place. Anyway, if investors wish to come in, they can certainly do so now with far more confidence than in the early days, and it is very possible that before many months a marked rise will take place in the value of Indian Gold Shares; but even then they do not appear to promise such a yield as has already been produced by Australia, nor such as South Africe is now beginning to put forth Africa is now beginning to put forth.

THE Allahabad paper remarks that the action of the Govern-THE Allanabad paper remarks that the action of the Government of India in ordering a Pioneer regiment into Sikkim to repair the bridge over the Rilli river must not be construed into an actual intention to begin hostilities with the Tibetans forthwith. The fact that the infantry are to be accompanied by two mountain guns may seem significant; but it must be remembered that the distance from the Rilli to Lingtu, where by two mountain guns may seem significant; but it must be remembered that the distance from the Rilli to Lingtu, where the Tibetans have a party of men holding their fortified post, is only some twenty miles by road, and that contingencies must consequently be guarded against. The Lamas have grown so arrogant through our forbearance that they may feel tempted, even at this season of the year, to place a considerable body of men at Lingtu, and even threaten our working parties. If they are foolish enough to do that, then hostilities will be forced upon us, and the Tibetans will be driven back into their own country as soon as a force can be got together to operate against them. It is not intended to send British infantry at present; but precautions have been taken to have these ready to move at a few hours' notice if matters assume a serious aspect. The immediate object of moving some 700 or 800 men, into Sikkim is to exert a moral effect both upon the Tibetans and the subjects of the Raja of Sikkim. They will see that the limit of forbearance on the part of the Government of India has been passed, and that preparations are being made to break down, once and for all, the influence which the Lamas have for some time past exerted in Sikkim affairs. The capture of the Lingtu Fort, or breastwork as it really is, is only a minor point after all; the real object is a political one. If the present display of force is sufficient to induce the Tibetans to abandon Lingtu, and this is just possible, though we are not very sanguine on the point, then no expedition in the real meaning of the term will be needed. The Lamas will have admitted that they have no locus standi in the affairs of Sikkim, and the Raja of that State will doubless show anxiety to fulfil his that they have no *locus standi* in the affairs of Sikkim, and the Raja of that State will doubless show anxiety to fulfil his treaty obligations with India.

A SANITARY DIFFICULTY ON BOARD SHIP .- On the arrival of the P. and O. Company's steamship Ravenna, Captain A. B. Daniell, in Plymouth Sound, on the 6th inst, from China and Bombay, the doctor of the ship reported a case of German measles on board. Dr. Fox, port sanitary medical officer, went to the Ravenna, and then the surgeon of the ship reported four cases of German measles on board. surgeon of the ship reported four cases of German measles on board—two Lascars and two children. Dr. Fox proceeded on board the Ravenna, and having carefully examined the patients found that every care and precaution had been taken to isolate the cases. It appeared that shortly after leaving Sucz two of the Lascar crew became sick, and it was thought by the doctor that they were suffering from what is known as German measles. In a few days one of the Lascars recovered sufficiently to be allowed to go about his ordinary work, while the other man became worse. Clean bills of health, however, were given by the quarantine officers at Malta and Gibraltar. Shortly after given by the quarantine officers at Malta and Gibraltar. leaving the last-named port two boys, aged nine and four years respectively, sons of Colonel Skinner, sickened with the same disease from which the Lascars had been suffering. They were at once put into a separate cabin and carefully attended to. It was felt to be most into a separate cabin and carefully attended to. It was felt to be most unwise to remove Mrs. Skinner, who was accompanied by her sister, Miss Baird, daughter of General Baird, and two children, to the hospital ship under the circumstances of disease being on board, and especially as the accommodation there is very limited. Dr. Fox wrote a special order granting permission for the passengers who wished to disembark at Plymouth to land, as they were "free from infectious disease," and deeming that it would be highly dangerous to place Mrs. Skinner and her children on board the Pique as smallpox existed there, allowed them with the afflicted Lascars. to proceed in the vessel to allowed them, with the afflicted Lascars, to proceed in the vessel to

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1888.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE so-called "National Congress" having concluded its sittings at Madras, is now being discussed in the Press of India, European as well as Native, as to the results likely to follow from its deliberations. The Madras Mail, which is owned and edited by Sir Charles Lawson, is particularly indignant with the Times and its Calcutta correspondent for hinting that the whole affair was a sham, and for saying that "the half Europeanised natives of the Presidency towns cannot be accepted as representatives of their uncultivated fellows," and that "the real pith and sap of all the Indian nationalities remains voiceless." The Madras paper considers that the Times might have expressed less confidence on this point had it been aware that the number of delegates at the Congress exceeded in number the total of members of the House of Commons, and that in most cases these delegates were elected by a large number of their countrymen. The London paper is reminded that the India of 1888 is not the India of 1858, but requires different treatment, and that the Congress movement is not to be arrested by misrepresentation or stopped by insult. "The proceedings," we are told, "were conducted from beginning to end not only with decency and order, but were marked by a sense of responsibility, and a desire to avoid giving cause for reasonable offence. The fluency of the speakers is admitted only to be ridiculed, but talk is the deity of the day in England, and it is inconsistent to regard that as a vice in India which is acclaimed as proof of the highest intelligence, and as the best qualification for high official employment, in England. Out of the fulness of their heads and hearts did the speakers talk at the Congress, and the moderation of the language that they employed in their advocacy of reforms that they honestly thought to be due to the India of today should be acknowledged even by those critics who protest against the idea that any reforms are needed." Now we cannot help thinking that our worthy and well-informed Madras friend doth protest too much himself. Who is there who, speaking from any experience of the country, says that the India of to-day should receive the same treatment as the India of 1858, and where are the critics that deny that any reforms are needed? The Madras Mail is of opinion that the hostility

to the Congress which it denounces is to be found in the attitude of the *Times* and of several influential papers in India; but here is what the *Pioneer*, the most thoroughgoing supporter of the Civil Service régime, says on the subject:—

No one will attempt to deny that India offers a wide field for the application of certain principles of social reform; not a day passes but evidence is afforded of the benefits that might be conferred on the people if only those who have been fortunate enough to receive an English education would bestir themselves. But unfortunately our reformers' interests lie in the desk at which they can indite philippics against the Government, or the platform from which they can preach the doctrine of their own worthiness and the great advantages to the State of entrusting power into their own hands. refuse to recognise that the political constitution of the West is not adapted to the wants of India; that what may be thought the highest form of polity in England would be anarchy if summarily introduced into India; that the conflicting interests of the many races in the Peninsula cannot be reconciled in a moment by this or that political nostrum; and that the so-called national feeling upon which they dilate is at present a myth. They desire first to reform the Government and then to deal with the evils which oppress the social life of the people. There is as much sense in this as if a surgeon with a wounded man in his charge were first to treat him for some obscure constitutional disease and then proceeded to dress his wounds. No one who wishes to see India progress dress his wounds. No one who wishes to see India progress in civilisation and material prosperity can help feeling that the practical faculty is sadly wanting just now among those who claim to lead the people. Give us political freedom that we may rule ourselves; give us arms that we may defend ourselves; give us everything that the free peoples of Europe have; and we will justify your wisdom in thus emancipating us." That is the demand that is made, and because the answer thereto is that such gifts can only be given when they are earned we are treated to some very fine talk about the rights of the people, national aspirations, necessity of reform, and what not. What practical purpose can possibly be served by this sort of agitation?

None whatever, we make bold to say. The clamour for representative institutions among the mixed races of India is a delusion and a snare, and the wise men of the East know this. Allowing that we must give greater scope to Native energies and honourable ambitions than we have hitherto done, it must be understood that we canonly do so without jeopardising in any way the strength and stability of British rule. It may be, as the Madras Mail says, that our Administration is too alien and uninformed to be in the fullest possible harmony with the country at large, and that "within limits prescribed by considerations of prudence the whole system of government should be unalienised in order to be nationalised"; but how is this problem to be solved? Not, certainly, by granting the demands which some of the Congress Delegates so loquaciously put forward, and the limits of which were certainly not prescribed by any considerations of prudence. Even the Mail, which recommends such caution, declares that there is no disposition in any quarter to allege that India under British rule is less fortunate than she would be under any other rule, nor to contend that India is within measurable distance of the time when she will be sufficient unto herself. Why, therefore, encourage agitation the object of which is to make the people of England believe that the millions of India are dissatisfied and discontented, and long for political changes of the most radical nature? It would show lamentable weakness and an utter want of the sense of responsibility were the Paramount Power in India to yield to clamour of this kind. As the Pioneer fitly says: -" Great States are not ruled on the principle that change is good for the sake of change, and that a novel theory must succeed because of its novelty; progress must be slow and painful in all countries that aim at attaining political freedom, and India is the one country in the world where the slowness and the pain must be patiently endured."



Gazette. Official

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 28.)

DANIELL—BERE—The undermentioned officers are appointed on probation to be assistant commissioners of the 4th grade in Burma:—

bation to be assistant commissioners of the 4th grade in Burma:—Mr. C. E. Daniell, and Mr. S. Bere.
Bomford, Surgeon-Major G., M.D., to officiate as secretary to the Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major A. Barclay, M.B.
Spring—The services of the Rev. H. C. Spring are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, from the 15th inst.

The following promotions in the Geological Survey of India are

from the 15th inst.

The following promotions in the Geological Survey of India are sanctioned, consequent on the death of Mr. F. Fedden, from Dec. 28:—

HACKET, Mr. C. A., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, at present officiating as deputy superintendent, 1st grade, to be confirmed in the 1st grade, and to officiate as superintendent, vice Mr. F. Mallet.

OLDHAM, Mr. R. D., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 1st grade, vice Mr. C. A. Hacket.

PRUMLER—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. Prumler as acting consul-general for the Auctro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. Stockinger.

Stockinger.

The following appointment is made in the Central India Horse

from March 14

EDWARDS, Lieut J. B., squadron officer and adjutant, 1st Regiment, to be 4th squadron commander, vice Captain A. G. A. Durand, transferred to the 2nd Regiment.

MILITARY.

ALLEN, Lieut. W. H., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, from the 3rd Jan., 1887.

KIRKWOOD, Lieut. T. M., Somersetshire Light Infantry, a for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer Hyderabad Contingent, 4th Infantry, on probation, from Dec. 29.

CARROLL—The tenure of the appointment of assistant superintendent

of factories, Ordnance Department, by Lieut. A. L. Carroll, is ex-

tended to April 3, 1891.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

for India:—
BROWN, Lieut. R. J. R., Royal Sussex Regiment, wing officer 1st
Bengal Infantry, from June 7, 1886.

MURRAY, Lieut. F., Devonshire Regiment, wing officer 20th Bengal
Infantry, from June 8, 1886.

HUME, Captain A. R., West Riding Regiment, to be adjutant 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain E. W. Cunliffe, resigned,
from Jan. 5.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:— HINGSTON, Captain C. W. J., to be major in the Bengal S.C., from Jan. 22.

MEADE, Lieut. J. W. B., to be captain in the Bengal S.C., from Jan. 25. Orchard, Colonel M. A. D., Bengal S.C., is admitted to the colonel's allowance, from Jan. 21.

JUDGE, Honorary Lieut. and Assistant Commissary, Junr., to be deputy

commissary. Moorhbad, Honorary Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary J., to

MOORHEAD, Honorary Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary J., to be assistant commissary.

JAMESON, Conductor T., to be deputy assistant commissary.

FERNS, Sub-Conductor W, to be conductor.

CALVERT, Sergeant C. A., Intelligence Branch, Quarter-Master General's Department, to be sub-conductor, from Dec. 31, in succession to Honorary Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Commissary J. Robertson, C.I.E., transferred to the Pension Establishment.

WICKHAM, Sub-Conductor W., Ordnance Department, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade from July 19.

Elliott, Honorary Colonel the Hon. Sir C. A., K.C.S.I., Burma Valley Light Horse, resigns his commission.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotion in the class of Superintending Engineers, from Nov. 9:—

SKIPWITH, Lieut.-Colonel G. T., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, and superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary, to be superintending engineer, 3rd class, permanent, and superintending engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem. 2nd class, sub pro tem.

FURLOUGHS.

WACE, Hon. Colonel E. G., Bengal Staff Corps, first financial commissioner, Punjab (p.a.), for 198 days.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Colonel H. J., General List, Infantry, district judge, 1st grade, officiating divisional judge, Punjab (p.a.), for 1 year and 30 days.

WYLLIE, Major R. J. H., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissary-

WYLLIE, Major R. J. H., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, third class (p.a.), for 222 days.

MONTANARO, Captein A., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 16th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 1 year and 7 days.

BARTON, Lieut. F. J. H., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force (m.c.), for one year.

KING, Surgeon-Major G., M.B., superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta (p.a.), for 213 days.

WILSON, Major E. H., Bengal Staff Corps, 34th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 23rd year, commenced July 25, 1887.

PULLEY, Captain and Brevet-Major C., Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 17th year, commenced Oct. 28, 1887.

McSwiney, Lieut. E. F. H., Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 10th year, com-

bad Contingent (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 10th year, commenced Jan. 22, 1888.

Hang, Lieut. A. G. B., Bengal S.C., 1st Battalion 1st Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year; pension service, commenced May 10.

Brander, Lieut. H. R., Bengal S.C., 32nd Bengal Infantry, is granted leave out of India (m.c.), for one year, from Dec. 24, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; pension service, 8th year, commenced March 20 March 29.

March 29.

Shipley, Lieut. M. L., Bengal S.C., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave (p.a.), for six months.

Hutchinson, Mr. F. R., examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central India, is granted furlough out of India for twenty months, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA. (Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Jan. 17.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

ments

ments:—
BELL, Lieut. A. L., to be interpreter, 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, vice Captain H. Blackburn, proceeded on leave to England, there being no fully qualified officer available, dated Oct. 19.
GORDON, Lieut. R. F. C., Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 4th Bengal Cavalry, dated Jan. 2.
GOODAIR, Lieut. W. H., supernumerary on the establishment, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to be caused for an archetics.

Cavalry, to be squadron officer, on probation, 9th Bengal Lancers, vice Travers, seconded for appointment to the Burma Police, dated

Jan. 1.

MILES, Lieut. P. J., Royal Marine Light Infantry, candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, 4th Sikhs, dated Dec. 31.

FIELD—The Horse Guards having notified that Colonel S. Field, commanding the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will be placed on half pay on Feb. 24, on completing six years' service as a regimental lieut. colonel, he is permitted to proceed to England on constant that date. or after that date.

SETON—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Captain A. St. J. Seton, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental

depots, dated Sept. 30.

Fusiliers, is cancelled, that officer having been permitted to with-draw his resignation of his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps.

Heath—On arrival in India, Lieut. G. M. Heath, Royal Engineers, is,

with the concurrence of Government, posted to the Bengal Sappers

and Miners.

Cowis, Lieut. C. H., Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Mooltan Defence Division to the Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works. The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—
CASSAN, Captain E., No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade Welsh Division, for

twelve months, on private affairs.

(Jan. 24.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

appointments:—
STRONG, Colonel D. M., 2nd in command, to be commandant 10th
Bengal Lancers, vice Barnes, vacated, dated Dec. 29.
SHAKESPEAR, Lieut.-Colonel G. R. J., 12th Bengal Cavalry, 2nd in
command, sub pro tem, to be 2nd in command, vice Strong, dated

Dec. 29.

MUKERJI, Surgeon U. N., M.D., 5th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon C. J. Bamber, transferred to civil employ.

Scott, Second Lieut. W. C., Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Jan. 2.

HALL, Lieut. E. S., Wiltshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 18th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Jan. 1.

HULLERD. Lieut. H. N., wing officer 29th Punjah Infantry, to be

probation, dated Jan. 1.

HILLIARD, Lieut. H. N., wing officer 29th Punjab Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Lieut. G. C. Beadon, appointed to the Civil Department, dated Dec. 12.

HILL, Major W., 2nd in command 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, to be commandant, vice Battye, vacated, dated Dec. 24.

NEWALL, Captain W. P., wing commander 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, to be 2nd in command, vice Hill, dated Dec. 24.

WHEATLEY, Captain H. S., wing officer 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, to be wing commander, vice Newall, dated Dec. 24.

Begene, Major F. R., wing commander 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, to be 2nd in command, vice Nicolay, promoted to commandant,

dated Aug. 5.

Hall, Captain L. M. M., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Begbie, dated Aug 5.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:— CHAWNER, Captain J. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

(Jan. 25.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:

appointments:—
SHEPHERD, Lieut.-Colonel T., squadron commander 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be officiating 2nd in command 3rd Punjab Cavalry, from date of joining, vice Macpherson, officiating as commandant 4th Bengal Cavalry.

Pocklington—The Horse Guards having notified that Colonel F.
Pocklingt n, commanding the 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers. will be placed on half-pay on Feb. 22, on completing six years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, he is permitted to proceed to Eugland on or after that date.

Owen, Major G. P., R A., is directed to proceed from Rurki to Sunderland, and join the depôt Northern division, to which he has been transferred.

transferred.

TRACEY, Captain A., R.A., is directed to proceed from Delhi to Camp Kusheri for duty with O Battery, 3rd Brigade. On arrival in India the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are attached to the Military Works Department, and posted as follows :-

SCUDAMORE, Lieut. W. J., to the Presidency and Oudh command. SWINEY, Lieut. A. J. H., to the Sirhind-Lahore command. Cartwright, Lieut. G. S., to Aden.

DUFF-On transfer from the Madras to the Bengal Establishment, Lieut. G. M. Duff, Royal Engineers is attached to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Allahabad division, Military

FURLOUGHS.

FARQUHARSON, Captain C. H., 3rd Dragoon Guards, for twelve months, on private affairs

on private affairs.

TRENCH, Major H. W., Hoyal West Surrey Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

-JEFFREYS, Lieut.-Colonel P. D., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Delme-Raddliffe, Lieut. C., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 25.)

RAMPINI, Mr. R. F., is appointed temporarily to be additional district RAMPINI, Mr. R. F., is appointed temporarily to be additional district judge, 24-Pergunnahs, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his appointment as district and sessions judge, Burdwan. HANDLEY, Mr. F. F., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Putna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. G. Charles.

TAYLOR, Mr. F. B., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. F. Rampini.

WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Cuttack, is allowed leave for three months.

MEAD, Mr. C. G., assistant magistrate and collector, Gomundo, Furreedpore, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of

reedpore, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Bhaugulpore.
GEIDT, Mr. B. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to

the sudder station of the district of Cuttuck.

GOMPERTZ, Rev. J. F. W., is appointed to be chaplain of Dacca, from the 4th inst., or such subsequent date as he may have joined his appointment

Sandberg, Rev. S. L. G., officiating chaplain of Dacca, is allowed leave for three months.

BLAIR, Mr. H., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, is promoted temporarily to the 2nd grade of assistant sub-deputy opium agents, vice Mr. H. E. Wintle.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 26.)

Down, Mr. E. A., deputy conservator of forests, Kulu Forest Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from Dec. 12, on which date he made over charge of his duties to Mr. F. O. LeMarchand, deputy conservator of forests, Kangra Forests Division. ELTON, Rev. E., B.A., chaplain of Quetta, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months from Jan. 2.

STORRS, Rev. R. A., chaplain of chaplain of Sialkot, is appointed to the chaplaincy of Quetta.

wynnerton—On return from furlough the Rev. C. Swynnerton is

appointed to the Sialkot chaplaincy.

BRUNNESSON, Rev. J. B., B.A., chaplain of Amritsar, is appointed chap-lain of Simla during the absence of the Ven. the Archdeacon of

Peacock, Mr. E. B., assistant commissioner, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate as district judge of that district, vice Mr. G. L. Smith,

transferred.

FITZGERALD, Mr. H. G., officiating district superintendent of police, is posted to the Lahore District.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 24.)

FARMER, Mr. H. R., district judge, Kurnool, is granted furlough for one year and three months, from March 20 next.

SIETHORPE, Brigade-Surgeon C., fortsurgeon and acting surgeon, General Hospital, is appointed to be surgeon, General Hospital.

Allison, Surgeon-Major H.D., assistant physician, General Hospital, and acting fort surgeon, is appointed to be fort surgeon with fort and marine duties.

POPE, Surgeon T. H., M.B., civil surgeon, Negapatam, is appointed to be assistant physician, General Hospital.

The above three appointments to have effect from Jan. 26, vice

Surgeon-Major Ratton, resigned.

CARRUTHERS, Surgeon H. St. C., civil surgeon, Tellicherry, and acting

principal medical storekeeper, to be civil surgeon of Rajahmundry, in succession to Surgeon-Major H. M. G. Archdall, returned to Minitary Department, but to continue to act as principal medical storekeeper until relieved by Brigade-Surgeon R. E. Pearse.

AN GEYZEL, Surgeon J. L., M.B., acting chemical examiner, to be civil surgeon of Negapatam, vice Surgeon T. H. Pope, but to continue to act as chemical examiner until relieved by Surgeon-Major

C. J. McNally, M.D.
LUSHINGTON, Mr. E. W., inspector of police, Chingleput district, is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot district, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. E. Sullivan.

Jollie, Rev. J., is appointed to be senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, from Dec. I, vice Rev. W. A. Liston, who has retired.

Donie—Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. John Dobie, B.D., who is appointed to be an assistant chaplain of the Church of Scotland. The following promotion is made:

Wood, Mr. W., from 2nd assistant engineer to assistant engineer, from Jan. 5.

Douglas, Mr. J. A. L., assistant inspector, Salt and Abkari Depart, ment, is transferred from the Cuddalore to the Manginapudi Circle,

to join expeditiously.

MARSHALL, Mr. F. G., assistant inspector, Salt and Abkari Department, is transferred from the Covelopg to the charge of the Kurnoo Circle, to join on relief by Mr. R. P. Moore.

MILITARY.

PRESTON, Colonel B. H., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with

The undermentioned officers are granted furnough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—
Unquharr, Captain W. A., R.A., commandant, No. 1 Field Battery,
Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for two years.
Nepean, Colonel H. A, T., Staff Corps, commandant 5th Madras In-

fantry (p.a.), for one year.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Jan. 27.)

McClintock—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is notified that Captain L. A. McClintock, H Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has been appointed adjutant Royal Artillery, Bangalore division.

DUNLOP, Captain J. W., adjutant Royal Artillery, Eastern district, has been appointed to H Battery, B Brigade, Royal Hors Artillery.

BLUSTBED, Lieut. C. H. F., 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, will proceed to Kamptee for the purpose of being examined for final admission to the Staff Corps

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

HOWLETT, Captain A., Staff Corps, to be station staff officer, and in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, Trichoor, dated Jan. 4.

STIRLING, Lieut. W. G. H., 2nd Madras Lancers, officiating squadron officer 1st Madras Lancers, is transferred.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—
Westmacott, Captain R. F., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 2.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following

appointments:—
What, Captain J. W., to be assistant political superintendent and exofficio assistant superintendent of police, Palanpur, continuing to act as assistant political agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs.



Schneider, Lieutenant S. M., to act as assistant political superintendent and ex-officio assistant superintendent of police, Palanpur.

STEWART, Mr. R. B., C.S., assistant collector in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a magistrate of the second class in that district.

MARRIOTT, Captain E. F., district superintendent of police, Pauch Mahals, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from the 10th inst.

LESTER, Mr. C. F. G., is appointed to act as district superintendent of police in the Panch Mahals district during the absence of Captam E. F. Marriott.

WRIGHT—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H.

L. Wright to act as deputy collector of salt revenue during the absence of Mr. H. A Acworth, C.S.

LAWRENCE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Lawrence, C.S., to do duty as assistant collector, Nasik.

MUIR-MACKENZIE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint

MUIR-MACKENZIE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S., to act as director of land records and agriculture during the absence of Mr. E. C. Ozanne, C.S. WOODWARD, Mr. W., C S., collector of Nasik, is allowed furlough for fifteen months, from the date of Mr. Mulock's return to duty.

Keyser—The privilege leave of absence for one month and twelve days granted to Mr. A. Keyser, C.S., is cancelled.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following

YOUNG, Mr. J., to be executive engineer, Ghar Canals.
GEORGE, Mr. D., Associate M.Inst.C.E., to act as executive engineer,
Begari Canals.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Jan. 27.)

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased

to make the following appointments:—
POVAH, Major J. R., 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to officiate as deputy

assistant quartermaster-general, M.D., from the 17th inst., vice Captain C. E. Sawyer, resigned.

Carnery, Lieut. H. G., 1st N.L. Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer, on probation, 9th Bombay Infantry, dated

BEVILLE, Lieut. F. G., 2nd N.I Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C., to officiate as wing officer, on probation, 21st Bombay Infantry, dated Jan. 21.

FURLOUGHS.

Herbert, Surgeon H., I.M.S., is placed on general duty, M.D.
Shaw, Major P. L., 2nd Dublin Fusiliers, 1or six months, on medical
certificate.

PRASE, Lieut. H. R., 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, for three months,

on private affairs.

RICHARDSON, Veterinary Surgeon A. E. Army Veterinary Department, for six months, ou medical certificate.

(Bombau Government Gazette, Feb. 2.)

The following appointment is made from Jan. 8, 1888:—
CUNNINGHAM, Colonel E., Staff Corps, to be assistant quartermastergeneral, vice Major Dean-Pitt, R.A., whose tenure of service on the
Staff has expired.

CARNEGY, Lieut. H. G., 1st Battalion North Laneashire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from Jan. 22.

FURLOUGHS.

YATES, Major C. J. A., General List, Infantry, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut.-colonel from Jan. 27, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

HUME, Lieut.-Colonel W. F., General list, second in command, 28th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, twenty-seventh year, commenced March 20.

GORDON, Lieut. L. A., Staff Corps, commandant, Aden Troop, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for five months from date of being struck off duty; pension service, eleventh year, commenced March 27.

OHLYLE, Surgeon-Major C. F., Indian Medical Service, has been granted

OGILVIE, Surgeon-Major C. F., Indian Medical Service, has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from the date of being struck off duty; pension service, thirtieth year, commenced June 6

DAVEY, Sub-Conductor T., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

FEBRUARY 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. R. D. Campbell, S.C., Lieut.-Col. H. W. J. Senior, S.C., Major C. H. Stoddart, S.C., Col. W. A. Lawrence, S.C., Col. A. Battye, C.B., S.C., Capt. A. Adye, S.C., Lieut. F. J. H. Barton, S.C.

Madras Estab.-Surg.-Major W. E. Johnson, Surg. J. Hunter.

Bengal Estab.—H. A. W. Fanshawe, J. Y. Davidson, J. B. Rostan, W. H. Cole, F. Grant.

Madras Estab.—H. J. Stokes (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. B. R. Ward, R.E., six months.

Madras Estab.—Col. T. Ross Church, C.I.E., S.C., till June 14.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. F. F. Comyn, Inf., six months; Lieut.-Col. R. Hennell, D.S.O., Inf., six months; Lieut. A. E. S. Searle, S.C.,

Bengal Estab.—F. A. Patten, six months' s.c.
Bombay Estab.—E. H. Aitken, three months' s.c.; H. E. Andrewes,
six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

· MILITARY.

Bengel Estab.--Major W. P. Tomkins, R.E., Major L. Dening, D.S.O., S.C., Major T. E. Spencer, S.C., Capt. R. C. Onslow, S.C. Madras Estab. -Lieut.-Col. W. S. McLeod, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.-H. M. Durand, C.S.I. (Cov.), W. H. Segrave, Lieut.-Col. T. H. Holdich.

Madras Estab.—D. Duncan, A. M. Hayes. Eombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME BIRTHS.

ALLAN-Feb. 10, at Rosebank, Ayr, the wife of Colonel William Allan, of a son

BROADLEY - Feb. 7, at Tracton Park, Cork, the wife of Major Broadley,

of a daughter.
GREENWOOD—Feb. 10, the wife of Captain Greenwood, 10th Hussars,

of a son.

KEMBLE—Feb. 13, at Great Claydons, East Hanningfield, Essex, the wife of Commander Horatio F. Kemble, Royal Navy, of a son.

LIVESEY—Feb. 13, at Chelsea Barracks, the wife of Sergeant-Major Livesey, Scots Guards, of a daughter.

LYSTER-SAYTHE—Feb. 8, at 16, Herbert-place, Dublin, the wife of Captain W. Lyster-Smythe, of Barbavilla House, county Westmeath, of a daughter. daughter.

M'PHERSON-Feb. 11, at Chislehurst, the wife of Colonel Cecil M'Pherson, of a daughter (prematurely).

NICHOLLS—Feb. 13 at Manchester, the wife of Captain W. Nicholls,

ROYAL Marine Artillery, of a daughter.

SMITH—Feb. 14, at The Grange, Dymock, the wife of Spencer F. A. Smith, late Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

TETLEY—Feb. 13, at the Manor House, Milton, Banbury, the wife of Captain A. J. Tetley, late 81st and 106th Regiments, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DUNN--DONKIN--Feb. 14, at St. John's, Notting-hill, Edith Dunn, widow of E. J. Dunn, Esq., and daughter of late J. C. Marshmann, Esq., of Serampore, India, C.S.I., to Bryan Donkin, jun., Esq., of Shortlands.

ALL—Webb.—Feb. 11, at St. Paul's, Charlton, Charles Hall, Esq., 2nd Battalion the Connaught Rangers (94th Regiment), to Ada Eliza, only daughter of Colonel J. Vere Webb, formerly of the 8th (the

only daughter of Colonel J. Vere Webb, formerly of the 8th (the King's) Regiment.

Lindsell—Mellor—Feb. 14, at Blunham Church, Robert James Lindsell, Captain 3rd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, son of Lieut.-Colonel Lindsell, Fairfield, Biggleswade, to Gertrude Evelyn, daughter of the late Abel Mellor, Madras Civil Service, Cardington, Bedfordshire, and Mrs. Mellor, Grange Gardens, Eastbourne.

Marquis—Spencer—Feb. 9, at Christ Church, Upper Norwood, Thomas Stirling, the 4th South Wales Borderers, only son of Lieut.-General James Marquis; late Bengal Staff Corps, to Kathleen, youngest daughter of the late Charles Spencer, M.R.C.S., of Whitchurch, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Meares—Swindurne—Feb. 8, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, by the Rev. Stanley Swinburne, of St. Margaret's, Prestwich, Gerald King Meares, only son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Meares, 42nd Light Bengal Infantry, to Jessie Eva Neil, eldest daughter of the Rev. J.

Bengal Infantry, to Jessie Eva Neil, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Swinburne, formerly Viear of Christ Church, Enfield.

ZERRY—MORTON—Feb. 9, at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, George Francis Werry, of Dagmar, West Clowes, to Sara Elizabeth, widow of John Ellis Morton, county Cavan, Ireland.

DEATHS.

BREMNER—Feb. 10, at 8, Ann-street, Edinburgh, Georgina Huntly Robertson, widow of Lieut.-Colonel William Bremner, H.E.I.C.S., aged 81.

aget 51.

BURNETT—Feb. 15, Major-General F. C. Burnett, of Gadgirth, Ayrshire, and late of the Royal (Bengal) Artillery, aged 78.

DUNBAR—Feb. 10, at South Parade, Southsea, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Dunbar, 102nd Madras Fusiliers, aged 68.

HUTTON—Feb. 10, at Edinburgh, William Walter Hutton, Staff-Commander R.N., H.M.S. Devastation, only son of the late Major William Hutton, R.M.L.I.

Kirby.—Feb. 8, at 18, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, Henrietta Sophia, the wife of Thomas Charles Kirby, L.K.Q.C.P.I., and daughter of the late Edward Peploe Smith, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

MURRAY.—Feb. 11, at The Lodge, Redhill, Archibald Murray, Clerk of

the Petty Bag, aged 62.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

FLEMING-Jan. 17, at Sialkot, the wife of FitzJames Fleming, the Carabiniers, of a son.

Forbes, of a son.

Forbes, Jan. 23, at Agra, the wife of James S. Forbes, Inspector of Police, N.W.P. and Oudh, of a son.

Hollingbery—Jan. 19, at Agra, the wife of R. Hollingbery, Deputy Magistrate, of a daughter.

Jacob—Jan. 19, at Nagpur, the wife of Colonel H. B. Jacob, of a daughter.

daughter.

MARTIN-Jan. 31, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Major Gerald Martin,

Assay Master, H.M.'s Mint, of a son.

Matthews—Oct. 27, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of H. E. Matthews,
Punjab Police Department, of a son.

MERCADO—Jan. 20, at Steamer Point, Aden, the wife of A. Lyon Mercado, S.M.D., Bombay, of a son.
RUMSEX—Jan. 19, at Darjeeling, the wife of H. Rumsey, C.E., of a

Scott-Jan. 22, at Allahabad, the wife of Surgeon Major Harvie Scott,

of a son.

SCOTT.—Jan. 21, at Jubbulpore, C.P., the wife of Major E. C. Scott,
Royal Warwickshire Regiment, of a daughter.

THACKWELL.—Jan. 24, at Dinapore, the wife of Lieut. C. G. R. Thackwell, B.S.C., of a daughter.

WALLER.—Jan. 20, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Major R. J. Waller,
45th Rattray's Sikhs, of a son.

WOLFE.—Jan. 24, at Lucknow, the wife of G. C. Wolfe, Deputy
Examiner of Accounts, P.W.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LOOD—ROBARTS—Jan. 23, at Jullundur, W. Perssé, Lieut. 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, son of Mr. W. B. Blood, J.P., of Cranagher, county Clare, to Marienne Frances, daughter of the late Captain J. W. Robarts, formerly 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, and latterly of Belmore Hall, Herne, Kent. FARRANT—HARRIS—Jan. 28, at Bangalore, Captain H. F. Farrant,

Madras Staff Corps, to Matilda Constance, daughter of the late Captain W. H Harris, R.N.

GAVIN—KEOWN—Jan. 24, at Fatehgarh, George FitzAustin Gavin,

GAVIN—KEOWN—Jan. 24, at Fatehgarh, George FitzAustin Gavin, Captain 6th Bombay Cavalry, to Anne Brunet, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Keown, R.N.D.R., formerly Captain 15th Hussars. HARRISON—CLARKSON—Jan. 25, at Kirkee, Captain Cecil Francis Harrison, 2·15th Regiment, eldest son of the late Colonel Robert Prescott Harrison, to Florence Ann, youngest daughter of the late Horace Clarkson, of Elmfield House, Teddington.

Hepburn—Fischer—Jan. 24, at Bangalore, John Buchan Hepburn, of Clune, Fifeshire, to Mary Caroline, daughter of General J. F. Fischer, R.E. (Madras retired).

R.E. (Madras retired).

JACKSON—WATSON—Jan. 28, at Calcutta, W. E. Jackson, H.M.'s Indian Marine, to Jane, daughter of Mr. James Watson.

McDonald—McDonald—Jan. 17, at Saharanpur, Donald McDonald, of Simla, son of the late M. J. McDonald, to Adelaide, daughter of the late I McDonald of the Public Works Danartment.

the late J. McDonald, of the Public Works Department.

MacGregor.—Beames.—Jan. 25, at Bhagalpore, J. C. MacGregor,
Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta, to Margaret, daughter of John Beames,

McIntyre—MacDonald—Jan. 26, at St. Andrew's Church, Fort, Campbell McIntyre, Chief Engineer, s.s. Bangalore, to Rachel Anne, eldest daughter of Captain W. H. MacDonald (Retired List).

DEATHS.

MICHELL—Jan. 26, at Madras, Mary Joyce, the infant daughter of Mr. R. B. Michell, Barrister-at-Law.

NEWMAN—Jan. 28, at Parel, Mrs. Mary Ann Newman, relict of the late Henry Newman, Ordnance Department, aged 80.

SMITH—Jan. 23, at Bareilly, the infant son of R. Wanless Smith, Lieut.,

Scottish Rifles.

VEST—Jan. 23, Charles M. West, son of Major-General J. C. West, of the British Army, aged 30.

IN MEMORIAM.

SIR ROBERT MONTGOMERY, G.C.S.I., K.C.B. SIR HENRY J. S. MAINE, K.C.S.I., LL.D., D.C.L. The honoured Men who bore those names have passed Forward into the Everlasting Future. None are destroyed by death, surely not these, Who, having trod the duty-path on earth With steadfast purpose and unwearied zeal, Have heard the Gracious Voice say, "Come up higher!" And letting titles here and honours fall, As for a time they quit their outward forms, Stand, in the grand integrity of worth, Companions of the Order of Great Souls, Of which the King of kings is the Grand Master. Both wise and great in counsel and in rule, And both in widest circle well beloved, One in a stern emergency stood firm,
And stemmed the tide of ruinous rebellion,
The other sounded depths of thought and wisdom.
The lustre of the Empire will not pale Whilst men like these shine in our midst, and leave Others as great to fill their vacant places, And guard the glory of our English name. A. K.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.--Feb. 14.

Coolies from British India.

In answer to Sir R. Fowler,

Sir J. Fergusson said that no application had been received from the Dutch Government to be allowed to import coolies from British India to the sugar colonies of the Dutch. East Indies.

FEB. 15.

Postage to India and China.

Mr. J. MACLEAN asked the Postmaster-General whether, as

Mr. J. Maclean asked the Postmaster-General whether, as the Post Office saved £107,000 a year on the new East India and China mail contract, he proposed to make any reduction in the postage on letters to India and China.

Mr. Raikes.—I may inform the hon, member that the saving to which he refers is simply a reduction of the loss on the India and China mail services. The present postage rates will still leave a considerable deficiency between the expenditure and the receipts under this head which will have to be ture and the receipts under this head, which will have to be made good out of the general revenues of this country, of India, and the Eastern colonies; and I am not now prepared, therefore, to propose any reduction of the postage rates to India and China.

FEB. 17.

CAPITATION TAX IN BURMA.

In reply to Mr. Bradlaugh,
Sir J. Gorst said,—A capitation tax of five rupees for each
married man, and two rupees and a half for each bachelor, is
imposed in Burma. In some parts the rates are only two
rupees and one rupee respectively. Teachers, Government
servants, persons unable to earn their living, and immigrants
for the first five years of residence are exempted. The tax is for the first five years of residence are exempted. The tax is not specially unpopular.

MAIL STEAMERS CALLING AT COLOMBO.

MAIL STEAMERS CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether an ordinance had recently been passed by the Government of Ceylon admitting certain foreign mail steamers calling at Colombo to the status of men-of-war, a privilege denied to British mail steamers; whether that ordinance was opposed by the commercial member of the Legislative Council, by all the Native members, and by all the non-official members except one; and whether Her Majesty's Government had given any sanction to a measure passed by the official majority in opposition to the wishes of

Majesty's Government had given any sanction to a measure passed by the official majority in opposition to the wishes of nearly all the non-official representatives of colonial opinion. Sir H. HOLLAND.—An ordinance was enacted at the end of last year by the Legislature of Ceylon, continuing during the subsistence of the Postal Convention with France of 1856, temporary ordinances which confer on French and German mail steamers in the ports of the colony and status of menof-war—a privilege which is not possessed by British mail steamers. Opinion in the Legislative Council was divided, as the hon member states. The ordinance was introduced at at the instance of the Home Government as regards the French vessels, in order to comply with the conditions of the Postal Convention of 1856, and, as regards the German vessels, Postal Convention of 1856, and, as regards the German vessels, in compliance with the request of the German Government that during the continuance of the Convention the mail steamers subsidized by them might be allowed the same privileges as those subsidized by the French Government.

ENGLISH TROUT EGGS FOR INDIA.—The Fishing Gazette states that Mr. W. T. Silk, of Burleigh Park Fishery, Stamford, recently shipped to India, for Major Hodgson, 10,000 English trout eggs, and hopes from these eggs to stock some streams in the Neilgherry Hills, in the South of India.

MR. CHARLES DU VAL'S TOUR.—Mr. Du Val is completing his final arrangements before leaving for his new undertaking—a tour of the East. He intends, however, making his journey to India, Burma, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, all of which are to be included in his latest venture, viâ the Cape.

THE new Patent Bill, introduced in the Legislative Council by Mr. Scoble, provides for fourteen years' protection for inventions. The charges are as follow:—On application for provisional protection, 10 rupees; on filing complete specification, 30 rupees. After the expiration of four years from the date of the patent the annual charge will be for the next five years 50 rupees, and for the last five years 100 rupees.

THE representatives from Dir who attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Peshawur were none of them, according to a native correspondent, men of importance, and they are now strictly prohibited by Shah Adbaba of Dir to enter the mosques for

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

OWING to the want of accommodation at Colaba the Gloucester Regiment, which is to relieve the East Yorkshire, will be split up into four departments, between Colaba, Deolali, Ahmedabad, and Deesa. Since June, 1885, the regiment has not been together.

CAPTAIN E. L. ELLIOT, D.S.O., having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, is gazetted Major from the 22nd January, 1888.

COLONEL F. P. FORTEATH, Staff Corps, Commandant 4th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India for twelve months.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. J. S. CAHILL, Bombay Staff Corps, has been gazetted a Colonel.

SURGEON H. HERBERT has been added to the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. HUGHES, Staff Corps, has been granted leave for 183 days.

THE colonial rate of exchange for the next financial year is fixed at 1s. 5 ad. As this is the same rate as in force during the current year, no change will be made in the pay of the British soldier serving in India.

COLONEL FILGATE, Accountant-General, in the Public Works Department, takes two years' furlough from the first week in July, and retires.

THE champion shot of the Native Army is Havildar Pal Singh, of the 29th Punjab Infantry—a good man from a good regiment. Since the year 1874 the 29th Punjab Infantry has completed ten annual courses of musketry, with the result that it has seven times been first on the list and three times second. Such a figure of merit speaks for itself.

In a resolution his Honour the Lieut.-Governor impresses very strongly on all officers the necessity of studying concise-ness in drawing up annual reports. The objects aimed at should be to convey the greatest amount of information in the fewest words possible, and the practice of stringing together extracts from reports of subordinates which might with advantage be summarised should be given up, and the introduction of un-necessary contentious matter be avoided.

An army circular notifies that the command pay of Lieu tenant-Colonels of Royal Artillery in Divisional and District and Station commands is fixed at the uniform rate of Rs. 300 and Station commands is fixed at the uniform rate of Rs. 300 per mensem. This change will only have effect from the dates on which each class of B command becomes vacant, when the command pay of Rs. 400 for that particular command will be reduced to Rs. 300, and the senior Lieutenant-Colonel of the commands on Rs. 200 will receive Rs. 300 per mensem. But the artillery command allowance at present drawn by the officers commanding the Bombay District, Oudh Division, and Hyderabad Subsidiary Force will be reduced to Rs. 300 per mensem from the date of the order, and the command allowances of the three senior Lieutenant-Colonels now on Rs. 200 will be advanced to Rs. 300 simultaneously. will be advanced to Rs. 300 simultaneously.

The following notification regarding the remission of customs duty on Morris' tubes and ammunition imported into this country are published for information:—"I am directed to inform you (the Secretaries to the Government of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner, British Burma) that the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to sanction the remission of customs duty on Morris' tubes and notion that the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to sanction the remission of customs duty on Morris' tubes and patent ammunition when imported by officers commanding British and Native regiments for the instruction of their men. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act VIII. of 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the remission of customs duty on Morris' tubes and patent ammunition when imported by Officers Commanding Volunteer Corps for the instruction of their men."

DEPARUREOF THE TROOPSHIP "EUPHRATES."—Her Majesty's troopship Euphrates, 4,173 tons, Commander A. C. H. Paget, has sailed for England, with the 5th North Irish Division, R.A., has sailed for England, with the 5th North Irish Division, R.A., from Bombay, and details, consisting of 35 officers, 14 ladies, 16 children, 408 men, 28 women, and 74 children. The troops will be brought to Sassoon Dock by two extra troop trains from Deolali, one starting on the 27th inst. at 8.45 P.M., and another on the 28th at 8.45 P.M., arriving in Bombay on the morning of the 28th and 29th inst., respectively. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Colonel M. C. Morris, Devonshire; Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, Indian Medical Service; Surgeon-Major J. P. H. Boileau, Bengal Medical Staff; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Wardrop, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. F. C. Nicolas and two children, R.A.; Major R. L. Shaw, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Major and Mrs. C. H. S. Kennedy, Wiltshire; Major A. N. Rochfort, 5-1 North Irish Division; Captain Johnson, East York; Captain and Mrs. R. F. Westmacott and two children, Middlesex; Surgeon J. McLaughlin, Bengal

Medical Staff; Surgeon R. F. O'Brien, Bengal Medical Staff; Captain G. Rochfort-Boyd, Manchester; Captain and Mrs. O. C. Radford, Bengal Staff Corps; Captain and Mrs. F. Peele and four children, R.E.; Captain and Mrs. C. J. Dennys and two children, Bengal Staff Corps; Surgeon R. H. Hall, Bombay Medical Staff; Surgeon and Mrs. B. A. Maturin, Madras Medical Staff; Captain and Mrs. A. R. Martin and three children, Bengal Staff Corps; Surgeon M. J. P. J. Blanchard, Indian Medical Service; Captain J. H. Chawner, 2nd Royal Irish Regiment; Captain H. G. Ricardo, 5-1 North Irish Division; Captain and Mrs. M. Ryan, East Lancashire Regiment; Lieut. A. H. Kellie, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. W. Elliot, R.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. A. S. Rooke and two children, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. H. Y. Beale, Norfolk; Lieut. H. V. Cox, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. M. L. Carleton, R.A.; Lieut. C. R. Ross, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. H. D. Chamier, Connaught Rangers; Lieut. C. Delme Radcliffe, Connaught Rangers; Lieut. W. M. Grover, R.A.; Lieut. T. A. Tancred, 5-1 North Irish Division; Lieut. W. E. Wingfield, 5-1 North Irish Division; Wife of Lieut A. F. Pereira and child, Bedford; Widow of Captain M. B. Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps; Wife of Surgeon H. N. R. Harrington, Indian Medical Service; Widow of late Army Surgeon Ridgway, Indian Medical Service. way, Indian Medical Service.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SCANDALS.

The inquiry into the Punjab University scandals was commenced at Lahore on the 24th January, before Mr. F. E. Elliot, District and Sessions Judge, Allahabad, President, and Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander, Deputy Auditor-General, Bombay. The Commissioners took their seats on the bench at eleven o'clock.

Mr. E. W. Parker appeared to presecute on behalf of Government, having been specially deputed for that duty. Mr. Larpet was represented by Mr. A. Bates.

Mr. Larpent asked that publication of evidence in newspapers should be deferred, and said that the evidence to be given for the prosecution might contain matters affecting him given for the prosecution might contain matters affecting him privately, and possibly be injurious. He also represented that the evidence should not appear at length from day to day, as the other witnesses reading it might be enabled to trim their evidence accordingly. The Court held that they could not help Mr. Larpent on this point, the inquiry being public.

The charges were then read out. They are included under three heads, and cover the allegations of bribery and misbehaviour on the part of Mr. Larpent in his capacity as a public servant. On each of the three charges Mr. Larpent pleaded not guilty.

The counsel for the prosecution proceeded to address the

The counsel for the prosecution proceeded to address the Court. He said:—"My remarks fall under four main heads. The first relates to that portion of the evidence which I propose to call which is of introductory and explanatory kind—Section 9 of the Evidence Act. This is necessary to put the Commission in possession of the actual state of things under which the circumstances set out in the charges happened, and which the circumstances set out in the charges happened, and which afforded an opportunity for their occurrence (Section 7 of the [Evidence Act) and to show motive and preparation (Section 8). The next three heads will deal with the evidence relating to the three charges. Some of this evidence relates to circumstances connected with the charges by way of cause, and all the charges will be proved by direct evidence upon facts alleged. Some further evidence of a corroborative kind will have to be given in order to show that the evidence itself will have to be given in order to show that the evidence itself is true and entitled to belief. It is matter of notoriety that Mr. Larpent for a long time has been in serious pecuniary difficulties. This is relevant as showing a motive for illicit gain, and Mr. Logan will establish it as well as the Calcutta Trades Association. There was a report on the subject to Trades Association. There was a report on the subject to Government some years ago, and a circular regarding a debt of Rs. 21,000 has recently been circulated among his creditors by the Trades Association. If Mr. Larpent's general and heavy indebtedness is not denied, it will be necessary to produce much evidence on the point. There is no desire to exaggerate its importance, but it forms a necessary prelude to the case. It is necessary in the next place to show the state of things which existed during Mr. Larpent's incumbency in the Registrarship in regard to the conduct of various examinations held by the University, apart from what took place in connection with the Law Examination held in December, 1886. It will be shown that the irregulari from what took place in connection with the Law Examination held in December, 1886. It will be shown that the irregularities connected with the final Law Examination of 1885, though proved generally, were not brought home to Mr. Larpent, because (1) that gentleman published the results without having them checked by any one else, (2) when the University authorities desired to check him afterwards, those returns of examiners to which suspicion pointed had disappeared. Thus the candidates who are said to have paid for improper assistance were passed and therefore made no complaint. This was ance were passed, and therefore made no complaint. This was prevented in the 1886 examination by the Vice-Chancellor's action referred to further on. The correspondence in the

Registrar's Office will show that in one or both of the missing returns of examiners in written subjects the examiner had returns of examiners in written subjects the examiner had awarded marks on a wrong maximum, and Mr. Larpent had to increase the marks proportionately on these papers all through to get at the right figures according to the proper maxima prescribed in the regulations. The evidence alluded to and the evidence adduced on the second and third charges also will, I am instructed, show that the Law Examinations held in both 1885 and 1886 were attended by a system of wholesels being and convention on the rest of Mr. I according nations held in both 1885 and 1886 were attended by a system of wholesale bribery and corruption on the part of Mr. Larpent and those who acted for him, such as Gunda Singh. Whether this evidence is to be believed it is for the Commissioners to judge. It will be put in evidence that candidates (1) purchased information regarding the questions set before the examinations came on; (2) paid for permission to substitute papers for those given in at the examination hall; (3) paid in order to induce Mr. Larpent to tamper with the examiners' returns; and (4) had interviews and money transactions with Mr. to induce Mr. Larpent to tamper with the examiners' returns; and (4) had interviews and money transanctions with Mr. Larpent, Gunda Singh and others. In regard to these several matters, it will further be put in evidence that, owing to information received by the Vice-Chancellor through Mr. P. C. Chatterjee, an examiner, Churamani, a candidate, and others, that gentleman was induced to go down before the results were issued and check them. The Vice-Chancellor went down guddenly on beging completing about it to the that gentleman was induced to go down before the results were issued and check them. The Vice-Chancellor went down suddenly, on hearing complaints about it, to the Senate Hall. It was not that Mr. Larpent usually got him or others to sign the returns in pursuance of any reform. It was the practice in 1883 and 1884 to have the results signed by the Fellows of the University others than the Registrar. How far this practice was followed by Mr. Larpent the University record should show. The result of the Vice-Chancellor's action is said to have been that many who paid money to obtain improper favour eventually failed, and consequently mobbed Mr. Larpent, and complained to various people. Even then we should probably have heard nothing of Gunda Singh, the depository of the money to a large extent, if he had not played Mr. Larpent false. When he saw the game was up he stuck to the money. The failed candidates could not all, he said, buy Mr. Larpent, and pro-notes were given—some got pro-notes. When Mr. Larpent's other resources were exhausted, this strait to which he was reduced clenched the matter against him, and one of these promissory notes form the chief feature of the first charge. There is another (relevant under Section II., Clause 2 of the Evidence Act) the genuineness of which Mr. Larpent has admitted in a court of justice—Sandhe Khan v. Larpent. There are two others at least which witnesses say are genuine, but which are not in Mr. Larpent's ordinary handwriting. These were given after the two admittedly genuine ones, and when the desire of self-preservation had, it is to be inferred, grown more calculating and cautious.

"I may now turn," said Mr. Parker, "to specific matters

or sen-preservation had, it is to be interred, grown more calculating and cautious.

"I may now turn," said Mr. Parker, "to specific matters forming the basis of the first charge. I cannot put the case in point more clearly than by using the words of the University authorities: 'This charge shortly stated is to the effect that Ram Saran Dass, being a candidate at the last Final Law Examination, having heard that persons who paid money to the Registrar, Mr. Larpent, could obtain a pass certificate, was induced to pay Mr. Larpent the sum of Rs. 1,500 as a bribe out of Rs. 2,500 agreed upon; but that, owing to the Vice-Chancellor having gone down suddenly to the Registrar's office and tested the abstract of results the Registrar was not able to and tested the abstract of results the Registrar was not able to pass him, and that on subsequently demanding back this money he got a pro-note from Mr. Larpent executed in his brother Pertab Singh's favour; Mr. Larpent promising at the same time to repay the balance in cash as soon as he got money for the purpose. Upon the second charge there is evidence which, it is believed, will show that Gunda Singh and his brother Sunt Singh have long that deal incomist Mr. Larpent brother, Sunt Singh, have long had dealings with Mr. Larpent. Mr. Larpent gave Sunt Singh office and promotion in Government service, and made use of him in private affairs of his own. He employed Gunda Singh in various ways. Gunda Singh had a printing press in the city, which was used for printing examination question papers, which largely leaked out through him. The third charge deals with another phase of the same or similar evidence to that falling under the of the same or similar evidence to that falling under the record."

After reading an analysis of the evidence to be gone through Mr. Parker's address closed.

The inquiry has not yet concluded.

It is stated that the question of handing over Sind to the Punjab Government is once more under consideration, and there is a prospect of the question being finally settled this

THE Maharajah of Jodhpore has made a patriotic offer to the Government of India of ten lakhs of rupees, to be paid at the rate of two lakhs a-year, towards the defence of the North-West Frontier.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 11, Kirby Hall (s), Bombay.—12, Governor (s), Calcutta; Pelican (s), Calcutta; Dracoma (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 13, Coromandel (s), London.—15, Kaugra (s), CALCUTTA.—Feb. 11, Quetta (s), London.—14, Clan Buchanan

(s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Feb. 14, Nepaul (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 12, City of London (s), Calcutta.—15, City of Canterbury (s), Bombay.
CALCUTTA.—Feb. 11, Rewa (s), London.—13, City of Edinburgh (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company'ssteamers:

S.s. Hydaspes, from London, Feb. 22; from Marseilles, March 1. S.S. Hydaspes, Irom London, Feb. 22; from Marseilles, March I.

For Bombay: Mr. C. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Dansey and infant, Mr.

W. H. Gribbin, Mr. F. P. Armstrong. From Brindisi: Mr. F. Baker,
Mr. W. Donald, Mrs. Richey, Mr. A. Richey.

For Suez: Mrs. Hickson, Miss Nutt, Miss Fraser. From Marseilles:

Colonel and Mrs. Colville.

For Colombo: Mr. Boyd. From Marseilles: Mr. E. Walker.

For Port Said: Mr. W. Boyd, Mr. P. Tweddall.

S.s. Mirzapore, from London, March 1; from Naples, March 9. For Colombo: From Naples: Mr. C. E. Richardson. For Calcutta: Mrs. Atkins, Major W. S. Cooke.

S.s. Massilia, from London, March 1: from Brindisi, March 12.

S.S. Massitia, from London, March 1; from Brindisi, March 12.

For Bombay: Mrs. Becher and infant, Major Chancellor, Mr. H.

McP. Mitchell, Mr. J. Wilkinson, Mr. J. C. Townshend, Sister Edith
Raphael, Sister Mary Edith, Miss Everitt, Mr. H. H. G. Dunlop, Miss
Rose Lankman, Lieut. E. H. Mowbray, Lieut. Fraser, Mr. J. M. Bruce.

From Brindisi: H.H. Maharajah of Cutch Behar, Mr. Bignell, Baboo
Sinha, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mr. ard Mrs. Macdonald and child, Colonel
Hennessey, Mr. J. Leckie, Capt. Barry, Mrs. O'Donnell.

For Port Said: Mr. J. L. Mackie, Rev. H. B. Swete.

For Malta: Mr. C. E. and Mrs. Lees and two children, Mrs. A. F.
Daniell, Lieut. B. O'Brien.

S.s. Malwa, from London, March 7; from Marseilles, March 15. For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. W. Mulock, Mr. R. J. Bruce, Mr. W. W. Drew, Mr. E. B. Harris, Colonel J. H. Crowdry, Rev. F. H. Greig.

Per B.I.S.N. 3.s. Manora, to sail Feb. 23.

For Colombo: From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Parker, Mr. A. C.

Fraser.

For Calcutta: Mrs. C. K. Harcourt, Mr. C. Raban, Mr. Judge, Miss-Judge, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. W. Seagrave, Mr. W. Vaughan.

For Madras: Mr. D. A. Stuart.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, Mr. A. N. Ward.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Dacca, to sail March 8.

For Calcutta: Miss A. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. C. Ledlie, Capt.

and Mrs. G. G. Gastrell.

For Colombo: Colonel S. C Clarke, R.E., Mrs. Clarke, child and infant, Miss Clarke, Miss Sandford, Mr. Montague Hatchell, Mr. C. H. Fitzgerald.

or Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Boyson and two children, Miss. Gunning, Mr. A. Lambert.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Poscidon, to sail Feb. 18. For Bombay: Colonel Reynolds, Mr. J. S. Melville, Mr. K. N. Sen, Surgeon R. J. Baker.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Asia, leaving Liverpool on Feb. 18. For Bombay: Mr. W. Chandler.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia, leaving Liverpool on March 3. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Glanville and maid, Mr. H. A. Kelso Major G. C. Money, Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Reid.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Hispania, leaving Liverpool on March 22. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hampton.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Pcrsia, leaving Liverpool on April 7. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Francis, infant and ayah.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Arabia, leaving Bombay on March 3. For Liverpool: Mrs. Denniston, infant and nurse. For New York: Rev. and Mrs. Bruce and four children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Victoria, leaving Bombay on March 17. For Liverpool: Colonel and Mrs. Forteath, Miss and Master Forteath, two Misses Small.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Asia, leaving Bombay on March 31. For Liverpool: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Wilkie, two children and nurse, Dr. and Mrs. Wien and two children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia, leaving Bombay on April 14. For Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. Cumberlege, Mrs. Dobbs and child, Brigade-Surgeon A. Garden and two Misses Garden.

Per Star Line s.s. Vega, to sail Feb. 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Spry and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Graham, Mrs. Fullertou, Mr. John Martin, Hon. F. Byng, Mrs. Byng and child, Mr. Fred. G. Wilkinson, Miss Highton, Miss Emily M.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, sailed from Calcutta Jan. 10.

For Suez: Mr. E. J. E. Cowel.

For London: Mrs. Burleigh and three children, Mr. R. Luke. From Colombo to London: Mr. J. Tod.

Per s.s. Clan Monroe, sailed from Bombay, Jan. 24. For Liverpool: Major Sawyer, Mr. Cocker, Mr. Smith.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, sailed from Liverpool Feb. 12.

For Suez: Mrs. J. Campbell.
For Colombo: Mr. W. W. Nelson.
For Madras: Mr. Frederick Moss, Mr. O. A. Kramer.
For Calcutta: Rev. H. A. Williams, Mrs. Williams, four children and European nurse, Mr. James Melville.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, to sail from Liverpool Feb. 25. For Colombo: Mr. Walter Eskrigge, Mr. C. A. Seton, Mr. Briggs. For Madras: Mr. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Eales, Miss Bailey. For Calcutta: Mr. Wm. Gray, Mr. W. N. Edwards, Mrs. Evans.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Ganges, Capt. E. Stewart, Jan. 29. From London: Mr. H. Haynes, Miss Haynes, Rev. W. F. Capel, Mr. Cornish, Mr. Pengelley, Mr. Ackland, Miss Osbone, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Hampton, Mr. J. Sharp, two Misses Starling, Miss Sinclair, Mr. Edwardes, Mr. Jaising, Mr. Crombie, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Francis, Mr. Bevan, Mr. W. Kirk, Mr. W. H. Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. Paul B. A. Bow.

From Venice: Lieut.-Colonel Chaplin, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Wilmarding, Mrs. Wilmarding, Mrs. Wilmarding, Mr. Von Lennep, Mr. H. E. M. James, Mr. J. H. James.

From Brindisi: Mr. Elliott, Mr. Orr, Mr. Ormond, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. Maude, Colonel Vousden, Miss Hilson, Colonel Cummins, Mr. B. White, Mrs. B. White, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. J. Grieve, Mr. G. Sinclair, Mr. Christiana, Mrs. Laski, Mr. Coles, Mr. Bartelot.

From Suez: H.H. Prince of Saxe-Weimar, Baron H. Fuchs Nordhoff,

Capt. Cates, M. de Feuilly.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Cathay, Capt. M. de Horne, left Bombay, Feb. 3.

Per P. and O. s.s. Cathay, Capt. M. de Horne, left Bombay, Feb. 3.
For London: Mr. H. J. Reiss, Mr. J. Ewing, Mrs. Yate, Mr. S. Abbott, Mr. T. Morrison, Miss Johnson, Mr. C. H. Harris, Mr. T. J. Finch, Mrs. Calthorp, Mr. E. R. Calthorp, Mr. R. R. Dougal.
For Suez: Mr. L. L. Lehman, Mr. R. Clive, Mr. J. H. Scott, Mr. C. J. Shadwick, Dr. James Yates, Mr. W. S. Crane, Mr. A. W. Pope, Major J. O. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rebstock, Miss Yates, Professor P. de Bianci, Mr. H. D. Higginbotham, Mr. H. M. Higginbotham, Mr. S. H. Abbott, Mr. J. Karpeles.
For Brindisi: Mr. D. Fuchs, Colonel Penuycuick, Mr. S. J. Douglas, Mr. Pitman, Mr. and Mrs. Agnew, Mrs. A. P. Howell, Mr. Rienzi Walton, Colonel P. D. Jeffreys.
For Marseilles: Sir Edward and Lady Grey, Rev. J. W. Thomas.

For Marseilles: Sir Edward and Lady Grey, Rev. J. W. Thomas.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. Harris, from London, Feb. 16; from Brindisi, Feb. 27.

Brindisi, Feb. 21.

For Bombay: Mrs. C. M. Rivaz, Major and Mrs. Boughey, Capt. H. C. Kemble, Colonel and Mrs. Peters, Mr. J. Davies, Mr. S. Harding, Mr. J. J. Durant, Mr. W. Wilson, Mrs. Chadderton and infant, Mr. Mackintosh. From Brindisi: Mr. F. W. Boss, Mr. J. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Linzee, Mr. Wood, Lord Binning, Mr. C. J. Peters, Major Vibart, Mr. R. T. Woods, Mr. Sidney Martin, Mr. Porteus, Mr. F. A. Wilson, Mr. G. P. Rose.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. and Miss Laing.

For Aden: Mr. H. Watson. From Naples: Colonel E. and Mrs. Smith.

For Malta: Miss Herdman, Lieut. H. S. Turner, Mr. Pease, Mrs.

Large and child, Mrs. Hopkins and infant.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Woodin and infant, Mrs. and Miss Dyke, Capt. Boyle, Rev. M. Cotter. From Brindisi: Mr. Fremlin, Mr. Fox.
For Brindisi: Rev. Mr. Trinder.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Goorkha, from London, Feb. 16. For Colombo: Mr. G. S. M. Johnson, Mr. W. P. Gordon Cumming, Mr. C. W. R. Tyler. For Calcutta: Mr. C. M. Raddock, Capt. J. A. Mackerness, Mr. W. Jakes, Mr. W. N. Price, Mr. C. Roy, Master F. Horan, Mrs. Elworthy, Mr. W. Sim, Mr. Z. G. Carter, Mr. J. Wallace, Mr. E. Soetbeer, Mr.

For Malta: Miss O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. J. Worthington. For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cunningham and child. For Madras: Mrs. Leigh Hunt.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per P. and O. s.s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, sailing on Feb. 10. For London: Mr. J. Jennings, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mrs. Whitty, Mr. W. Maling Grant, Mr. D. D. Bryson and friend, Mr. Kaikhasroo Edalji, Mrs. Hall.

Mrs. Hall.

For Brindisi: Capt. and Mrs. Graves, Nawab Fatah Nawaz Jung, Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, Mr. Fakrudeen, Mr. MacCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Tonge, Mr. Hamilton, Capt. H. W. King, Mr. Howland, Mrs. Cowan and friend, Mr. and Mrs. G. Yule, Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs, Rev. and Mrs. Prior and child, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. A. G. Brook.

For Marseilles: Two Messrs. Remfry, Mr. Brooks.

For Suez: Mr. Moulvi Syed Ali Khan, Mr. Schmuz.

Per P. and O. s.s. Verona, Capt. W. D. Mudie, sailing on Feb. 17. For London: Mr. N. McCorqudale, Mr. H. McCorqudale, Mr. J-

Tawson, Mr. G. Cooper.

For Brindisi: Mr. Hugh Hammersley, Mr. T. J. Bolland, Miss Hammersley, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Monteath, Mr. Herbst.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. Birkmyre, Colonel J. C. Berkley, Mr. W. H.

For Suez: Mr. Blair, three Messrs. Higginbotham, Mr. H. F. Mathews, Mr. Johnstone.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1888.

OUTWARD.

Ship.		eave Other Ports in United Kingdom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Crocodile		Pl'mouth — Q'town. 24 Feb.	 4 Mar.	22 Feb. 8 Mar.	24 Feb. 10 Mar.	7 Mar. 22 Mar
	<u> </u>	но	MEWARI	D.	·	·
Shi	n	To Leave	Arrives	Leaves	Leaves	Arrives

Ship	To Leave	Arrives	Leaves	Leaves	Arrives
	Bombay.	Suez.	Port Said.	Malta.	Portsm'tl
Euphrates Serapis	-		24 Feb. 30 Mar. 13 Apr.	3 Apr.	

CHRISTIANITY IN UPPER BURMAH.

The Rev. J. A. Colbeck, S.P.G. missionary in Burmah, writes in the Mission Field a very interesting description of Upper Burman, writes in the Mission Field a very interesting description of Upper Burman. That newly-acquired region has no sea coast, being wedged between India and China, and is of about 200,000 square miles, half of which area belongs to the Shan States. "The literature of the country is very extensive, but chiefly confined to translations of Pali's works, Buddhistic, philosophical, and historical." Education, of its kind, is widely extended, but the "Burman is essentially imitative, not creative." The total number of exclasions for Mandalay is 5 968 that is one extended, but the "Burman is essentially imitative, not creative. The total number of ecclesiastics for Mandalay is 5,968, that is, one monk for every thirty of the people. Throughout the country, excluding the Shan States, there are 18,340 rulers over single monasteries, equivalent to what we might call the beneficed clergy of the land. Mr. Colbeck conjectures that of monks and priests of all kinds there are about 50,000. In Lower Burmah there is a population of 3,736,771, distributed over 16,583 towns and villages. There are no 3,736,771, distributed over 16,583 towns and villages. There are no Dissenters. All the boys and young men at some time wear the yellow robe, and live in the monastery. Mr. Colbeck entertains high hopes of the Christianisation of Burmah. "A Burman is very angry if a son or friend becomes a Christiau, but the anger is only hopes of the Christianisation of Burman. "A Burman is very augry if a son or friend becomes a Christiau, . . . but the auger is only transient." There have been for a couple of centuries Roman Catholics in Upper Burman, and now there are a bishop, eleven French priests, and two native priests. In the English Church thirty adults have been baptised since July, 1886. The China Inland Mission have one man, but chiefly for the Chinese there. The Wesleyans have sent up an experienced missionary from Ceylon. The American Baptists have one man and three ladies. The total missionary ministers of all bodies is twenty-one.

It has been decided by the local Government that the whole of Burmah shall be disarmed, and that, as a rule, firearms shall be possessed only by Government officials, not below the rank of the Thuggis, who are the officials employed in collecting revenue, and are entrusted with certain limited magisterial powers. This regulation will not apply to Europeans or Eurasians in certain outlying places.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Karachi Ice Co., Ld 100 — Karrchee Landing and Shipping 500 200	Endogram 10 Norminal. Gielle (Darjiling) 100 63 to 61
. ————————————————————————————————————	Kemp € Co 175 350 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co 50 45	Gowhatty (Assem) 100 190 to -
BOMBAY.—January 28.	Oriental Govt. Security 50 115 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 20 Prince of Yalos' Fire Insurance 1,000 2,000	Grob (Assam) 100 19 to 20 Holta (Kangra) 100 62 to 63 Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 110 to 115
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Four per Ceut Rs. 981 to —	Treacher and Co all 1,300 Thacker and Co all 200	Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 36 to — Indian Terai 500 460 to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent 104 to — Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 101 to —	LAND COMPANIES.	Jellalpore (Cachar) — — to — Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) — — to —
New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1881 1008 to — New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 — to — Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 931 to 92	Colaba Co 12} 700	Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 25 to — Kangra Valley 100 par
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 931 to 92 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	Mazagon	Kupchunpore (Cachar) 100 45 to — Kupchunpore (Cachar) 100 13 to 14
Trust Bond 100 to — Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 1041 to —	Port Canning Co 700 825	Kurseong and Darjiling 250 S2 to 93 Do. contributory 200 S2 to 83
Cooria Spinning Bonds — to —	CALCUTTA.—January 30.	Kurseong and Teral — — to — Kuttal (Cachar) 100 198 to —
Banks.	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Lakatoora (Svihet) 100 36 to 37
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates. Indian Banks. Rs. Rs.	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 98 3 to 98 4	Loobah 100 120 to — Lower Assam £7} 5 to —
Bink of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 800 Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 890	41 of 1870 (1885) 100 8 to 100 12 42 of 1878-79 (1895) 104 0 to 104 4 43 of 1879 (1898) (New Loan) 104 0 to 104 4 42 of 1879 (Coupon) 104 0 to 104 4	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 20
Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 720 EXCHANGE BANKS.	4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 104 0 to 104 4 of 1879 (Coupon) to	Mica (Darjiling) 100 — to — Monacherra (Cachar) 100 16 to 17
Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 120 Hong Kong & Shanghai	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Do. contributory 90 15 to — Moran (Assam) — — to —
Banking Corporation — — National Bank of India £12½ 17½ pr.ct 120	6 of 1870 (1889) 104 0 to — 6 of 1872 (1891) 104 8 to —	Motholà (Assam) 100 100 to — Do. contributory 90 90 to —
PRESS COMPANIES.	6 of 1878 (1908) 102 12 to — 6 of 1884-5 (1905) 102 12 to —	Mungledye (Assam) 200 — to —
Akbar 1,250 125 —	5 of 1885-6 (1915) 103 4 to — 5 of 1886-7 (1916) 103 4 to —	Do. contributory 125 New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to — New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation.
Albert all 18 pr.ct Albert (Kurrachee) 1.100 100	4½ of 1882 (1902) 99 8 to —	New Mutual (Cachar) 80 100 to -
Apollo 2,200 nil 245 Bellary 1,100 nil 350	BANKS AND FINANCIAL. Paid. Price.	rhemx (Cachar) 85 80 to
Bombay Cotton all 15 135 Breul's Cawnpore Press	Agra £10 125 to -	Pankabaree (Darjiling) 100 50 to 52 Puttureah (Sylhet) 100 40 to —
Colaba 1880 50 610	Allahabad 100 185 to 186	Rajabare (Assam) — — to — Sapakati 100 110 to — Second Mutual Cachar 56 4-5 disct.
East India 1.000 150 1.230	Bank of Bengal 500 8721 to -	Seemah — — to —
Fort 8,500 150 1,275 French all 80 550	Delhi and London £25 140 to —	
Harvey & Sabapathy 500 25 400 Khangaum 450 45 860	Mussoorie 100 108 to 110	Singert (Parjiling) 100 50 to
Mercantile t 125 7½ 95 Mofussil Co 409 55 415	Rohilkund Kumaon 100 105 to —	Tundarrea (Darilling) 100 80 to —
Munmar M all 40 205 New Berar 500 60 5221	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 — to —	Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 93 to — Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 103 to — Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 150 to —
New Indian 125 90 Prince of Wales 400 80 800	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.	Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 150 to — Upper Assam £10 15 to —
Babapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555 Bassoon 500 25 500	Alipore Goal 100 115 to -	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,220 Sind 750 75 440	Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal. Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation. Bally Paper Mills £10 170 to —	LONDON.—February 20.
Volkart 500 45 605	Barnagore Jute £10 88 to 89	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 78, 6d. 14½ to —	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 22 1,500 Allfred Manufacturing 500 17½ p.ct, 590	Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 7; to — Bengal Mills £100 1,400 to —	Price. 3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 951 to
Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 485	Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to -	31 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 105 to 1051
Anglo-Indian 500 181 100	Bonded Warehouse 445 270 to 275	4 Do Ostaba- 10 1000 1001 4 100
Bollary S. & W. Co.	Bonded Warehouse 445 270 to 275 Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 70 to 70 Budge-Budge-Jute Mills 80 83 to 84	4 Do. October 10, 1888 1021 to 103
Bollary S. & W. Co.	Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 70 to 70 Budge-Budge Jute Mills 80 83 to 84 Burrakur Coal 100 150 to —	4 Do. October 10, 1888 1021 to 103 4 India Enfaced Paper to to 41 Do. do. 1885 to 42 Do. do. 1898 to to 44 Ceylon, 1882 105 Enfaced Paper 105 Enfaced P
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 80 Bombay United 100 20 880 Central India 500 35 1,005 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 630	Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 70 to 70	4 Do. October 10, 1888 1021 to 103 4 India Enfaced Paper to - to - to - to - to - to -
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 880 Central India 500 35 1,005 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 630 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,050	Bowreah Cotton Mills 100	4 Do. October 10, 1888 1021 to 103 4 India Enfaced Paper to - 4 Do. do. 1885 to - 4 Do. do. 1893 to - 4 Ceylon, 1892 105 to 107 4 Do. 1886-90 102 to 104 4 Mauritius, 1881 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 112 to 114 4 Do 102 to 104
Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 36 1,005 Coorla Mills 1,000 36 1,005 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 680 D. Spinning all 1,000 D. Spinning 1,000 75 1,030 Empress Co all 25 705 Framice Petit 1,000 25 400	Bowreah Cotton Mills 100	4 Do. October 10, 1888 1021 to 103 4 India Enfaced Paper to to 4 Do. do. 1885 to 4 Do. do. 1898 to 4 Do. 1880-90 102 to 104 4 Mauritius, 1881 105 to 107 6 Do. 1893-96 112 to 114 7 Do. 1893-96 112 to 114 8 Do 102 to 104 8 Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 5 Bombay United 100 20 880 Contral India 500 35 1,005 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 680 D. Spinning all 5 5 1,055 Empress Co all 25 705 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 400 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Sordon Mills 1,000 20 200	Bowreah Cotton Mills 100	4 Do. October 10, 1888 1021 to 103 4 India Enfaced Paper to to 4 Do. do. 1885 to 4 Do. do. 1898 to 4 Do. 1893 105 to 107 4 Do. 1880-90 102 to 104 4 Mauritius, 1881 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 112 to 114 4 Do 105 to 107 8 Do. 1895-96 105 to 107 8 Do. 1895-96 102 to 104 9 Do 106 to 108
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 880 Central India 500 35 1,005 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 680 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,050 Empress Co all 25 705 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 400 Gordon Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 200 Hindustan 1,000 200 Hindustan 1,000 40 800 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 733	Bowreah Cotton Mills	4 Do. October 10, 1888 1021 to 103 4 India Enfaced Paper to - to - 41 Do. do. 1885 to - 42 Do. do. 1885 to - 42 Geylon, 1882 105 to 107 4 Do. 1886-90 105 to 107 4 Do. 1886-90 105 to 107 4 Mauritius, 1881 105 to 107 4 Do. 1895-96 102 to 104 4 Mauritius Settlements Government 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 BAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Price. Eastern Beneal guaran 4 no 100 108 to 110
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 35 1,005 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 630 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,035 Empress Co all 25 705 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 600 Hindustan 1,000 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 800 Hindustan 1,000 40 800 Hindustan 1,000 40 800 Hindustan 1,000 40 800 Hydorabad Spinning 1,000 80 345 Emperial Cotton 500 80 345	Bowreah Cotton Mills	4 Do. October 10, 1888 1021 to 103 4 India Enfaced Paper 10 4 Do. do. 1885 10
Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownoggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 29 880 Cantral India 600 25 630 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 630 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,050 Empress Co all 25 705 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 600 Golam Baba 400 25 600 Golam Baba 1,000 20 200 Hingunghat Mill 500 40 800 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 730 Hydenbad Spinning 1,000 80 845 Hydenbad Spinning 1,000 20 510 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 20 510 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,385 Inmee Gree ves 500 25 640	Bowreah Cotton Mills 100	4 Do. October 10, 1888 1021 to 103 4 India Enfaced Paper to
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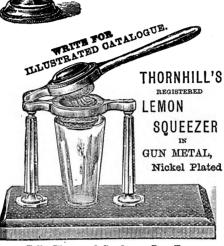
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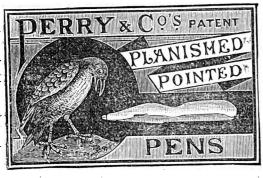
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1988.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 10th February; from Allahabadiand Madras to the 8th February; and from Calcutta to the 7th February.

THE Supreme Legislative Council met at Calcutta on Friday, Feb. 3rd, when the debate on the Petroleum Bill took place. Its particular feature was the unanimity with which all the non-official members, English and Native, supported the Government over the raising of the salt duty and the method of its enactment.

THE Chapter of the Order of the Indian Empire was duly held on Saturday, Feb. 4th, Lord Dufferin, as Grand Master, presiding. The ceremony of the investiture of the knights recently appointed to the Order was witnessed by five thousand persons.

LORD CONNEMARA'S visit to Calcutta, during which his Excellency was invested with the insignia of a K.G.C.I.E., was to last only a week.

LORD AND LADY REAY have returned to Bombay from Goa. The Grand Cross of the Order of Christ has been conferred on his lordship by the Portuguese Government to mark the occasion of the uniting of the Portuguese West of India Railway with the Southern Mahratta Railway. The Viceroy of Goa also telegraphed to Lord Dufferin his congratulations on the junction of the two railways.

THE Commander-in-Chief reached the Artillery Camp at Kushari on Friday morning, February 3, and inspected the tatteries at practice during the afternoon. On Sunday the camp broke up, and his Excellency drove into Lucknow. Sir Frederick Roberts reviewed the whole Lucknow garrison, when over 4,000 troops turned out before a large concourse of spectators.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of the French Settlements ays a visit to Calcutta before starting for his new office at Réunion. M. Manès goes first to Bombay, and thence by rail to Calcutta.

THE HON. BASIL and Lady Victoria Blackwood have left for England by the P. and O. steamer from Calcutta.

THE final protocol and maps in connection with the Afghan Boundary Commission were signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Yate and the Russian Commissioner on the 4th inst., prior to their start on the return journey. The men of the escort from India were in good health, and the weather was fine and most favourable for marching.

THE home papers have been publishing a story that the Amir has applied to India for the services of an officer to reform his army. The statement has no foundation whatever.

THE Jam of Lus Beyla died on the 23rd ultimo.

THE Khyber Maliks with Colonel Warburton have reached Karachi, having had a very rough passage from Bombay. After a short stay at Karachi they go on to Quetta.

MR. CROSTHWAITE, who is now at Mandalay, has left on tour to the south-east, going over the line of the Mandalay-Tounghu Railway, which is reported to be making rapid progress. Sir George White is travelling Shan-wards to Fort Stedman and the hills beyond it. COLONEL LITTLE, who was so severely wounded by his Madrassi servant at Bhamo, is progressing favourably.

THE transfer of the working of the Bhopal State Railway, from the Great Indian Peninsula to the Indian Midland, has been postponed for the present, presumably because the Indian Midland is not yet far enough advanced we twards to be able to conveniently take it up. The East Indian Railway classification of goods has been adopted by the Iudian Midland line.

The case in which Mr. Larpent, late Registrar of the Punjab University, is accused of taking bribes in connection with the examinations of that institution during the past two years or so, has occupied the time of the Commissioners throughout the past week. The witnesses in support of the allegations have not all given their evidence yet, so that the matter is likely to absorb the attention of those deputed to investigate it for a considerable further period.

A DEPUTATION is shortly to visit Calcutta from Hyderabad to lay before the Viceroy in the name of the Nizam's Government the scheme for extending the railway to Raipur instead of to Chanda.

The Prime Minister of Hyderabad has offered to compromise the Rumbold claims against the State for three lakhs of hall sicca rupees. Sir Horace Rumbold, who has still to give his answer, has just started on his return to Athens.

THE RAJA OF SIKKIM begins to show signs of submission since the despatch of an armed working party towards his territory. He has written in humble terms to the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling to be allowed to visit him and explain his relations with Tibet, and why he remained so long in that country.

The proposals concerning the extension of the High Court of Oudh have not yet gone further than the India Office, but it may be taken for certain that, in the event of a separate bench being established at Lucknow, an additional judge will be brought on the strength of the Court at Allahabad.

A HEAVY snowstorm at Quetta has caused several casualties, many persons being frozen to death.

A FATAL accident, resulting in the death of sixteen persons, is reported from Delhi.

EXTENSIVE frauds in connection with the recent Matriculation Examination in Madras have been discovered.

OBITUARY.—The Rov. G. Bowen, Missionary, Bombay; Captain Broughton, 8th Hussars.

A New P. and O. Steamship.—On the 23rd inst. the largest steamship which has ever been constructed in Ireland—a vessel 466ft. in length and of 6,380 tons gross register—was handed over by her builders, Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, to the owners, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Her triple expansion engines indicate some 7,000-horse power, and she will be able to maintain sixteen knots at sea. She is commanded by Captain Hector, R.N.R. The Oceana has been fitted under the superintendence of the Chief Constructor of the Navy with gun racers, and other appliances, so that she could be equipped as a man-of-war on the shortest notice. She could carry 2,500 troops with ease. She is to leave London on March 9 with the colonial mails for Adelaide, and will proceed thence to Melbourne and Sydney, filled with a large number of first and second class passengers, for whose comfort luxurious provision has been made. Her dining saloons, her drawing-room, and smoking-rooms, in light oak and in walnut, have all been designed by Mr. Colcutt, the architect of the Imperial Institute, and these, with the sleeping cabins, roomy and well ventilated, fitted with folding lavatories, with spring mattresses and chests of drawers, leave nothing to be desired. Messrs. Harland and Wolff have a sister ship nearly completed for the same company named the Arcadia, to be employed in the same trade; and these, with the two equally large armed cruisers built at Greenock by Messrs. Caird and Co., the Victoria and Britannia, will form four of the finest vessels in this great company's large fleet.

NOTES

The telegram sent by the Calcutta correspondent of the Times, published in that journal yesterday, shows that the Native Press, which is agitating against the increase of the salt duties, can give no substantial reasons for the faith they pretend to hold as to the increased burden which the impost will have upon the poor. The real grumblers, as the correspondent points out, are the salt importers, who are dissatisfied in consequence of the sudden way in which the increase was notified. And this dissatisfaction has been echoed in the columns of the Anglo-Indian Press to hand by the Overland Mail.

DR. WALKER, formerly Inspector-General of Prisons in the North-West Provinces, gives statistics, quoted in the telegram, which are convincing enough of the inappreciable incidence of the tax on the poorest classes. If a Native can buy sufficient salt for one hundred days' consumption for one pie at present prices he cannot be said to suffer much from over-taxation. But the question affects the cattle of India too—lean kine enough already; and we take the liberty to doubt Dr. Walker's assurance that no serious injury will result if these are kept on a small allowance, or left to seek for what they require.

In the House of Commons in the discussion on Mr. S. Smith's amendment—when India was treated to a little more interest from honourable members than usual—the Anglo-Indians who spoke showed very clearly the fallacy of the argument that the tax fell with unjustifiable severity on the poor. Sir Roper Lethbridge, who objected to the increase, allowed that its incidence would be infinitesimal, and showed in a very sensible speech that a return to the Protectionist theories advocated in certain quarters was impossible, and that direct taxation in India only led to corruption and cheating of the Revenue.

Bur Sir Richard Temple gave the coup de grace to Mr. Smith in his description of that gentleman as a philanthropic pessimist and political Jeremiah. "His hon. friend chose to wear very dark spectacles through which to view the condition of the people of India, and therefore the picture which he saw was, of course, very dark. The hon. member's knowledge of India had been acquired in a winter's tour, and, having returned home, he now narrated a 'winter's tale.' Might he remind the hon. member that a tour of such short duration could not make a man exhibicient in regard to so vast an empire and population?" Nothing could have been better than this well-deserved, if somewhat hard hitting.

A FINANCIAL contemporary says:—"It is not generally known that India is developing an enormous export wheat trade to Italy. From 1832-S3 to 1886-7 the quantity imported has increased forty-fold, and now reaches between five and six million cwts. The Italian Government were compelled five years ago to abolish the 'grist tax,' owing to the disease engendered among the peasantry through the use of maize bread. But instead of a larger area hing thrown into wheat in the Peninsula the Italians began to import largely from India, whose wheat contains more gluten, and is better adapted for the manufacture of 'macaroni' than American wheat. It is curious that, on the contrary, our imports of Indian wheat have only increased fifty per cent. in the last five years, chiefly because the London Corn Exchange refuses to quote the grain as first-class, or, in technical language, 'clean.' Indeed, this body seems to conspire with the railway companies in giving America a preference both over the Indian and the British wheat-grower."

It is time, however, that something should be done to put a stop to the oft-repeated complaints as to the dirty condition in which Indian wheat is often delivered here. The agreement telegraphed as having been come to by the principal wheat exporting firms in Calcutta, both as regards wheat and linseed, ought to do considerable good, and

raise the character and prices of Indian wheat and seeds in the home markets.

It is reported that the Conference which is to take place in India for the discussion of questions connected with veterinary and horse-breeding operations, will probably be held at Delhi early in April next. It will be attended by officers of the Remount and Horse-breeding Departments, as well as by the Secretary of the Revenue and Agricultural Department. The Provincial Governments have been invited to depute their respective Directors of Agriculture to the meeting; and it is understood that the opportunity will be taken to hold a consultation on the best method of introducing instruction in sciences connected with agriculture into the educational system of the country, as well as on other questions of minor importance.

Something must be done regarding the deficiency in horses required for cavalry purposes. A dismounted Dragoon, as Punch long ago remarked, much resembles a goose upon a turnpike road. At home complaints are being made as to the want of cavalry and artillery horses, but from a "Return" published in India it is stated that in the "Queen's Bays" there are 500 horses only to 650 men; in the King's Dragoon Guards, 600 men and 480 horses; Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, 600 men and 450 horses; Carabineers, 600 men and 500 horses; Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards, 650 men and 448 horses; Queen's Own Hussars, 650 men to 520 horses; King's Royal Irish Hussars, 600 men and 500 horses; and in the 21st Hussars, who have just arrived, the need of extra horses is still greater than any of those mentioned.

Surely the following statement, which has found its way into the Indian newspapers, cannot be true so far as the young efficer (who has just been gazetted to a cavalry commission) is concerned. The remarks as to the duty of the Government to provide liberally for the clever and loyal young officer must, of course, be endorsed by all who read them, and very little fear need be felt as to the Government not doing its duty in the matter:- "Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh is in considerable financial difficulties. Left in very straitened circumstances by the eccentric line of conduct which the Maharajah saw fit to adopt, the Maharanee battled bravely against the troubles which arose; but on her death matters went from bad to worse. She 'cut up' for a mere trifle. Creditors have now become impatient, and it has been necessary for the young Prince to 'consult a respectable solicitor.' present he is at Sandhurst, and doing well; but if proceedings are pressed against him, of course he will be requested to quit by the authorities. It is generally thought here that it would be a thousand pities for the Government to allow matters to arrive at this pass. an officer in the English army, the young Prince might do much to counteract the evil influence of his misguided father; and as he has remained loyal, despite the oitrepeated arguments and persuasions of the Maharajah, Ministers would act wisely in making some adequate provision for him. The money would be well spent. As the Queen's godson, moreover, his name should not be allowed to be dragged through the Bankruptcy Court. It is to hoped that the business will be taken up in high quarters, and that the Prince will be secured from further annoy-

What are Anglo-Indian parents to do with sons whom they cannot get into the Indian services? A military contemporary answers the question. Send the young gentlemen to Bechuanaland, where a promising opening is provided in the Methuen settlement under Government concessions. Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, C.B., and Captain the Right Hon. Lord Elibank, R.N., are patrons of the undertaking; and Colonel John Graham, 2, Waterloo-place, S.W., will be happy to hear from any intending settlers, and give all information.

Colonel Hay, Assistant Secretary, Military Department, and Mr. F. Wyman, member of the Bengal Council, died at Calcutta, Feb. 9.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

An important and thoroughly practical contribution to the controversy regarding the incidence of the salt-tax has lately been published by the *Pioneer* newspaper, in the shape of a letter from Dr. Walker, formerly Inspector-General of Prisons in the North-Western Provinces. Dr. Walker states that so far back as 1864 he was led, in the course of his official duties, to consider and determine the quantity of salt required for issue in the prison dietary. By way of practically testing the question he had some hundreds of Natives waylaid on their return from purchasing their daily supplies from retail dealers. return from purchasing their daily supplies from retail dealers, and himself weighed the amount which each carried. He and filmself weighed the amount which each carried. He found too, that generally when a man was a regular customer of the dealer this pinch of salt was given without charge, and as a measure of discount on the prices of other articles purchased. Acting on these observations, he fixed the daily allowance of salt in the convict dietary at 100 grains per man. This scale has continued for the last 24 years, and as statistics show a has continued for the last 24 years, and as statistics show a low rate of mortality in the prisons of the North-Western Provinces Dr. Walker argues that experience proves that such a supply of salt is quite sufficient. He adds, as further evidence, that, while Native convicts will risk any punishment to procure tobacco surreptitiously, he has never heard of any attempt to introduce salt into a gaol. Accepting, then, the conclusion that men can maintain good health on a daily allowance of 100 grains of salt, he shows that for an expenditure of one pie a single man can at present prices purchase sufficient salt for 101 days; while a family of husband, wife, and three children can procure enough for 20 days. Dr. Walker does not touch the question of the supply of salt for domesticated animals, beyond saying that he has never seen evidence that any serious injury will result if they are kept on a small allowance, or even left to seek what they require. His figures, however, seem to put it beyond doubt, that the recent increase of the tax will have no appreciable effect even on the poorest classes.

beyond doubt, that the recent increase of the tax will have no appreciable effect even on the poorest classes.

This is the view taken by the Anglo-Indian and a portion of the Native Press. Several Native journals, however, maintain that the increased duty will fall heavily on the poor, but they do not bring any facts or figures to support this contention, and seem to have taken it up rather in a spirit of general opposition to the Government than from any belief in its truth. The against the leaves have not go for any leave have been The agricultural classes have not, so far as I have been able to discover, shown any signs of discontent, and the only grumbling that has made itself heard is that of salt importers, who object rather to the manner in which the increase was notified than to the increase itself.

The Bill to give effect to the Army Reserve scheme lately introduced in the Legislative Council by General Chesney is now published. It provides that the Reserve shall be divided into the active and garrison sections, members of the latter not being liable to service beyond British India without their consent. The Governor-General in Council is intrusted with the power of making rules for the regulation of the Power of power of making rules for the regulation of the Reserve forces. The Bil then provides that failure to attend when called out, without reasonable excuse, may be punished by a military or civil Court with imprisonment not exceeding one year; as may also the act of fraudulently obtaining pay contrary to the regulations. The measure is very short, but it clearly specifies the obligations of the Reserve soldier. Some objection has been taken on the ground that it does not refer to the Volunteers, but it may be doubted whether that subject could be appropriately treated in the present Bill.

The Supreme Legislative Council was occupied on Friday last in discussing the yeard question of invarianment for dolt.

last in discussing the vexed question of imprisonment for debt. last in discussing the vexed question of imprisonment for debt. Some two or three years ago the Government consulted the local administrations and judicial authorities regarding the propriety of altogether abolishing such imprisonment. The replies showed much difference of opinion, but the majority was against abolition. Thereupon Mr. Ilbert, then Legal Member of Council, proposed to confine the operation of the Debtors' Bill which he had introduced to the North-Western Provinces. But the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred was unable to account his view and preferred to Provinces. But the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred was unable to accept his view, and preferred to modify the measure, while making it applicable to the whole of British India. The result of this measure, as modified, will be to do away with imprisonment for debt only as regards women and debtors who are paupers, but not fraudulent. In all other cases the punishment is retained, but greater discretion is given to the Courts than they now possess, and they will no longer be obliged to commit a judgment debtor to prison whenever a decree-holder applies for such order. Moscoble explained the provisions of the Bill at some length, and Sir C. Elliott offered some criticisms, but refrained from mov-Sir C. Elliott offered some criticisms, but refrained from moving any amendments, so the measure will probably pass in its

The debate on the Calcutta Municipal Bill still drags its weary length along in the Bengal Council, and seems likely to last for many months. At the last meeting a proposal to allow the municipality to divert a portion of its funds to education was carried by a small majority. It is difficult to understand how the Council could have consented to such a proposal, in face of the fact that the sanitary state of Calcutta is still a disgrace to a civilised community and a standing danger to the whole world. For years past the corporation has been pleading poverty whenever its attention has been called to the imperathroughout the town and supply congenial breeding-places for cholera and fevers. Within the last few days a public inquiry into a lamentable and fatal case of typhoid, which occurred in one of the most populous parts of the European quarter, brought out clearly that it was due to the most obvious neglect by the municipality of some simple precentions. The health by the municipality of some simple precautions. The health officer stated, in giving evidence, that the staff of inspectors placed at his disposal was altogether insufficient, and that he had tried in vain to get it increased.

The chairman of the Municipal Connoil, who is also a mem

ber of the Bengal Council, protested against the amendment, pointing out that roads, conservancy, and sanitation were the primary objects of municipal expenditure, and that until they had been sufficiently provided for educational expenditure should be postponed. Yet, in spite of this protest and the often-expressed opinion of many experts, the Council adopted the medium of the council of the council adopted the medium of the council adopted the amendment, and the Calcutta Corporation will now have one more excuse for deferring sanitary improvement until the force of Western opinion compels it to put its house in order, and make a vigorous attempt to stamp out cholera in its birth-

The Gaekwar arrived in Bombay on his return from Europe last Monday, and next day he reached Baroda, where he was accorded a most enthusiastic reception. The city was gaily

decorated, and great crowds assembled to welcome their ruler.

The principal wheat-exporting firms of Calcutta have entered into an agreement which it is hoped will have the effect of stopping the complaints as to the dirty condition in which Indian wheat is often delivered in Europe. Henceforth the up-country seller will have a right as heretofore to deliver wheat containing 5 per cent. of foreign substances at contract price, or he may deliver 2 per cent. more subject to an equivalent deduction from the price. But if the wheat contains over 7 per cent. of admixture he will be mulcted according to a fixed scale, so as to make it his interest to purchase from the cultivators only the cleaner parcels. The agreement will also apply

to the linseed trade.

Lord Dufferin will leave Calcutta for Simla towards the end of March, and it is doubtful whether he will return to the capital. There is some talk of getting up a public meeting of farewell before his departure, but the proposal has not yet

taken a definite form.

BURMA.

RANGOON, FEB. 25.

The last official bulletin for Upper Burma contains nothing important. No material change has occurred in the condition of the province. Dacoity continues to be prevalent in several districts. The eastern portion of the Mandalay district has been disturbed by dacoit bands. Mr. Chill, a European police inspector, has been killed by dacoits near Alon, in the Chindwin Valley, and his body has not yet been recovered.

Much surprise was felt here at the intelligence that the

Muggounghlaing police-station in the Tavoy-district, the most southerly portion of Lower Burma, had been attacked by dacoits and burned. Hitherto the Tavoy district has been among the most peaceable in Burma. It had not been affected by the disturbances in the Upper province. A band of some thirty men dressed as Shans, and armed with guns and spears, attacked the Muggounghlaing Police Court. Except the sergeant, all the Burmese police occupying the post bolted when the dacoits attacked. The sergeant and Mr. Ingram, of the Forest Department, who happened to be there, defended the station very pluckily, killing two dacoits and wounding others. Mr. Ingram was slightly wounded in the thigh. The dacoits finally fined the building by placing attack under it. finally fired the building by placing straw under it. Mr. Ingram and the sergeant succeeded in escaping while the ringram and the sergeant succeeded in escaping while the greater part of the dacoits were engaged in looting the adjoining village. This band is believed to have been composed of men coming from beyond the Siamese frontier. The local Government has received no further details, except that the dacoits are reported to have gone to the Amherst district. The military police have been sent in present of them.

military police have been sent in pursuit of them.

Captain Raikes is now in the Kale Valley, where so far everything is quiet. The good result of his negotiations with the Chin chiefs is shown by the following facts:—Between the months of October, 1886, and March, 1887, twenty-seven villages in the Kale Valley were raided by the Chins, seventy-

five villagers were killed, and 380 people were captured and read off to the Chin Hills. Since Captain Raikes began negotiations with the Chin chiefs there has not been a single raid into the Kale or Kuba Valleys. Some doubt is, however, now felt as to whether the present satisfactory state of affairs will continue, as the ex-Tsawbwa of Kale, who was allowed to escape from Mandalay, is reported to have reached the Taekon Hills. This tsawbwa, who is bitterly hostile to the British, has great influence among the Chins, and the chiefs will probably try to reinstate him and to drive out our nominee.

Captain Raikes' negotiations with the chiefs of the Yok-wachakas, an important Chin tribe, were unfortunately interrupted, owing apparently to a misapprehension on the part of Captain Eyre, Deputy-Commissioner of Pagan, who sent messengers inviting these chiefs to visit him instead of Captain Raikes. This proceeding caused considerable delay and inconvenience. The Chief Commissioner has, however, now directed Captain Raikes to carry on the negotiations with this tribe.

tribe

All intention of making a reconnoissance to Chittagong has been abandoned until after the next rainy season. At the close of the year a reconnoissance into the Chin Hills will proclose of the year a reconnoissance into the Chin Hills will probably be attempted, and, indeed, it will be necessary to open up a large tract hitherto never traversed by Europeans. It would be desirable on every ground that such an expedition should be accompanied by Captain Raikes as political officer. Major Macgregor, of the 44th Ghoorkhas, who is in military command of the district, would make a suitable commanding officer for such a column. His sturdy little soldiers are admirably suited for marching through the difficult hill country which will have to be traversed.

A gang of dacoits which had given much trouble was recently attacked at the village of Wangon, on the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy, north of the old frontier, by the mounted infantry under Lieutenant Nelson, of the 29th Madras Infantry. The dacoits were routed with loss; two were killed, including their leader, two were wounded, and a number of

including their leader, two were wounded, and a number of

The Kyoukse district, formerly so frequently disturbed, continues in excellent order under the charge of Mr. Rice, Deputy-Commissioner. It has been completely cleared of dacoits by the mounted infantry of the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), under Sir Bartle Frere, and a squadron of the 1st Madrag Tancors under Lieutenent Kerrich. The present Madras Lancers, under Lieutenant Kerrich. The present favourable condition of this district is unquestionably due to the cordial manner in which the civil and military authorities in it have worked together. Such co-operation is, unfortunately, not universal in Upper Burma.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE TAXATION OF HEALTH, CLOTHING, AND LIGHT.

(Madras Mail.)

It would be doing the members of the Government of India an injustice to assume that they are not quite as alive as other people to the hardship involved in the taxation of health by means of the Salt Duty. Salt is essential to the health of means of the Salt Duty. Salt is essential to the health of human beings everywhere, and it is peculiarly necessary to the physical well-being of the fifth of the human race living in India, who are vegetarians. The people must have salt if they are to be protected against cutaneous and other diseases, and to regain their strength; yet the Government has seen fit to enhance the cost of this necessary of life by twenty-five per cent. A Bombay Native journal mentions that the price of salt has consequently been reject in Rombay to sixten score cent. A Bombay Native journal mentions that the price of salt has consequently been raised in Bombay to sixteen seers per rupee, a price without precedent; and states that there are at present many people living in Bombay who in days gone by purchased salt at the rate of sixty-four seers per rupee. The enhancement of the duty will not be felt by the well-to-do classes, so it is essentially of the dumb millions. We decline to suppose that the Government of India has inflicted the grievance with a light heart. Necessity, however, knows no law, and the philanthropy that would deter the members of the Government, as individuals, from adding one iota to the difficulties of existence of the vast mass of their indigent fellow-subjects has not been allowed to prevent the introduction of a measure which will fall heaviest on those who are least able to bear it.

least able to bear it.

But, while giving every credit to the Government of India

But, while giving every credit to the Government of India But, while giving every credit to the Government of India for good intentions, we cannot congratulate it on its courage. The poor man in India is very poor and very powerless; and the Manchester man is very rich and very powerful. The question arises which of the two can be, with the greatest safety to the Government, compelled to add to the revenue of India. A deficit stares the Government in the face, and must be met at once. But how is it to be met? There were two courses open to the Government. firstly, the easy one of raising the Salt to the Government, firstly, the easy one of raising the Salt Duty by a stroke of the Viceregal pen; and, secondly, the

difficult one of reimposing the import duties on cotton goods, which even Mr. Fawcett said ought never to have been removed. The adoption of the former course would cause general, yet mild grumbling in India; but the proposal to adopt the latter course would make Lancashire mad. True, the concensus of Anglo-Indian and Indian opinion in India is almost unani-Anglo-Indian and Indian opinion in India is almost unanimously in favour of the wrong connected with the repeal of the cotton duties being remedied by the simple method of reimposing them, but "what would Manchester say?" The Government of India cannot be greater sticklers for the observance of free-trade principles than Mr. Fawcett was; nor as politico-economists can its members be greater purists than he was. It must be well aware that the Indian public is right when it says that, just as England exercises the right of making fiscal changes to meet her financial exigencies. so India should be changes to meet her financial exigencies, so India should be allowed a free hand in taxing herself in a manner agreeable to herself.

The sop that Mr. Gladstone first, and then Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury—in order not to be outdone by Mr. Gladstone—compelled India to give to "Manchester" has cost India a very large sum, and in the end has done Manchester no good that she can specify. In the five official years ending with 1881-82, the Government of India received by import duty on Cotton Goods and other articles (not including Liquors), £6,582,187, or, on an average, £1,316, 437 per annum; but in the four succeeding years, it received only £62,560, or, on an average, £15,640 per annum. It may be assumed that had the cotton duties been continued the revenue therefrom in the six years from 1882-83 to 1887-88 inclusive would have averaged achiefe. from 1882-83 to 1887-88 inclusive, would have averaged as high as in the immediately preceding years, or that it would have amounted to £1,316,437 per annum, or to about five and a-half million sterling for the whole period. The money was hadly wanted, but the Government was compelled to go without it simply because of the struggle for place and power in England. No one, we suppose, would have the effrontery to allege that the sill had a suppose. it was kindly consideration for the ill-clad or unclad millions of India that prompted the dead set of Lancashire upon one of the chief sources of India's income; but it must be almost a breach of trust, and to grave oppression on the part of political gladiators who stopped at nothing to gain their own ends. It may be too much to hope for, yet we cherish the hope, that some day the Government of India will be formed of men who will prove that the coverage of their coverience. who will prove that they have the courage of their convictions about that transaction, and would rather resign office in a body than continue to condone it, or to consent to tax the poor man's Salt rather than present a bold front to Lancashire.

Salt rather than present a bold front to Lancashire.

We have on several occasions advocated the imposition of an import duty on kerosine oil. The Times of India does not support, or condemn the proposal, but remarks:—"This commodity is reaching us in fast increasing quantities both from America and Batoum. It is argued that a moderate duty per gallon on imported oil would not yield a substantial revenue, and would only cause a fractional advance in the cost of the article in the Native bazaar, this being all the less a hardship inasmuch as foreign kerosine is at present underselling illuminating oils of Native production." It remains to be seen whether the new Finance Minister will go further than this, and admit in a practical way that in the cheap luminant they burn, rather than in the Salt they cat, the people of India may be made to contribute, without feeling it, a sensible addition to the revenue of their country. The poorer classes in this country are early birds, so as a duty on the oil would fall chiefly on the well-to-do classes who are tempted to turn night into day by well-to-do classes who are tempted to turn night into day by artificial means. No Lancashire would start up to protest against the duty, and America and Russia would continue to against the duty, and America and Russia would continue to compete for the rapidly growing demand for the oil in British and Native India. The quantity of the imports has increased by 50 per cent. in two years, and the oil has now gained so good a footing in the country, and is so comparatively inexpensive, that it can well bear moderate taxation.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPHS. (Bombay Gazette.)

The Administration Report of the Telegraph Department The Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for 1886-7 bears testimony to growth in the operations of the Department, but it is evident that the Telegraph does not yet play as important a part as it should do in the operations of trade in India. A little more than two and a-half millions of paid telegrams were despatched during the year. This was an increase of nearly a quarter of a million. But the proportion of messages sent on Government account was very considerable, nearly half a million of this class being sent last year. They are paid for, it is true, and though paying for a Government. They are paid for, it is true, and though paying for a Government message is much the same thing as taking money out of one pocket and putting it in another the system is supposed to check a too free resort to the Telegraph on the part of Government offices. It might be profitable to inquire whether enough has been done to keep these messages within proper dimensions. Some of them are said to have been of great length, and of course it costs money to telegraph for the State,

as it does to telegraph for private senders. This the Government recognise when they have to send messages beyond the frontier. For the purposes of foreign State messages, we are told, in order to keep down charges, an abbreviated word code is used, by which considerable reductions in cost are effected. Prolixity in report writing has of late been severely discouraged by the Government. It might be worth while to pay attention to the possibility of discouraging prolixity in telegraphing, and the Government must not be deterred from this by assuming that because they own the lines the despatch of State messages costs them nothing. The public may not find it easy to believe that the revenue due to inland messages sent on State account is very little below that due to private traffic, the former being 33.55 per cent. of the whole, and the latter only 37.63. With foreign telegrams the proportions are very different, the private messages representing 27.19 per cent. of the revenue, and the State messages only 1.63. Has the economising code which the State employs when it uses other lines had anything to do with the small proportion of foreign messages which the Government despatches? The private traffic, as we have said, does not grow as it might do if the trading classes could fall in as easily with the use of the Telegraph as they have with that of the Post Office. Since 1882, when the present tariff came into use, the private messages have grown only 41½ per cent. in number and 31 per cent. in value, notwithstanding that the number of telegraph offices has more than doubled in the interval. The tone of the report is one of disappointment, but too much should not be made of the fact that low rates, and the various privileges which the service we were carrying letters three thousand miles for three-farthings in India long before the Post Office, as an organisation serving every class, would not have existed in India. One noteworthy feature in the report is the evidence it gives of the slowness with which the teleph

THE CALCUTTA MINT. (Civil and Military Gazette.)

The proposal to abolish the Calcutta Mint is a bitter pill for the Calcutta folks to swallow. If the operation were rewarded with a sweetmeat after it, they might, like all good children, be cajoled into acquiescence. But the sweetmeat is prominently wanting in this case, and the consequence is that Calcutta persists in being naughty. The latest exhibition of temper is from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, and takes the form of a memorial against the closing of the Mint. The Association remark that the proposal has arisen from purely accidental circumstances, which ought not to be considered in the decision of such a serious question. The Mint was indeed doing nothing when the Vandals of Finance Commission pounced upon it, but its inactivity was purely temporary, and not nearly sufficient to justify the conclusion that it was useless for imperial purposes. Its necessity is a matter of history, for during the famines of 1866 and 1874, and later on during the Afghan War of 1878, the Mint was buslly engaged in providing the sinews of war; and even so late as last year, it turned out three hundred and eighty lahks of silver coin. Then, again, it is pointed out that "Calcutta is the natural market of the produce of more than half the total population of India. Its trade must always be greater than thatof Bombay, for Calcutta has special products for which Bombay has no equivalent." This comparison, we confess, does not strike us very forcibly, and is odious, besides being incorrect,—for the trade of Bombay is undoubtedly larger, notwithstanding all the pretensions of the Palatial City. It is true that "the Calcutta Mint has to supply the whole of this portion of India with the necessary coinage," but what we believe the Finance Committee say is that Bombay can do so too, besides supplying herself. If the Defence Association can show that their opponents are wrong, then their claim will doubtless commend itself to reasonable people. But to institute absurd comparisons and to uphold expensive institu

INDIAN FINANCE. (Times of India.)

At the present time, when the Government of India has been compelled to increase the tax on salt and devise a new tax for petroleum, and when a new budget is about to be published, it may be profitable to review the financial administration of the past five years. At the close of 1883 Major Baring was succeeded as Finance Minister by Sir Auckland Colvin, a very able man and a very brilliant man, who, however, had done able man and a very brilliant man, who, however, had done nothing to show his capacity for the management of the finance of a vast Empire. He had not studied, like Mr. Wilson, the theory and abstract science of economics, nor, like Mr. Laing, was he a business man acquainted with the details of commerce. He had not, like Sir Richard Temple, as Secretary to two Finance Ministers, become familiar with the work of the Financial Department; nor, like Sir John Strachey, has he shown during his official carear any sign that he took an intershown during his official career any sign that he took an inte rest in financial problems. Sir Auckland Colvin was appointed Finance Minister only because his views regarding Egypt did not coincide with those of the Ministry, and they were desirous of removing him from the land of Pharaoh. Then cabals of party, and not the needs of the Indian Empire, determined his appointment. Considering that he did not know the alphabet of the subject when he entered the office, it is not surprising that his Budgets and statements displayed more literary skill than knowledge of economics or finance. The first statement was an essay of considerable skill, but it postponed the solution of every financial problem. "Questions," he wrote, "have arisen, for example, regarding the License Tax wrote, "have arisen, for example, regarding the License Lax and the Stamp Duties, which, during the ensuing year, will require full consideration. But it would, in my judgment, be premature and injudicious to attempt at this moment a solution of them." The following affords grim reading at the present moment:—"The general forecast of my predecessors has so far been eminently justified. Results have shown that notwithstanding the large remissions of salt and customs and other revenues in 1882-83, amounting in round figures to three millions (conventional sterling), and in the face of a falling-off in the net opium revenue of the ensuing year of £1,378,400, as compared with the revised estimate, the revenue and expenditure balance themselves without the necessity of recourse to any starving or material reduction of any of the public services." At the time we stated that the increased consumption would not at all balance the loss of revenue, but the Financial Department, as is their wont, found by elaborate figures that "the increase was considerable" and "is still progressive." It is very striking how figures in a financial statement always do is very striking how figures in a financial statement always do support the policy of the hour. Sir Auckland Colvin closed his first Budget Statement with the following summary of its main features:—"I. The consumption of salt continues to show a satisfactory increase." II. "The year 1883-84 has been one of great financial prosperity, and the Revised Estimates show a surplus of £271,400, notwithstanding the additional charges above referred to." III. "The surplus of 1884-85 is charges above referred to." estimated to be £319,300."

The history of Indian finance is the chronicles of surpluses which are seldom realised. In his second Budget Statement Sir Auckland Colvin had to write:—"The past year, so far as can be seen on the Revised Estimates, and until its accounts are finally closed, has presented us, not with the surplus of £319,300, but with a deficit of £716,200." The public were informed that, like all deficits, the deficit of 1884-85 was due "to abnormal losses and charges." The norma receipts were equal to the normal expenditure. The Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer even went so far as to congratulate himself on the figures of a deficit, "for the constant and steady increase in other branches of our revenue has enabled us to compensate in a large measure for the disagreeable results which have awaited us on the estimates made under the several heads I have specified." Sir Auckland Colvin again justified the reduction of the salt tax and the revenue of the import duties in the following emphatic words:—"The expectations of my predecessors who believed that the normal and healthy increase of revenues would be found to balance the ordinary expenditure, and in that confidence abolished the import duties and lowered the salt tax, have been fulfilled." The salt tax has again been raised, and India now sadly needs the three-quarters of a million sterling which Lord Ripon sacrificed to please an Influential party at home, who, in spite of their sentiments about free trade, still tax Indian produce annually to the extent of three millions sterling. At the time we had the courage to declare that that reduction was due to his love of the human race. The next Budget, no doubt, will prove by an array of figures that it was a grave blunder, and every leading official will support the statement. In spite of a grave deficit, in spite of the fact that money was urgently required for our frontier railways, no attempt was made to remodel the License Tax, or in any way increase the revenue of the country. However, the evil day could not be long po

aro rees. The speech introducing the Bill was clever and epigrammatic, but unfortunately finance in modern times is a science, and does not require clever epigrammatic handling but scientific treatment, and can only be dealt with by being appreciated in the scientific spirit. The abolition of the import duties he again defined by an inaccurate statement and a novel theory. He declared that the lurden of the import duties, like the burden of the salt duties, fell upon the masses, and that retaining them would have given the Government too great a surplus, and so have led to extravagance. For many years to come India is not likely to be led into extravagance from that cause. If the six millions lost up to date by their remission had been spent in putting the Empire in a proper state of defence, there would have been no Income Tax and no need of

increasing the salt duty.

In 1886, Sir Auckland Colvin published his third Budget in the Government Gazette. The estimated surplus of £319,300 for 1881-85 was converted into a deficit of £386,446. The Budget Estimates for 1885-86 presented a surplus of £508,000; the Revised Estimates showed a deficit of £2,890,000, which is entirely due to the excess expenditure caused by the military preparations of the year, increased political expenditure, and the cost of the expedition to Burma. But the Supreme Government must of ought to have known that there would be an increased military expenditure, and the blunder of Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey ought to have warned them as to underrating the cost of the Burma expedition. It was ludicrous to estimate, as the Government did, that the cost of that expedition would only be £270,000. Sir Auckland Colvin is evidently a man of sanguine temperament, for, in spite of a deficit of £2,890,000 in 1885-86, the Budget Estimates for 1886-87 presented a surplus of £182,800. The Financial Statement of 1887-88 showed a deficit of more than a million, or, to use the euphonious language of the Budget, "The deficit which would have otherwise occurred in the Revised Estimates of 1886-87 and the Estimates of 1887-88 have been met by transfer to loan charges against the Famine Insurance Grant the sum of £1,049,400 and £1,248,000 in these two years respectively. The time has now come when it is impossible for the Financial Department by any amount of ingenuity to manufacture a surplus. From the days of Major Baring we have declared there was no potential surplus, and facts have justified us. The Government of India, though they must have known that they were bound to meet large and exceptional expenditure, were content to live on in a hand-to-mouth fashion. Three years ago it would have been wiser to have boldly stated that special provision was needed.

BENGAL.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN paid a return visit to her Highness the Rance of Bhir Shumshere, the Nepaulese Prime Minister.

A SUDDEN change has taken place in the weather all over Lower Bengal, it being now as warm almost as in the month of March.

WOODCOCKS have appeared in most unusual numbers in Kulu. One of the residents shot twenty-nine between Nagar bridge and Ryson, on the left bank of the river a few days back.

Some Rs. 6,500 are expected to be realised from the recent St. Xavier Fair in aid of the Little Sisters of the Poor. His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin attended on Saturday. Feb. 4.

THE Duke and Duchess of Montrose returned to Calcutta on Feb. 5 from Darjeeling, and left by mail train the same night for Lucknow and other places of interest in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. They then proceed to Bombay, en route to England.

THERE are at present upwards of 15 lakhs of maunds of salt in bond in Calcutta, including 53 lakhs of Liverpool salt, the rest being French, Italian, and country salt. The total of Liverpool salt is, say, 20,000 tons, while the amount in ships on the river, and cleared before Jan. 15, may be set down at 50,000 tons.

SPEAKING at the annual distribution of prizes at the Oriental Institution in Calcutta, Sir Steuart Bayley referred to the demoralisation visible among the rising generation, strongly emphasising the danger arising therefrom to the stability of society, and pointing out that the only hope of counteracting the evil lay in the influence, example, and advice of the teachers.

A MEETING of the Senate was held in the Senate House, Calcutta, on the 2nd inst., for the purpose of discussing the "gown question." After a long discussion on the subject it was eventually decided that the gown should be black. It was also decided that this resolution should come into force next year (1889), so that the graduates that appear at the ensuing Convocation should wear the usual blue gowns.

THE Pioneers have now reached Siliguri, where the Deputy

Commissioner has arranged for the collection of supplies transport. The regiment has 55 miles further to go to reach the Rilli, and will do the distance in five marches. A wing of the Derbyshire Regiment at Dum-Dum is to be held in readiness to join the Pioneers if necessity should arise for such a step.

THE Englishman states that telegrams have been received from Dundee announcing that the Jute Mills there are going on short time, but the news is looked upon as of doubtful character by those who are in the best position to judge. It is thought that the telegrams are probably intended to depress the jute rates in the Calcutta market, as the industry is in a flourishing state, and it is improbable that the mill-owners would combine in this way at such a time when they refused to do so under the pressure of adversity. The present situation in the trade is marked by large extensions of the mills, and by the re-opening of long closed works.

The Lieutenant-Governor at the last meeting of the Benga Legislative Council drew attention to the slow progress—if i can be called progress—that had been made with the Municipa Consolidation Bill. Only four out of 400 sections had been dealt with up to the present, and at the current rate of working some 200 meetings would have to take place before the measure could be passed. Long speeches appear to be the order of the day among the opposition, and Sir Steuart Bayley's remarks seem particularly pertinent. On Feb. 4 it was resolved that the raising of the number of Commissioners from seventy five to eighty, or reducing it to sixty, was inadvisable. The proposal to give votes to graduates was also negatived.

The Englishman says:—The discussion regarding the refraction of Indian wheat has advanced a little further by the publication of a fresh budget of correspondence, including a letter from Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The ultimate object all parties have in view is to displace American wheat by Indian wheat in England; but the impediment in the way is differently stated by the various parties who are interested in the shipments from Calcutta. The Calcutta shippers, who in their turn declare that they act under compulsion of the merchants in England, insist, when buying wheat from up-country dealers, on making a 5 per cent. deduction for impurities, no matter how clean may be the samples. Consequently the dealer takes care that that percentage of impurity is attained; and if it be that the wheat comes to him clean from the cultivator, he at once mixes it with the requisite proportion of dirt and inferior grain. The simple remedy of selling each consignment on its merits is impracticable, because, of the three parties to each transaction, the English merchant, the Calcutta shipper, and the up-country dealer, no one will rely on the other two, and the difficulty is much complicated by charges of bribery. The Agricultural Department has busied itself with measures to clean and test the grain independently; but over and above the difficulty of satisfying both the shipper and the dealer, it turns out that the machines cannot sift the wheat when it is mixed with other grains of the same size and weight. Messrs. Ralli Brothers have sent to Europe a sample of wheat cleaned down to three per cent., to be sold on its merits; and should the result of the experiment be encouraging, a demand at paying rates for grain of the improved quality may arise. But in any case it is slow work to introduce such a change in an established trade; and it must be remembered that the conditions of the problem are complicated by the fact that, to a large extent, the grain is sold to the merchants in England before it is bought from the up-country d

MADRAS

M. Manes has been appointed Governor of Réunion, and will leave Pondicherry at the end of February. M. Nouet, Governor of New Caledonia, will succeed him at Pondicherry.

In connection with the Matriculation fraud at Cuddapah, Mr. A. C. Shutic, B.A., head master of the Local Government School, has been charged by the police with criminal breach of trust by a public servant in respect of examination papers, and Rs. 2,000, being school fees. On Mr. Shutie's suspension, his successor missed the school register and the account book, and suspicion was aroused.

DR. CURRIE has been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment. Dr. Currie has been in jail already for four months. The doctor conducted his own case and said that he wanted to call a hundred and fifty witnesses. He did not, however, do so, and the jury returned a verdict without leaving the box.

By new arrangements just completed the P. and O. Company's steamers, bound from London to Calcutta, will call at Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo only, proceeding direct to Calcutta from the latter place, without calling at Madras. The steamers may also omit Suez and Marseilles, completing their journey to Calcutta from London in thirty-

The company's steamers will probably call at Madras, homeward bound, during the months of February, March, and April, and outward bound during October, November, and December, but nothing definite is yet known.

THE P. and O. Company, the *Madras Mail* states, find it unprofitable to call here all the year round, owing to the heavy port and harbour dues and other considerations. The *Mail* censures the Government for its policy of maintaining its rates so high.

BOMBAY.

Mr. E. Lawrence, C.S., does duty as Assistant Collector, Nasik, till further orders.

THE REV. G. T. CARRUTHERS is appointed to act as Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind.

LORD RIBBLESDALE, who arrived by the last steamer, left for Madras on the 1st inst.

THE Bank of Bombay on the 2nd inst., raised its rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper to 6 per

Owing to the heavy work at the present Sessions, Mr. Justice Bayley, the presiding judge, has ordered a fresh panel of the special jury to be summoned.

Last week's Government Gazette contains a list of persons exempted from the operations of all prohibitions and directions of the Indian Arms Act.

THE Khyber Maliks have sent a telegram through Colonel Warburton to Sir Frank Souter, thanking the people of Bombay for all the kindness shown them here. They reached Kurrachee on the 4th inst., and were leaving for Quetta in the

THE Jam of Lus Beyla died on the 23rd ult. Lus is one of the seven petty chiefships into which Beluchistan is divided, and which all yield allegiance to the Khan of Khelat—an allegiance which has not been severely tested in recent years, but which is all the more real because of the Treaty with the Indian Government that was renewed in 1876. The town of Beyla is close to the Sind frontier, and distant from Kurrachee about twenty miles. about twenty miles.

AT a meeting of the members of the Bombay Undergraduates' Association, under the presidencyship of Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Murzban, Mr. R. B. Paymaster proposed, in a lengthy speech, that the name of the association should be changed, but on the president replying, this proposition was lost, only the proposer and seconder voting for it. A letter from the Hon. Justice Nanabhai Haridass, relating to an inquiry into the number of failures at the matriculation examination, was recorded. The annual report having been read, and a committee elected for the ensuing year, a vote of the play was accorded to the president and the precedings thanks was accorded to the president, and the proceedings terminated.

THE statue of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer, Knight, C.S.I., which was located in the University Hall, towards the construction of which he had contributed a large sum of money and which bears his name, has been removed and placed in the centre of the garden outside the building, facing the University Library. Mr. Jehangeer, the son of the late Sir Cowasjee, had been in correspondence with the University authorities for some time past, urging the desirability of removing the statue from the Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Hall and placing it in some conspicuous place near the building, where it could be viewed by the public. Mr. Jehangeer undertook to bear all the expenses of the removal of the statue, and the University authorities, after a careful consideration of the matter agreed with his after a careful consideration of the matter, agreed with his proposal. The statue, which is mounted on a basement constructed of blue stone, is the work of the celebrated sculptor, Mr. Woolner, and represents a faithful likeness of the deceased, so well known for his benevolence and public charities. The statue in its present position forms an excellent centrepiece to the garden. We hear that a movement will shortly be made requesting Government to remove the several statues located in the Town Hall to some conspicuous places on the Esplanade.

BURMA.

RANGOON, FEB. 7.

The summary received from Upper Burma reports that Bhamo and the Ruby Mine districts are quiet, also Mandalay town. There were a few small dacoities in Myadaung, several in Shwebo, and four in the Mandalay districts. The Sagaing district is quiet. In Ava district the Woon attacked two dacoit Bohs, and shot one. Dacoity is somewhat prevalent on the western border of the Kyouksay district. In Myingyan there were five dacoities. Dacoity is also prevalent in Yamethen and part of Meiktila. In the latter district dacoits murdered the Thoogyee of Tawma, and carried off four guns and some revenue. Part of the gang was pursued by the police. Two dacoits and four guns were captured. A large RANGOON, FEB. 7

gang twice attacked and plundered a village near Mahlain carrying off cattle and some villagers.

THE authorities in Burma are preparing an exhaustive report on all the earth oil-fields in the province for the India

GOVERNMENT officers are actively engaged on the Ngazoon rocks in the Irrawaddy in preparing to blast this great obstruction to the free navigation of the river near Sagaing. This will have a beneficial result, as these rocks have caused a large number of wrecks, and almost bar the channel when the

A MANDALAY telegram reports that Major-General Sir G. White arrived at Meiktila on the 30th ult., halting there and then marching, via Hlinedet, to Fort Stedman and Toungy, in the Shan Hills. The officer commanding the Minbu district reports that Captain Jones, 1st Madras Lancers, has captured Ottama's head boh, by name Poo Toon, with several other and these and fifteen gunsand officer debe small bohs, and fifteen guns and fifteen dahs.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.--Feb. 18.

TROOPS IN BURMA.

Mr. Slage asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he would supply to the House details of the number of troops which had been employed in the operations connected with the pacification of Upper Burma to the end of 1887; also the total cost of those operations, so far as it could be ascertained up to that time.

Sir J. Gorst.—The number of troops employed in Upper Burma has been continually fluctuating. The greatest was in February, 1887:—British, 6,781; Native, 21,078—total, 27,859. At the end of 1887 it was:—British, 3,791; Native, 14,275—total, 18,066. The extra army charges in Upper Burma were:—1885-86, Rx.605,000; 1886-87, Rx.1,160,000; 1887-88 (estimated), Rx.1,350,000. Total to the 31st of March, 1888, Rx. 3,115,000.

FEB. 20.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Mr. S. Smith moved an amendment to the Address regretting the deficit threatened in the Indian Budget and the proposal to raise the salt tax, urging greater economy in the proposal to raise the sait tax, urging greater economy in the administration of Indian revenue, and calling upon the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the government of India. He enlarged at great length upon the poverty of the Native Indians and the hardships they would suffer by an increase of the salt tax, and advocated giving to the Indian people the right of representation in their ing to the Indian people the right of representation in their government.

Mr. SLAGG seconded the amendment.

Sir R. TEMPLE complimented Mr. Smith upon his speech, but pointed out that it was impossible that in a winter's tour he could have ascertained the true feelings of the natives of India. He could only have obtained his information from the higher class of natives, who were eager to obtain for them-selves the places and emoluments now held by Europeans, and he denied that the people were in such a state of poverty, or that the salt tax and the land tax were so burdensome as was alleged. If a Commission were appointed, its scope should be specifically limited to an inquiry (1) whether economy can be effected, (2) as to native representation, and (3) as to the substitution in some degree of native agency for European.

Sir W. Plowden eulogised the bravery, fidelity, and gallantry of the natives, and thought considerable economies might be effected in the army services and the civil administration

tration

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE agreed with the amendment, except that part of it referring to the salt tax, which he suggested should be withdrawn, and advocated an exhaustive, impartial, and independent inquiry, which, he said, ought to be held on the spot, where native evidence can be obtained, and not by a

Parliamentary Committee.

Sir J. Gorst disclaimed any responsibility on the part of the Government for the threatened deficit. It was caused, he said, by the expenditure in Upper Burma, by the increased army charges, by the falling-off of the opium revenue and the railway receipts, and by the fall in the exchange. But the recurring deficits of the last 13 years need not cause any anxiety, for if it had not been for exceptional charges last year, such as those if it had not been for exceptional charges last year, such as those connected with the conversion of the 4 per Cent. Railway Stock to Three-and-a-Half per Cent., there would have this year been a large surplus. Dealing with the Indian Debt he pointed out, by reference to figures, that although the entire debt, including money borrowed for railways and public works, has largely increased, the ordinary debt had considerably decreased. As to the Salt Tax he thought the views of Mr. S.

Smith were exaggerated. The vernacular Press supported it, and although the Secretary of State was not enthusiastic in its favour the Government of India had no alternative but to inrease it. With regard to the appointment of a Royal Commission he pointed out that a Public Service Commission appointed by the late Government had been holding an inquiry in India, and their report, which would be shortly published, would receive every attention at the hands of the Government.

Sir U. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH disclaimed for the late Government responsibility for any increase in the Army charges; and while sympathising with the amendment, declined to support it in the absence of sufficient information.

FEB. 21.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Slage asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether he would supply the House with details of the cost up to date, of the railway from Sukkur to Sibi; and also of the railways known respectively as the Scinde-Pishin line and the line through the Bolan Pass; also the estimated cost of the extension by means of tunnelling to Chaman.

Sir J. Gorst.—The cost of the line from Sukkur to Sibi was Rx.1,293,710, exclusive of Rx.294,941, the cost of the Sukkur bridge. The cost of the Scinde-Pishin line was Rx.4,055,603; of Bolan Pass line Rx.875,711; of Killa Abdullah branch Rx.48,351; of extension with tunnelling to Chaman Rx.1,408,697. The total cost of all lines and branches was Rx.8,006,715. Chaman Rx.1,408,697. T branches was Rx.8,006,715.

FEB. 22.

BEDS FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether coir fibre beds were used for the Indian Army, and for how long they had been so used; whether the use of coir fibre for beds instead of straw was less costly; and whether

the authorities and men were alike satisfied.

Sir J. Gorst.—The Secretary of State is aware that coir fibre is used for beds in the Indian Army. Its use is a matter of local administration within the discretion of the Government of India, and the Secretary of State has no official information as to its advantages.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table a copy of the despatch of the Secretary of State with reference to the block in promotion and other grievances of the Telegraphic Department in India; and other grievances of the Telegraphic Department in India; whether any officers of the department had as yet accepted the offer for retirement made in that despatch; whether, under the system of grading instituted by that despatch and the abolition of the privilege hitherto in favour of officiating promotions being from grade to grade, many officers were mulcted of a large percentage of their emoluments while the Government saved a very large sum; on what grounds permanent promotions were fixed by the despatch to be made only twice a year, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, and whether he was aware of any precedent for such a provision in any other service of the Crown; whether the fixing of the 31st of March as the latest date for the submission of retirements had practically operated to take away the inducements for retire practically operated to take away the inducements for retirement in nearly all the cases, if not in every case, where retirement under the regulations of the despatch would have offered

ment under the regulations of the despatch would have offered any advantage; and whether, in the circumstances, the Government would reconsider its proposals.

Sir J. GORST.—(1) Yes, if the hon. member will move for it, I will lay it on the table. (2) None. (3) No officers are damaged, as the rights of all existing officers are safeguarded. (4) No such provision is made in the despatch. It was introduced by the Government of India, but no reasons for it have been communicated to the Secretary of State. (5) The date, the 31st of March, was fixed to give every officer ample time for consideration. The Secretary of State is not aware that the inducement to retire has been taken away thereby. (6) The Secretary of State will wait till the 31st of March before further Secretary of State will wait till the 31st of March before further

considering the matter.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—Apart from a decline of 1s. in Glenrock and a recovery of 6d. in Mysore Reefs, these Shares last week were unaltered. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 7-16 to 3 9-16, Nundydroog 29s. to 31s., Indian Consolidated 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 11s. to 12s., ditto fully paid (£1) 16s. to 17s., Ooregum 16s. to 17s., ditto Preference 16s. to 17s., Devala-Moyar 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., Nine Reefs 19s. to 21s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. paid) 4s. to 5s., Indian Glenrock 7s. to 8s., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 7-16 to 1 9-16, New South-East Wynaad 3s. to 4s., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 5s. to 6s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL JOHN FULFORD, who died on the 15th inst., at Bemerton, Salisbury, on the eve of his seventy-ninth birthday, entered the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet in 1821. He served as midshipman in the *Tamar* during the first Burmese war, for which he received the Burmese medal, and as a senior light that Talket in the Spring war, receiving the Spring. lieutenant of the Talbot in the Syrian war, receiving the Syrian medal for his service. The deceased was also present at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840, and was subsequently promoted commander, and acted in that capacity to the President, and also commanded her boats in an attack upon a slave depot in the Mozambique Channel, being again promoted for his services. He had also received the Turkish medal. His commissions bore date—Lieutenant 1831, Commander 1840, Captain 1848, Rear-Admiral 1866, Vice-Admiral 1872, and Admiral 1878, and Admiral

1848, Rear-Admiral 1866, Vice-Admiral 1872, and Admiral 1877. Admiral Fulford retired from the Navy in 1870.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS PEYTON died on Saturday evening at his country seat, Swift's House, Bicester. The deceased, who was seventy years of age, and had seen a good deal of service in India, was a magistrate for Oxfordshire, and served the office of High Sheriff in 1881. He was a prominent member of both the Coaching and Four-in-Hand Clubs, and for some time drove the Windsor, and occasionally the Dorking coach. He is succeeded in the title by Captain Algernon

Peyton, late 11th Hussars.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The account of the final negotiations by Sir West Ridgeway have been printed in a Blue-book which was issued on the 20th inst. correspondence relates in detail the negotiations between Russia and England concerning the Afghan frontier and the actions of the commissioners. Writing to Lord Salisbury from St. Petersburg on July commissioners. Writing to Lord Salisbury from St. Petersburg on July 22, 1887, Sir Robert Morier notified the signing of the fourth and final protocol of the conferences, and expressed his firm conviction that the successful issue of the negotiations was undoubtedly due to the great ability displayed by Sir West Ridgeway, to his grasp of the materials he had to deal with, to his tact and conciliatory spirit, and, above all, to the conviction he inspired of his perfect straightforwardness and fair dealing. Nevertheless, continues the Ambassador, the Blue-book affords a curious insight into the methods of Russian diplomacy, and shows, moreover, the shifts we are reduced to by our fatal habit of neglecting points of vital importance till too late. On reaching St. Petersburg at Eastertide, a year ago, our Commissioner found them altogether disinclined to reopen negotiations at any price. It required the intervention of the British Ambassador to get the discussion started. Next, Russian diplomacy objected to a consideration It required the intervention of the British Ambassador to get the discussion started. Next, Russian diplomacy objected to a consideration of the matter under dispute by the light of the evidence already recorded; and this obstacle had also to be surmounted. Then, when the evidence examined turned out favourable to our contention and unfavourable to theirs, the Russian officials tried all they could to discredit it and to minimise it importance. But directly we showed an inclination to yield in one quarter, M. Zinovief shifted the position he had hitherto held. With much plausibility, as Sir West Ridgeway remarks, he declared that unless we would yield on both points the two Governments must agree to differ, each having its hands free in the future

But the example here afforded of the evasions resorted to throughout the dispute by the other side is by no means the only point to be noticed. We ourselves hardly show to much better advantage in another way. The utmost that can be said is that our Commissioners noticed. We ourselves hardly show to much better advantage in another way. The utmost that can be said is that our Commissioners made the best of a bad case; but why it should have been a bad one demands consideration. Why was it requisite to repair the results of ignorance by constant makeshifts, by endless withdrawals from positions at first believed to be tenable? Simply because the Russians knew what they wanted, and meant if possible to get it; whereas we were undecided both in knowledge and purpose. The boundary of Afghanistan still remains to be defined in the regions about the Upper Oxus. The Russians can challenge a settlement in this direction whenever it suits their convenience. If the boundary line already delimited is liable to a further revision, in order to secure what we want to the eastward, or perhaps to retrieve mistakes that have yet to be detected, the Ameer's complacency may show signs of wearing out. The time has really come for Englishmen to take a serious view of their responsibilities in Afghanistan. Let it be understood in the first place that under no circumstances can we permit encroachments first place that under no circumstances can we permit encroachments on the frontier already marked out. And having once so decided, let

on the frontier already marked out. And having once so decided, let us abide by the decision.

The Afghan Ameer's letter to the Indian Viceroy is a masterpiece of polite yet effective composition. Though volumes have been published about the divagations of the Afghan Boundary Commission, it has been left to Abdur Rahman Khan to give us the sum and conclusion of the whole matter in language exactly suited to the subject. With great sagacity the Ameer waited for full particulars before expressing an opinion on the benefits and advantages likely to accrue to him from the cession of Afghan territory to the Russians. "I personally impressed the Ameer," says Sir West Ridgeway, "with the necessity of making concessions, but his Highness declined to commit himself. But when at last "at a very fortunate time" the Ameer learns the precise terms of the settlement he sums up the situation with admirable lucidity. The settlement is worthy of praise, and is the cause of precise terms of the settlement he sums up the situation with admirable lucidity. The settlement is worthy of praise, and is the cause of happiness. Who but the English could have untied with the fingers of excellent measures the knots of discussion? who but they would have traversed so many long and difficult stages on the noble steed of minute thought? And it is manifest, adds the Ameer, that I also shun insincerity, and am better than the former rulers of my fortunate country. What language could more fitly express a sound and acceptable opinion as to the result of this prolonged dispute?

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

SARACINESCA.*

The standard of novel writing has never been authoritatively The standard of novel writing has never been authoritatively fixed. With some persons—possibly they form the majority—the plot is everything. Startling disclosures, thrilling adventures, blood-curdling dangers, these are the sine qua non of popular works of fiction. This is the school of which Mr. Rider Haggard is the chief apostle; others more thoughtful are more inclined to accept polished diction and finished perfection of style as virtues which make amends for any lack of demonstrative virgues or feesing interest—these take Johnson's dramatic vigour or fascinating interest—these take Johnson's "Rasselas" as their ideal of novelism. Others again, indifferent in a degree to plot and finish, love to dwell on the charms of sagacious delineation of character. They are content to linger amidst a world of fiction, where people talk and act and think as do their namesakes in the land of the living. These are the worshippers of "Adam Bede" and the authors who follow in the same footsteps the same footsteps

Miss (is it Miss?) Crawford belongs to the last-mentioned school of fiction. There is little, if any, of melodramatic plot in her works. Here and there a telling situation rises up before the reader, but its appearance is natural; there is nothing of the deus ex machina about it. There is nothing forced in the little of the deus ex machina about it. in its introduction; the true interest lies in the careful thought displayed in the portraits which form the warp and woof of the tale. Take, for instance, the work under consideration. "Saracinesca" is simplicity itself in the way of sideratior. "Saracinesca" is simplicity itself in the way of development. Two men and two women are constantly endeavouring to thwart one another—by couples, of course. Lovers are and always will be the groundwork of all attempts to depict modern society; but the skill with which this quartette is handled is masterly in the highest degree. Place au dames. The lady of the tale, how charming she is! how full of fire! how careful as to her actions! how noble in every thull of fire! how careful as to her actions! how noble in every thought, word, and deed! and, withal, inspired with like passions, failings, and weaknesses which fall to the share of every daughter of Eve! Her rival, again, is an exact counterpart. Handsome, vain, thoughtless, presumptuous, she fancied her wealth and charms would carry all before her. And the result? Just what might have been expected. She fell a prey to the first adventurer who had skill enough to flatter, impudence appared to finisher and sufficient went of principle to expected. enough to frighten, and sufficient want of principle to ensnare. Thus much for the women folk. The men are painted with an equally skilled hand: one reserved, pensive, honourable, mistrustful of himself; at every turn he inspires confidence and awakens admiration; his every thought is upright, straightforward, and considerate. How different from the fourth of the party! Ignoble by birth he was ignoble in action; mean by descent he was mean in spirit; unprincipled, he had no hesitadescent he was mean in spirit; disprinciples, he had no nesteation in sacrificing the principles of others upon the altar of his own ambition. Antipathy increases at every turn, and, as following the instincts of life, he falls from bad to worse; the downward course is watched with aversion, and his final dis-

comfiture received with delight.

This brief analysis will serve to show that "Saracinesca" should rank high in public estimation. It is difficult to lay it aside, because it achieves the highest aim and object of fiction, in so far as the reader is identified with the characters of the tale, and parts with them with regret—as losing personal companions and individual friends. We shall gladly welcome the promised continuation of this fascinating flight of fancy.

WATCHED BY THE DEAD.†

Mr. Proctor, of astronomical notoriety, has done good service in his masterly analysis of Dickens's "Mystery of Edwin Drood." Contrary to the usual verdict of the great novelist's admirers, the writer, in company with Longfellow, holds that it is "certainly one of Dickens's most beautiful works, if not the most beautiful of all." It is, of course, obvious at the outset, that criticism in regard to an unfinished composition at best somewhat hazardous: the termination might have been at best somewhat hazardous; the termination might have been so different to what is anticipated. Especially does this re-mark hold good with reference to the "Mystery of Edwin Drood," as though in some directions there are indications as to the way in which the story would end, in others there was to the way in which the story would end, in others there was a complete enigma as to the writer's purpose. But, says Mr. Proctor, read and re-read the "Mystery," and it will be seen that there is a richness of conception which permeates every page, which has never been surpassed by the great novelist. Assuredly this little pamphlet throws considerable light upon a subject in regard to which there has been too much degree of misconception; and the author of "Other Suns" has shown

that it is not merely in the region of science that he can display critical acumen, plain common sense, and a love of in-

THE MAKERS OF VENICE.*

Venice! The very name conjures up bright fancies of glorious venice! The very name conjures up bright landles of glorious splendour, magnificent palaces, bright summer mornings, the glow of winter sunsets, the radiance of an exquisite sea, the "wonderful glory of light," the quiet placitude of a city of water! Truly, indeed, has it been said of the Queen of the Ocean that "she shines where she stands." In the glowing words of the authoress whose work is before us, "She is all wooder and enchantment the brightness and clear of decan wonder and enchantment, the brightness and glory of a dream. Her own children cannot enough paint her, praise her, celebrate her splendours, and to outdo, if possible, that patriotic enthusiasm has been the effort of many a stranger from afar."
So Mrs. Oliphant, amongst the rest, enters the lists, but there is an initial difficulty, in so far that Venice, with all her charms, possesses no men of mark. "Where is the poet, where the prophet, the princes, the scholars, the men whom, could we see, we should recognise wherever we meet them, with whom the whole world is acquainted? They are not here." It is strange, it is almost an enigma, but it is true, that for countless ages it has been "Venice for the Venetians." Doges, travellers, soldiers, painters. historians true, that for countless ages it has been "Venice for the Venetians." Doges, travellers, soldiers, painters, historians, each and all merged self into the glorification of their glorious city. There are, of course, exceptions. Titian, to wit, is the common property of mankind at large; but who now talks of the Dandilos, the Orseoli, the Michieli, the Gradenigo, who led the fortunes of the great Republic of Italy? True, the genius of one living Englishman has revived from oblivion the memories of the illustrious traveller, Marco Polo; but who amidst the ordinary public, even with all this advantage in his favour, could proclaim that the immortal wanderer amidst theoases of Central Asia was one of three Polos, all celebrated, but with glory dimmed by the pre-eminence of the greater of the trio—the worthy Marco? the worthy Marco?

the trio—the worthy Marco?

Who, too, could write three lines anent the popular hero Pisani, the soldier of fortune Carmagnola, or the warrior whose statue has immortalised his life, the better known Bartolomeo Colleoni? Amidst painters, too, who but the curious even is familiar with the names of the Brothers Bellini, Victor Carpaccio, the limner of St. George, the gay libertine Gingione, or Tintoretto, the young "dyer?" Who but the learned and curious can call to mind the illustrious and gifted Aldus, the greatest printer of his, or, indeed, of any day? These all live, but only, it is feared, in the memories of the few. Mrs. Oliphant's interesting and gifted descriptions of the charms of Venice is an earnest endeavour to remove this mist of ignorance. Venice is an earnest endeavour to remove this mist of ignorance. If exquisite sweetness, picturesque description, absence of prolixity, and elegance of diction can achieve this result, there is no fear for the success of one of the most fascinating works it is often our lot to read.

The Century Magazine for March is unusually good. The article alone on "Salisbury Cathedral" is worth the few pence for which the magazine can be procured. Most apropos, too, is the Essay on "Russian State Prisoners;" and when swaggering democrats and blustering agitators tell us that Ireland gering democrats and blustering agrators tell us that Ireland is at the present moment in a worse plight than the land of the Czar as regards freedom and liberty, the answer might well be, "Have you read the Century Magazine for March, 1888?" "Colonel Rose's Journal at Libby Prison" is the record of the marvellous escapes of a whole batch of prisoners during the American War. It is a romance of the nineteenth century

Books for Review.—"The Further Training and Employment of Mounted Infantry," by Colonel H. Hallam Parr (Kegan Paul and Co); "Napoleon and his Detractors," by H.I.H. Prince Napoleon (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Hannah More," by Charlotte M. Yonge (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Adelaide Ristori" (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Statement of the Trade of British India with British Possessions and Foreign Countries, for the five years 1882-83 to 1886-87;" "The Liquor Traffic in British India; or, Has the British Government Done its Duty:" an Answer to the Venerable Archdeacon Farrar and Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., by Robert Needham Cust, I.L.D., late Indian Civil Service (Trübner and Co.); "The Battle of Topek, fought near Suâkin, March 22, '85, under Major-General Sir John Carstairs McNeill, V.C., K.C.B., &c.," by William Galloway, Corresponding Member of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, with various official maps, plans, despatches, and documents (W. H. Allen and Co.).

Mr. Moreton Frewen is in Madras on a visit, and also Lord Eustace Cecil, brother of the Marquis of Salisbury, and Colonel Hughes-Hallett.

[&]quot;The Makers of Venice." By Mrs. Oliphant. (Macmillan and Co.)



^{* &}quot;Saracinesca." By F. Marion Crawford. (William Blackwood and Son.)

^{† &}quot;Watched by the Dead." By Richard A. Proctor. W. H. Allen and Co.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1888.

SIR W. W. HUNTER ON CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER'S lecture on "The Religions of India," delivered before the Indian section of the Society of Arts, on Friday last, was a remarkable one in several respects. Lord Northbrook was in the chair, and there were present in the room Lord Ripon, Lord Hobhouse, Sir John Strachey, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir Juland Danvers, and Sir George Campbell. It may be taken for granted that these gentlemen are not altogether of the same opinion upon religious questions, but their presence at Dr. Hunter's lecture showed that they could appreciate an intellectual treat, and in this they were not disappointed. The same charm of style which characterises all Sir W. Hunter's written works was displayed in his spoken words. Sir William is on the side of the angels, or, rather, on the side of those who are presumed to be only a little lower than the angels-the Christian missionaries in the East. He objects to the results of the spread of Christianity being calculated from an arithmetical point of view only. He considers that to estimate the results of Indian missions by dividing their expenditure among the number of their conversions, and then giving the cost of each new convert at so much ahead, is an error which, sometimes heard on English platforms and reiterated in the Press, "saddens the hearts of thousands of earnest men and women in this country, and carries discouragement to hundreds of devoted workers in distant lands." The lecturer declared that no true ratio existed in India between missionary expenditure or missionary work and the number of new conversions, and he affirms that calculations based on the assumption of such a ratio are absurd. No Judian official is entitled to speak with more authority upon such a point than the author of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and he showed no hesitation in expressing his opinion. "It has been my duty," he said, "to inquire into the progress of the various religions of India. The inquiry discloses a rapid proportionate increase among the Native Christians, unknown among the Muhammadan and Hindu population; but it also proves that the increase

bears no direct relation to the new conversions from orthodox Hinduism and Islam." The three religions move together, but Christianity holds out advantages of social organisation not offered by Hinduism or Islam. "It provides for the education and moral supervision of its people. with a pastoral care which Islam, destitute of a regular priesthood, does not pretend to. It receives the new members into its body with a cordiality and completeness towhich Hinduism is a stranger." No doubt that the missionaries faithfully endeavour to make Christianity this protecting influence to their converts, for by accepting that faith the new converts become almost pariahs in theirown homes, and are not altogether accepted with welcome in the homes or business of English employers of Native labour. The Native Christian servant was not always a "treasure" to his English master or mistress. At least, such used to be the state of things a few years ago; but if there be a change for the better the missionaries are to be congratulated. Dr. Hunter does not agree with "the old Colonel who writes in the newspapers" that every Native Christian servant in India drinks, but he admits that such generalisation has been arrived at by honest, if somewhat careless, observers. In lead, he himself is of opinion that if Christianity is to be an unmixed blessing in India it must be Christianity on the basis of total abstinence. "This self-imposed restriction would in India soon grow into a binding custom, and would raise the Christian communities out of the rank of the liquordrinking castes." Allowing this to be true, it must not be forgotten that the supposed freedom allowed by Christianity is in more than one instance, perhaps, the attraction to the convert. Such converts may be hardly worth the trouble and expense of converting, but the fact of their existence can hardly be questioned. To a respectable Hindu or Muhammadan there would be no self-sacrifice in accepting the condition that in a conversion to Christianity total abstinence must be observed, but it would be difficult to make such respectable.converts understand why English Christians in India should not be enforced teetotallers also. The religion which would permit the Englishman to touch alcohol but insist upon the Native abstaining might be weak in carrying its convictions home. Dr. Hunter is not so strict, however, in the matter of polygamy. If a man has had two wives before conversion it seems to him an inhumanity and an injustice that a change in his personal creed should annul his previous obligations. We are of the same opinion; but what do the missionaries think, and what would Exeter Hall and Mrs. Grundy say, to Christianity permitting a plurality of wives? The whole question of true conversion to Christianity is fraught in India with other difficulties which Dr. Hunter knows, although he did not refer to them. He said sensibly enough that it was out of place for him to speak as the advocate of any creed, but he declared his conviction that English missionary enterprise is the highest expression of the world-wide national life of our race, and that any fallingoff in England's missionary efforts will be a sure sign of swiftly coming national decay. Perhaps so; the question is not to be discussed in these columns any more than on the lecture platform of the Society of Arts, but the changes which have come already over the religious opinions of many intelligent and greatly-to-be-respected English Christians themselves would point to the fact, however saddening it may appear to missionary hearts, that the conversion of India to Christianity is far from becoming a problem of easier solution. But Englishmen in that country may by bright example in their own lives,

and by their doings and sayings, help much the good cause which aims at advancing the social and intellectual wants of the people, and of raising Native womanhood to a nobler and happier existence.

We regret that our limited space prevents us from reproducing the eloquent lecture which we have only hastily touched upon, but it will, no doubt, appear in an early number of the Society's journal, and be read extensively not only in missionary circles, but by all Englishmen who are interested in the great question of England's regenerating work in India, for no better exponent of such work could be met with than Sir William Wilson Hunter.

THE Secretary of State for India has appointed Sir Charles Bernard, K.C.S.I., to be Secretary of the Revenue, Statistics, and Commerce Department of the India Office, in succession to Mr. W. G. Pedder, C.S.I., who retires.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 4.)

QUINN, Mr. J., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from March 11

EGERTON—The services of Lieut. C. P. Egerton, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for

employment in the Punjab Commission.

RABAN—The services of Mr. C. Raban, district superintendent of police, Assam, on furlough, are replaced at the disposal of the Government

of Bengal.

Consequent on the centinued deputation to Cooper's Hill College of Dr. W. Schlich, inspector-general of forests to the Government of India, the following sub pro tem. promotions are made, from March

RIBBENTROP, Mr. B., conservator, 2ud grade, Punjab, and officiating inspector-general of forests, to be inspector-general of forests.

VanSomeren, Lieut.-Colonel G. J., M.G.L.I., conservator, 3rd grade, Berar, on furlough, to be conservator, 2nd grade.

Fisher, Mr. W. R., B.A., deputy director of the Forest School, Dehra Dun, officiating conservator, 3rd grade, School Circle, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, and director of the Forest School, to be conservator, 3rd grade, and the continue to efficiency accompany of the vator, 3rd grade, and to continue to officiate as conservator of the school circle and director of the Forest School.

FERNANDEZ, Mr. E. E., superintendent of the working plans, to be

deputy director of the Forest School.

Escher—With the sanction of H.M's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. V. Escher as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire of Aden.

JOHNSTONE, Mr. J. W. D., principal of the Residency College at Indore, is granted furlough for one year, from the 15th Feb., or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

REID, Mr. F. L., principal of the Government College at Ajmere, and Inspector of Schools in Ajmere-Merwara, is appointed to officiate as principal of the Residency College at Indore from the date of ssuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone.

COTGRAVE, Lieut. E. C. B., attached to the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, to be squadron officer 1st Regiment C.I.H., vice Lieut. J. B. Edwards, promoted.

LARPENT—CRAWLEY—Mr. F. de H. Larpent relinquished charge of the

ARPENT—CRAWLEY—Mr. F. de H. Larpent reinquished charge of the office of deputy accountant-general, Punjab, on Jan. 11, and Mr. C. E. Crawley took charge of the same appointment on Jan. 19. ARROW—RAY—Mr. O. T. Barrow, deputy accountant-general, Bombay, having been granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for 3 months and 20 days, and Mr. R. N. Ray having been posted to that appointment, Mr. Barrow made over, and Mr. Ray received, charge thereof on Jan. 25. Mr. Ray made over charge of his duties as assistant comptroller-general on Jan. 20. BARROW-RAY-

MILITARY.

Luck, Colonel G., C.B., half-pay (brigadier-general commanding the Rawal Pindi Brigade), to be inspector-general of cavalry in India, dated Oct. 12, 1887.

COOKE, Colonel T. A., 17th Lancers, to be an assistant adjutant-general on the Establishment, vice Lieut.-Colonel P. D. Jeffreys, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Jan. 15.

MORRIS, Lieut. G. S., officiating squadron officer, on probation, 4th Bombay Cavalry, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated Jan. 6.

WILSON, Captain C. H. L. F., R.A., ordnance officer, third class, is reappointed for a further term of five years, from Dec. 2.

HUGHES, Lieut. F. T. C., Cheshire Regiment, wing officer 30th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Feb. 2, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months probation service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State

TOWNSEND, Lieut. E. C., Devonshire Regiment, assistant commissioner.

TOWNSEND, Lieut. E. C., Devonshire Regiment, assistant commissioner, Burma, March 28, 1886.
SOMERSET, Lieut. C. W., Royal Sussex Regiment, officiating wing officer 12th Bengal Infantry, June 28, 1886.
GILBERT, Lieut. G. E. L., Dorsetshire Regiment, wing officer 34th Bengal Infantry, July 8, 1886.
MUSPRATT, Lieut. F. C., West Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer 30th Bengal Infantry, July 26, 1886.
JAMES, Mr. W. H. H., to be Lieut., Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice J. Shaw, who has resigned his commission.

LE FLEMING DAVIS, Mr. G. E., to be lieut., Northern Bengal State

Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to complete the establishment.

PRESTACE, Mr. D. L., to be lieut., Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice P. St. G. Filgate, transferred to the unattached list.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:-McRae, Lieut.-Colonel J. G., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel from

Feb. 2.
MILLS, Captain A. M'L., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major from Feb. 1.
WIMBERLEY, Lieut.-Colonel R. J., Bengal Staff Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service from Dec. 31, subject to H.M.'s.

approval.

FIELD—The services of Mr. G. M. R. Field, executive engineer, 2nd grade, and Mr. C. J. O'Brien, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for employment in the Patiala State.

DREW—The services of Mr. W. Drew, assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for employment on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway.

Anthony, Mr. A. D., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Burma, is promoted to assistant engineer. 2nd grade, from Nov. 5.

to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Nov. 5.

FURLOUGHS.

ROWBAND, Colonel H., Infantry, assistant commissary-general, second class (u.p.a.), for 182 days.

CRACROFT, Lieut. B. W., Bengal Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary-general, first class (m.c.), for one year.

MAGER, Lieut. A. H., King's Own Scottish Borderers, adjutant, Administrative Battalion, Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps (p.a.), for 121

ROBINSON, Surgeon-major, M.B., 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year and 125 days.

Giles, Surgeon G. M. J., M.B., surgeon naturalist, I.M.S. Investigator

(p.a.), for one year.

BARRETT Captain J. S., Indian Marine, storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard, is granted furlough out of India (p.a.), for one year.

WINCKLER, Mr. G. W., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Assam, is granted special leave for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :-

GORDON, Colonel H. W., Bengal Staff Corps, 20th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 30th year, commenced June 17, 1887

SENIOR, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. J., Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 29th year, commenced May 10, 1887.

May 10, 1887.

FERRIS, Lieut.-Colonel J. L., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 29th year, commenced May 10, 1887.

MACMULLEN, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., General List, Cavalry, 13th Bengal

Lancers (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 28th year, commenced April 27, 1887.

Walter, Lieut.-Colonel C. J., Bengal Staff Corps, 8th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 27th year, commenced Feb. 10,

BROWNE, Major W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, 18th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 24th year, commenced May 3, 1887.

GORDON, Major S.V., Bengal Staff Corps, 23rd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 24th year, commenced Aug. 9, 1887.

HAUGHTON, Captain J., Bengal Staff Corps, 35th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 16th year, commenced March 19, 1887.

MARTIN, Captain E. W. F., Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Battalion 1st Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for 182 day; pension service, 13th year, commenced Sept. 10, 1887.

Hobbs, Lieutenant S. H. B., Bengal Staff Corps, 14th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced Jan. 22.

PALMER, Surgeon-Major E., 9th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one year pension service, 16th year, commenced July 4, 1887.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Jan. 27.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following ppointments:

appointments:—
BROOME, Lieut.-Colonel A. P., 2nd in command, to be commandant
18th Bengal Lancers, vice Wheeler, retired, dated Dec. 31, 1887.
RICHARDSON, Major G. L. R., squadron commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Broome, dated Dec. 31.

Money, Captain G. A., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Richardson, dated Dec. 31.

NIXON, Captain J. E., squadron commander, to move up in grade suc-

cession, vice Money, dated Dec. 31.
Bell, Lieut. E., Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal

Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 28th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Jan. 15.

JOLY, Lieut. A. C. de L., Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Umballah Division, Military Works Department, to the Kurrachee Define Philipping. fence Division.

WALTON, Lieut. E. W., is transferred from the Quetta Division, Military Works, to the Moultan Special Defence Division.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :-STEVENSON, Lieut. W. H., 2nd Battalion Highland Light In:antry, for twelve months, on private affairs. JOHNSTON, Lieut. R. W., 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers,

for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

Kennedy, Captain H. J. W. Mc., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 1.)

PITTAR, Mr. C. W. E., officiating joint magistrate, Cuttack, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Mymensingh.

M'BLAINE, Mr, F., assistant magistrate, Backergunge, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Cuttack.

HANDLEY, Mr. F. F., joint magistrate, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Pubna until the date on which he receives charge of the office of district judge of that district.

BAKER, Mr. E. N., is appointed to be an assistant commissioner of the 1st grade from the 1st inst., but will continue to act as deputy

commissioner of Manbhoom.

Shirres, Mr. L. P., officiating under secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Departments, is confirmed

in that appointment.
RIFFITHS—The services of the Rev. T. M. M. Griffiths, honorary GRIFFITHSchaplain, Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

GRANT, Mr. T. J. C., magistrate, Balasore, on furlough, is appointed to be magistrate of Pooree.

CORNISH, Mr. K., magistrate, on furlough, is posted to Balasore.
Tute, Mr. A. C., officiating magistrate, Balasore, is appointed to act as magistrate of Bogra.

magistrate of Bogra.

BOILEAU, Major H., officiating deputy commissioner, Julpigoree, is confirmed in that appointment.

SAMUELLS, Colonel W. L., deputy commissioner, Manbhoom, on furlough, is appointed to be deputy commissioner of Singbhoom.

OLDHAM, Mr. W. B., deputy commissioner, Darjeeling, is appointed to be deputy commissioner of Manbhoom, but will continue to act as pregistrate of Burdway.

be deputy commissioner of Manbhoom, but will continue to act as magistrate of Burdwan.

Paul, Mr. A. W., officiating deputy commissioner, Darjeeling, is confirmed in that appointment.

Forbes, Mr. L. R., officiating deputy commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is confirmed in that appointment.

Harrison—The Lieut.-Governor reappoints the Hon. Sir H. L. Harrison, Knight, to be a member of the Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

KNYVETT, Mr. A. V., district superintendent of police. Dinagepore, is

KNYVETT, Mr. A. V., district superintendent of police, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for three months.

Fasson, Mr. W. C., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police of Singbhoom, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Dinagepore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr.

A. V. Knyvett

Roberts, Mr. H. V. H., district superintendent of police, Noakholly, on leave, is transferred to Pooree.

HAVELOCK, Mr. G. B., district superintendent of police, Pooree, is transferred to Bankoora.

PLOWDEN, Mr. C. C., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Gya, PILCHAR, Surgeon Major J. G., civil surgeon of Howrah, is appointed to be civil surgeon of Darjeeling.

The Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Eugineer Establishment, from Dec. 28:—

WATSON, Mr. C. J. K., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub protein the executive engineer.

tem., to executive engineer, 3rd grade.

MILNE, Mr. W., from executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 4th grade.

LONG, Mr. J. S. L., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

PUNJAB.

(Puniab Gazette, Feb. 2.)

Consequent on the services of Lieut.-Colonel W. Stenhouse being replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, his Honour the

Lieut-Governor is pleased to sanction the following permanent promo-

tions from Nov. 26, 1887:—
ELLIOTT, Mr. C. F., deputy conservator, 3rd grade, to be deputy con

ELEMARCHAND, Mr. F. O., deputy conservator, 4th grade, to be deputy conservator, 3rd grade.

LEMARCHAND, Mr. F. O., deputy conservator, 4th grade, to be deputy conservator, 3rd grade.

SMITH, Mr. L. G., officiating deputy conservator, 4th grade, to be per-

manent in that grade.

McIntyre, Mr. A. L., officiating assistant conservator, 1st grade, to be

ermanent in that grade.

And consequent on the above permanent promotions, the following temporary promotions will have effect from the same date, and until further orders :

LACE, Mr. J. H., assistant conservator, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy

LACE, Mr. J. H., assistant conservator, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 4th grade.

MURRAY, Mr. E., assistant conservator, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant conservator, 1st grade.

MACLEOD, Captain R. W., 29th Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Peshawur, as a temporary arrangement from Jan. 16, vice Lieutenant T. H. Bairnsfather.

THOMSON—The services of Mr. R. G. Thomson, B.C.S., assistant commissioner, are p aced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Figure and Commerce Department.

the Finance and Commerce Department.

PARKER, Mr. E. W., extra judicial assistant commissioner, is placed on special duty at Lahore.

The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following

promotions in the line of cantonment magistrates in the Punjab, from Dec. 2, vice Major L. J. H. Grey, retired:—
MACAUSLAND, Captain R. C. S., officiating cantonment magistrate, 1st

Class, is confirmed in that appointment DENNYS, Captain C. J., cautonment magistrate, 2nd class, to officiate

as cantonment magistrate, 1st class. HARRIS, Mr. R. L., is appointed to be district judge of the Civil District of Simla.

SMITH, Mr. G. L., is appointed divisional judge of the divisional court of the Ferozepore Civil Division.

MacDonnell, Surgeon-Major, is appointed to the civil medical charge of Ferozepore.

BEAN, Mr. J. W., assistant district superintendent of police, Jhelum, has obtained leave on private affairs for six months, from Feb. 1.

YATES, Mr. O. V., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals, to the Muzaffargarh

SCHONEMANN, Mr. F. W., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Chenab Canal Division to the 2nd division, Bari Doab Canal.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 4.)

McMinn-On his return from privilege leave Mr. C. W. McMinn, C.S., deputy commissioner, 1st class, is posted to the Damoh district. Hogg, Colonel T. H., officiating deputy commissioner, Damoh, is transferred to Mandla.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Jan. 21.)

The following promotions are ordered in the Burma Commission:— From Oct. 24, 1887, the date of the retirement of Colonel C. O'L. L. Prendergast, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, from civil employ: EYRE, Captain G. S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

HEWETSON, Mr. J., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be absorbed in the grade.

From Oct. 24, 1877, the date on which Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S., was appointed to be director of Lord Records and Assistant.

appointed to be director of Land Records and Agriculture:—
TODD-NAYLOR, Mr. H. P., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be
assistant commissioner, 2nd grade. Brind, Mr. C. B., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be absorbed in the grade.

grade, to be absorbed in the grade.

Trevor, Lieutenant H., B.S.C., is appointed to be second in command of the Mandalay Military Police Battalion, from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties in that capacity.

Taylor, Lieut. D. J. O., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Thayetmyo district.

Lowis, Mr. C. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Mandalay district.

Nailer, Mr. R. H., civil medical officer, Tavoy, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Tavoy district.

Dyson, Mr. S. P. H., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Sagaing district.

Armstrong, Lieut. O. C., is appointed to be 2nd in command of the Myadaung Military Police Battalion.

Groves, Mr. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, on transfer from India is posted to the Chindwin division, of which he assumed charge on Dec. 22.

GILLILAND, Mr. P. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Mandalay division.

COLONEL A. PHELPS, head of the list of colonels of the Indian local forces, has been promoted to the rank of Major General. He is a Bombay officer, and the last two steps going amongst officers of the local forces have been obtained by officers of this Presidency. General Phelps entered the Indian army in 1853, and passed his regimental career in the 11th Bombay Native Infantry. He saw active service during the Mutiny campaign.



MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 31.)

ATKINSON. Lieut. G. C., S.C., commandant of a battalion, Nayar Brigade, is appointed to be assistant resident, Travancore and Cochin, and commandant of the Resident's escort.

Cassels, Rev. J. W., has a year's extension of furlough without medical certificate.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J., executive engineer, has furlough for eighteen months from April 25 next.

MILITARY.

COLQUHOUN, H. W., Welsh Regiment (24th Madras Infantry), is admitted

Colquhoun, H. W., Welsh Regiment (24th Madras Infantry), is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, dated Oct. 24, 1886.

Harries, A. L., Royal Marine Light Infantry (8th Madras Infantry), is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, dated Jan. 12, 1887.

Hinde, Lieut. H., 1st Oxford Light Infantry (3rd Light Infantry), having con pleted 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, dated June 30, 1886.

Moder, Surgeon T. C., is admitted to the Madras Establishment, from Nov. 2.

SPENCER, Surgeon-Major T. C. H., has returned to duty.

FURLOUGHS.

Cox, Lieut. H. V., Staff Corps, 21st Madras Infantry, has leave out of India for one year.

BLANCARD, Surgeon M. J. T. J., is granted leave out of India for 182

days.

PICKANCE, Lieut.-Colonel W. J., Staff Corps, superintendent Central Jail, Coimbatore, is granted leave to sea for ninety days, from Nov. 12

HUNTER, Surgeon J., in medical charge 5th Madras Infantry, is granted furloug out of India for one year.

(Head\nuarters, Ootacamund, Feb. 3.)

TILKIESON—ANDREWS-SPEED—Captain (Brevet-Major) C. B. Wilkieson and Captain H. S. Andrews-Speed, Royal Engineers, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, are directed to proceed to England to go through a course of instruction at the School of Military Engineer-WILKIESON-

through a course of instruction at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, commencing on April 1.

Preston, Captain F. G., wing officer 28th Regiment Madras Infantry, and at present doing duty with the 21st Regiment Madras Infantry, will rejoin his own regiment on the expiration of the ninety days' privilege leave granted him by the general officer commanding Upper Burma Field Force.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

ments:—
DUMLOF, Captain J. W., R.A., to be station staff officer, Saint Thomas'
Mount, vice Colonel Oakes, relieved.

Swan, Lieut. C. T., 2nd Battalion Royal Yorkshire Regiment, a direct
probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 4th Madras Pioneers, dated Jan. 26.

O'DONOCHUE, Lieut. M. E., wing officer and officiating adjutant 30th
Regiment Madras Infantry, is confirmed in the latter appointment,

dated Aug. 14, 1887.

HODGSON, Lieut. W. G., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer 31st Regiment Light Infantry, and with the sanction of Government a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Jan. 14.

NEPEAN, Lieut. H. E. C. B., 1st Battulion Royal West Kent Regiment, a direct probati ner for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, dated Jan. 23.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following posting:—
HALLARAN, Surgeon W. M.B., on arrival from England, to do general duty, Burma Division.

BRUCE-KINGSMILL, Lieut. J. C. de K., D Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

GROVER, Lieut. M. W., S Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., to England for six months, on medical certificate.

MacMahon, Captain G. F. W., Staff Corps, second in command 2nd

Bombay Light Infantry, officiating deputy assistant quartermastergeneral, Bombay, to be a deputy assistant quartermastergeneral, Bombay, to be a deputy assistant quartermastergeneral from Lec. 11.

Benn, Lieut. H. G., 2nd Battalion Esst Yorkshire Regiment, is
appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from Feb. 2.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 9.)

DUNN, Mr. G. O. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, is allowed furlough, for fifteen months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from such date in March next as he may avail himself of it.

H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—
REINOLD, Mr. E. K., to act as executive engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

MILITARY.

Anderson, Captain J. W., Staff Corps, squadron commander 4th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 20th year, commenced April 2., 1887.

Newman, Lieut. H., G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

MOORE, Surgeon-General W. J., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, is pe mitted to retire from the Service from Feb. 25 on a pension of £950 per annum, payable in England, subject to H.M's approval.

CREAGH, Second Lieut. A. H. D., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regi-

ment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from

SANDWITH, Captain J. R., Staff Corps, wing commander 8th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 12th year, commenced April 18, 1887.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Feb. 3.) The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

CARTER, Second Lieut. J. R. B. G., 2nd South Stafford Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, on probation, da'ed Jan 29.

CREAGH, Second Lieut. A. H. D., 1st Worcestershire Regiment, a candid te for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated Jan. 23.

The undermentioned officer has been seconded on appointment as

cantonment magistrate, Deesa: NEWNHAM-SMITH, Captain E. D., S.C., squadron officer 5th Bombay

NEWNHAM-SMITH, Captain E. D., S.C., squauron omec. Jon. Econom. Cavalry.

BURNEY—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut. P. de S. Burney, R.A., has been placed upon the seconded list, in appointment to the Native Artillery.

ROBERTSON—The appointment of Major R. W. P. Robertson to command No. 3 (Mountain) Sattery, 1st Brigade, S.I. division R.A., published in G.O.C., No. 15 of Jan. 13, has been cancelled Gordon, Captain A. W. B., unposted, attached to the R.A., Kirkee, for duty, has been appointed to D-4 R.A.

CUNNINGHAM, Colonel E., assistant quartermaster-general, is posted to the Bombay District.

the Bombay District.

FURLOUGHS.

TRUMAN, Colouel W. R. (half-pay, late 7th D G.), commandant, Deolali Depôt, for two months, on private affairs.

Masani, Surgeon H. D. (in medical charge 30th Bombay Infantry), to China and Japan from April 1 to Sept. 30, on private affairs.

(From the London Gazette, Tuesday, Feb. 21.) FOREIGN OFFICE, FEBRUARY 20.

The Queen has been pleased to approve Mr. Constantine Cagiopouus as Vice-Consul at Rangoon, Burma, for his Majesty the King of the Hellenes.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, FEBRUARY 21.

Ge tleman Cadet Victor Albert Jay Duleep Singh, commonly called Prince Victor Albert Jay Duleep Singh, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, 1st Dragoons.

INDIA OFFICE, FERRUARY 21.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military

Forces:—
Colonel Maunsell Mark Prendergast, Bengal Staff Corps; Colonel Charles O'Loughlin L. Prendergast, Bengal Staff Corps; Colonel William Vesey FitzGerald Jacob, Bengal Staff Corps; Colonel Horatio Samuel Court, Madras Staff Corps; Colonel William Frederick Sandwith, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Justus Wimberley, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Beville Grenville Vyvyan, Bengal Infantry; Lieut.-Colonel George Mitchell Devereux Hill, Bengal Infantry; Lieut.-Colonel Francis Campbell, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Hole, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Hole, Madras Staff Corps; Major Leopold James Henry Grey, Bengal Staff Corps; Major Arthur George Hartshorne, Bengal Infantry; Surgeon-Major James Joseph Louis Ratton, M.D., Madras Mcdical Establishment.

The Queen has also approved the supersession of the undermen-

The Queen has also approved the supersession of the undermentioned officer for absence without leave:—Surgeon Henry Anderson Sheppard, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The undermentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary

rank on retirement :-

rank on retirement:—
To be Major-Generals.—Colonel Maunsell Mark Prendergast, Bengal
Staff Corps; Colonel Charles O'Loughlin L. Prendergast, Bengal Staff
Corps; Colonel Frederick Sandwith, Bombay Staff Corps.
To be Colonels.—Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Justus Wimberley, Bengal
Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Beville Granville Vyvyan, Bengal Infantry; Lieut.-Colonel George Michell Devereux Hill, Bengal Infantry; Lieut. Colonel Loudon Francis Campbell, Madras Staff Corps.
To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major Leopold James Henry Grey
Bengal Staff Corps; Major Arthur George Hartshorne, Bengal Infantry.

The date of retirement of Colonel C. E. Blowers, Bombay Staff Corps, and of that officer's promotion to the honorary rank of Major-General, is altered to Sopt. 1, 1887.



INDIA OFFICE.

FEBRUARY 23. ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. R. Brander, S.C., Lieut. C. Jackson, S.C. Madras Estab.—Col. H. A. T. Nepean, S.C., Lieut. F. R. M. C. de R. Manduit, S.C.

Eombay Estab .- Maj. E. C. Hart, R.E.

Bengal Estab.— F. H. Wells, S. J. Douglas (Cov.), W. de C. Ireland. Madras Estab —A. W. Ward, C. C. B. Knapp.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. Strachey, S.C., six months; Lieut.-Col. R. A. Price, Inf., till Jan. 27, 1889; Surg.-Maj. C. Hatchell, six months; Lieut.-Col. J. G. T. Carruthers, Inf., four months; Lieut.-Col. W. Hailes, S.C., six months; Col. C. A. Munro, S.C., till May 15, 1888

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. W. Cockburn, R.E., six months; Col. J. G. Bell, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. W. Watson, S.C., three months; Col. E. S. Ostrehan, S.C., four months.

Bengal Estab.—W. R. Burkitt (Cov.), five days' special furlough and to return; T. W. Rawlins (Cov.), six months' furlough; T. W. Smyth (Cov.), six months' furlough; G. E. Thomas, furlough to Jan. 1, 1889; Surg. R. R. Weir, six months' s.c.; W. Clark, three months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Bengal Estab .- Surg - Maj. O. Baker.

Bengal Estab.—W. C. Boyce.

Madras Estab.—J. C. Larminie (permission previously given to spend remainder of furlough in India is cancelled).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

ALEXANDER—Feb. 21, at 24, Newton-place, Glasgow, the wife of W. P. Alexander, of Craigrowan, Kilmalcolm, and Calcutta, of a son.

Hosson—Jan. 15, at Ivy Cottage, Dawlish, Devon, Alec Walter Francis, eldest son of the late Captain Henry Adolphus Hobson, J.P., 22nd Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, aged 47.

MONIER-WILLIAMS—Feb. 18, at Mickleham, Surrey, the wife of Monier

F. Monier-Williams, Esq., of a son.

Moore—Feb. 21, at Southsea, the wife of Lieut. W. J. Moore, R.N., of a daughter.

NELSON—Feb. 4, at Highbury, London, the wife of Lieut. G. H. Nelson, Bombay Commissariat, of a daughter.

SMYTH—Feb. 16, at Exmouth, South Devon, the wife of Lieut. Colonel E. W. Smyth, Bhopal Battalion, of a son.

STRUTT—Feb. 17, at 5, Harrington-gardens, the wife of Major Charles

H. Strutt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

-Bullen-Feb. 22, at Marylebone Parish Church, NICOL—BULLEN—Feb. 22, at Marylebone Parish Church, George Garden Nicol, of 3, Sussex-square, Brighton, and 5, Cambridge-gate, Regent's-park, London, to Mary Emily Caroline, widow of the late William Henry Bullen, of Tirhoot, India, and formerly of The Hill, Salisbury, only daughter of the late Alexander McClintock Bird, formerly of Newtown House, county Louth, Ireland.
WATSON—NIGHTINGALE—Feb. 18, at St. Andrew's Church, Holborn Viaduct, Robert Watson, of Highgate, to Mary Ann Hannah (Marian) Nightingale, only daughter of the late Joseph Nightingale.

DEATHS.

BADGER—Feb. 21, at 21, Leamington-road-villas, Westbourne-park, the Rev. George Percy Badger, D.C.L., late Chaplain Bombay Presidency, aged 73.

COTTON—Feb. 23, at Weston-super-Mare, Susan Jessie, widow of the late Joseph John Cotton, of the Madras Civil Service, aged 65.

FRANKS—Feb. 15, at Mapperton, Beaminster, Dorset, William Charles, eldest son of Colonel W. A. Franks, late Commandant 10th Regiment Bengal Infantry, aged 27.

eldest son of Colonel W. A. Franks, late Commandant 10th Regiment Bengal Infantry, aged 27.

JAMES—Feb. 20, at Sheen Lodge, Leamington Spa, Caroline, widow of Major John Arthur James, late of the Bengal Army, aged 77.

McGrigor—Feb. 18, at Mount Aden, Hamilton, N.B., Louisa, daughter of the late Robert Lockhart of Canmethan, Lanarkshire, and relict of Lieut.-Colonel McGrigor, Bengal Native Infantry.

Ross—Feb. 16, at 6, Athole-crescent, Perth, William Ross, son of the late Captain James Ross, H.E.I.C.S., Perth, Scotland aged 75.

Tritton—Feb. 19, at 11, St. Stephen's-road, Westbourne-park, Harriette Elizabeth, widow of Edmund Tritton, C.B., Surgeon, Bengal Army, Inspector-General of Hospitals, N.W.P., India, aged 79.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BARRETT—Feb. 7, at Poona, the wife of F. J. Barrett, Superintendent, Pay Examiner's Office, Poona, of a daughter.

GODLEY—Jan. 30, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Captain Godley, Derby-shire Regiment, of a son.

HENDERSON—Jan. 25, at Dacca, the wife of R. S. Henderson, of a son. Lazarus—Feb. 5, at Hospet, the wife of Mr. H. S. Lazarus, D.P.W., of a daughter.

LEWIS—Jan. 30, at Lahore, the wife of G. S. Lewis, E. J. A. Commissioner, of a son.

Mackenzie—Jan. 31, at Chandpore Tea Estate, Chittagong, the wife

of R. R. Mackenzie, of a son.

MADDEN—Feb. 1, at Lahore, the wife of C. W. Madden, of Rajghat,

Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, of a daughter.

O'BRYAN—Feb. 4, at Bombay, the wife of Eugene B. S. O'Bryan,
Locomotive Department, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Rail-

Ecomotive Department, Bomoay, Baroda, and Central India Ran-way, of a son.

SMITH—Jan. 20, at Kurseong, the wife of Dr. A. Y. Smith, Civil Medical Officer, of a son.

SYDENHAM—Jan. 24, at Hubli, Mrs. Katherine Sydenham, the wife of Mr. Peter Sydenham, S M.R., Stores Department, of a son.

TISDALL—Feb. 1, at The Lodge, Tarden, Bombay, the wife of the Rev..

William St. Clair Tisdall, C.M.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BERRY—CALDER—Feb. 6, at the Fort Chapel, Bombay, Frederick Charles Berry, Bengal Civil Service, to Marion, daughter of James

Charles Berry, Bengal Civil Service, to Marion, daughter of James-Calder, of Ardargie, Perthshire.

GAVIN—KEOWN—Jan. 24, at Fattegarh, N.W.P., George Fitz-Austin Gavin, Captain 6th Bombay Cavalry, to Anne Brunet, third daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Keown, Royal North Down Rifles, and formerly Captain 15th (The King's) Hussars.

JAMES—CORMACK—Feb. 7, at the Cathedral, Bombay, William James, C.E., third son of Edward James, J.P., of Greenbank House, Plymouth, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Rose Cormack, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Ed.), &c., Physician to the Hertford British Hospital, Paris.

PAISLEY—NISBET—Feb. 30, at Bombay, James Paisley, Merchant, Bombay, to Christian, second daughter of the late Rev. Robert Nisbet, D.D., Minister of West Saint Giles's Parish, Edinburgh.

REED—THOMAS—At Raipore, C.P., Lieut. Reed, 4th Madras Cavalry, son of the Rev. Martin Reed. LL.D., to Lilian, only daughter of Colonel Bryce Thomas, B.S.C.

RUSSELL—TRIBE—Jan. 30, at Barrackpore, L. H. Russell, Grenadier

RUSSELL—TRIBE—Jan. 30, at Barrackpore, L. H. Russell, Grenadier Guards, Aide-de-Camps to H.E. the Viceroy, son of the Duke of Bedford, to Mary DuCaurroy, daughter of the Ven. W. H. Tribe, Archdeacon of Lahore.

WANN - ANSTRUTHER—Feb. 6, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, Captain J. C. Swann, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Swann, to Maud Ellen Constance, eldest daughter of W. G. C. Anstruther, Esq.

WOOLWARD—BLANEY—Jan. 28, at Calcutta, George Frederic, son of the late Commander J. H. Woolward, R.N., to Katie, daughter of the late C. H. P. Blaney.

DEATHS.

BROUGHTON—Jan. 30, at Meerut, W. B. Broughton, Captain, A.S.D., late of the Dorsetshire Regiment, aged 39.

Jones - Feb. 2, at Bangalore, Major-General W. J. Jones, Madras Army (retired).

(Petired).

Spankie—Feb. 4, at Kalsi, near Chakrata, Patrick Alexander, infant son of Captain J. P. W. Spankie, B.S.C.

Willock—Feb. 21, at Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency, Gertrude, the wife of W. A. Willock, Madras Civil Service. (By telegram.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE proposed march of the 3rd Dragoon Guards from Muttra to the camp of instruction at Meerut, which was postponed owing to the outbreak of anthrax, is likely to be carried out after all.

THE appointment of Major E. C. Elliston, Bengal Staff Corps, to the Bombay Commissariat, is not likely to be confirmed. That officer will be appointed to the Bengal Commissariat Department, a.d Lieutenant H. S. Hazelgrove, now in the Bengal Commissariat, a Bombay officer, will be transferred to the Bombay Commissariat Department. It is stated that some objection was raised at home to Major Elliston's appointment in Bombay.

THE troopship Serapis was to leave Bombay for England on the 21st February.

CAPTAIN W. LAMBERT, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, has passed the examination for the Judge Advocate General's Department.

THE undermentioned military posts in Upper Burma have been handed over to the charge of the military police and the troops withdrawn:—Hlinedet, Nabekyi, Yawthit, Magyiok and Htartabin.

A special grant of Rs. 6,000 has been made by the Govern ment of India for assaults-at-arms to be held in the several commands in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1888-89.

It has been decided that a probationer for the Staff Corps who ceases to continue as such for reasons which are dee ned

be insufficient or unsatisfactory, and whose battalion has eft India, will be granted only a non-regulation passage by a troopship

THE Government of India have ruled that regimental warrant officers shall receive messing as second-class passengers when proceeding on duty in Indian Government troopships or hired transports between ports in India or beyond the limits of

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has directed the publication of a book of "Regulations for the Royal Artillery in India," which will be issued to officers concerned from the office of the Inspector-General of Artillery in India. These regulations are intended to supersede all Royal Artillery in India circulars and regimental orders (except those modifying individual promotions appointments transfers portions or India circulars and regimental orders (except those modifying individual promotions, appointments, transfers, postings, exchanges, retirements, &c., of officers, and awards of prizes for skill at arms) hitherto in force. They will be applicable to the Royal Artillery in the three presidencies, and are to be quoted in official correspondence. Additions, and corrections will be published when necessary in Royal Artillery in India regimental orders, and copies in possession will be amended accordingly. Regimental orders of the Royal Artillery in India need not be retained in possession after three years from date of issue of issue.

THE Gazette notifies the appointment of Brigadier-General Luck to be Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, with effect from October last. An Army Circular at the same time announces that the Governor-General has sanctioned this appointment which carries with it the consolidated salary of Rs. 2,200, and is tenable for five years. During the cold season the Inspector-General will be allowed the services of a Brigade-Major on a staff salary of Rs. 400.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above cank was held in the board room at 66, Old Broad-street, E.C., on the 21st inst. Mr. Alex. Fraser occupied the chair. The object of the 21st inst. Mr. Alex. Fraser occupied the chair. The object of the meeting was to confirm two resolutions passed at an extraordinary meeting held after the usual half-yearly on Oct. 18 last. The secretary read the advertisement calling the meeting and the two resolutions, which were as follows:—(1.) That the directors be authorised to apply for and accept any renewed or supplementary charter, or any extension of time for which the existing charter of the Corporation is granted. (2.) To alter the provision of the deed of settlements as to the notice required for calling general meetings, so that the notice be not less than fourteen days instead of four months, as heretofore. The Chairman said it was unnecessary to say anything in reference to the motions, as the shareholders had had plenty of time to canvass them since the last meeting. He would therefore move that they be confirmed, and would call for a seconder. Mr. E. J. Daviels seconded, and the motions were carried unanimously.

AT a meeting of the Asiatic Society, held on Feb. 20, Sir Frederick Goldsmid, K.C.B., in the chair, Messrs. Ralph Heap and J. H. Master were elected resident members; Messrs. Babu D. Mukahafa, W. E. Coleman, Edouard Drouin, and A. Rouffignac non-resident. Mr. Bendall exhibited some leaves of an interesting palm leaf MS. of the Lamkāvatāra, and pointed out the importance of such MSS from Nepal. Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole gave an address on "The Political Relations of Shah Ismail I. and Tahmasp I., the Safavis with Balur and Humayún, Emperors of Dehli," on which valuable light had lately been thrown by new coins acquired at the British Museum Mr. Howorth confirmed Mr. Poole's views on the authority a parallel notices from the Mongolian side, and a discussion followed.

ALL who have been in Indian stations or cantonments during the hot weather know how to appreciate the luxury of ice. To such a new invention called the "Ameka Ice-Machine and Refrigerator," will come as a bon and a blessing. It is an invention which does away with all complicated It is an invention which does away with all complicated machinery, the patentee using only a harmless salt, and by a most simple process bringing water to the freezing point in three minutes. For meat or other articles of diet a dry cold air is secured instead of the damp air of the common ice-machines. A domestic machine will, in addition to preserving perishables that may be placed within it, make ten pounds of ice per hour. The cost of the simple chemicals required for the new machine, as compared with the ice in the old one, is infinitesimal. The salts used, for example, are furnished with each machine in quantity sufficient to last one year and with each machine in quantity sufficient to last one year, and can be purchased from the company, or its agents, afterwards at a small cost. The machines can be seen at work at 100c, Queen Victoria-street, where our Anglo-Indian friends can also gain every information concerning this very promising in vention.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 18, Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta.—19, City of Bombay (s), Calcutta; Clan Graham (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 20, Surat (s), London; Kashgar (s), Colombo; Peshawur (s), Colombo.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 18, City of Cambridge (s), Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 22, Hydaspes (s), Bombay.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :

S.s. Massilia, from London, March 1; from Brindisi, March 12.

For Bombay: Mrs. Becher and infant, Major Chancellor, Mr. H. McP. Mitchell, Mr. J. Wilkinson, Mr. J. C. Townshend, Sister Edith Raphael, Sister Mary Edith, Miss Everitt, Mr. H. H. G. Dunlop, Miss Rose Lankman, Lieut. E. H. Mowbray, Lieut. Fraser, Mr. J. M. Brucc Lieuts. G. Macintosh, A. C. de Bailley, E. A. W. Stotherd, A. P. Baker, S. Fraser, J. A. B. Smyth, H. J. MacAndrew, E. C. Beddick, R. E. Chaplin, G. R. Smith, F. Shakespear, A. G. Chichester, C. D. Lester, B. Tyndell, P. D. Stuart, J. P. Blakeway, E. M. J. Burn, R. H. Marsham, H. H. Harrington, Surgeons H. A. Cummins, J. W. Jerome, Capt. J. S. Hood, Capt. Tyler, Mr. J. Philamore, Capt. R. B. Allason, Mr. J. E. Holme, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Colin Campbell. From Brindisi: H.H. Maharajah of Cutch Behar, Mr. Bignell, Baboo Sinha, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald and child, Colonel Hennessey, Mr. J. Leckie, Capt. Barry, Mrs. O'Donnell, General W. W. Lynch, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Dobbie, Mr. J. B. Worsman.

For Port Said: Mr. J. L. Mackie, Rev. H. B. Swete, Mrs. Pain, Rev. R. N. Pain, Mr. Pain.

For Malta: Mr. C. E. and Mrs. Lees and two children, Mrs. A. F. Daniell, Lieut. B. O'Brien, Mr. Hilder, Mr. Griffiths.

S.s. Mirzapore, from London, March 1; from Naples, March 9. S.s. Massilia, from London, March 1; from Brindisi, March 12.

S.s. Mirzapore, from London, March 1; from Naples, March 9.

For Colombo: From Naples: Mr. C. E. Richardson.
For Calcutta: Mrs. Atkins, Major W. S. Cooke, Mr. T. Burns, Major C. V. Eccles, Lieut. E. F. Hood, Mr. A. Ali, Mr. J. Kelly, Mr. D.

For Naples: Mr. H. L. Shippy, Mrs. Conger, Mr. J. S. W. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Allison, Miss Harris.

S.s. Malwa, from London, March 7; from Marseilles, March 15. For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. W. Mulock, Mr. R. J. Bruce, Mr. W. W. Drew, Mr. E. B. Harris, Colonel J. H. Crowdry, Rev. F. H. Greig, Lieut. Caulfield, Major C. Stoddard. From Marseilles: Dr. T. Little

S.s. Sutlej, from London, March 15; from Brindisi, March 26. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Spence, Miss Runciman, Miss Hyslop, Colonel and Mrs. Holdich and infant. From Brindisi: Mr. W. R. and Mrs. Burkitt, Capt. Hildebrand, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Bellett, Mr. R. B. Sedgwick, Mrs. Hildebrand.

For Malta: Mr. G. Donaldson. For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Burness. For Kurrachee: Miss H. Gambier.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Dacca, to sail March 8.

For Calcutta: Miss A. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. C. Ledlie, Capt. and Mrs. G. G. Gastrell, Miss A. Bayley.

For Colombo: Colonel S. C. Clarke, R.E., Mrs. Clarke, child and infant, Miss Clarke, Miss Sandford, Mr. Montague Hatchell, Mr. C. H. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Booth, Mr. J. W. Lea.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Boyson and two children, Miss Gunning, Mr. A. Lambert, Colonel Rowlandson.

Per B.I S.N. s.s. Kerbela, to sail March 15. For Kurrachee: Mr. J. Tipping, Mr. T. Griffin, Mr. J. Thexton, Mr. A. Crawford, Mr. W. Hadden, Mr. W. Reuss.

Per Archor Line s.s. Belgravia, leaving Liverpool on March 3. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Glanville and maid, Miss K. Brown, Major G. C. Money, Mr. H. A. Kelso, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Reid, Major W. Osborne, R.E.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Hispania, leaving Liverpool on March 22. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hampton.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Persia, leaving Liverpool on April 7. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Francis, infant and ayah.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Arabia, leaving Bombay on March 3. For Liverpool: Mrs. Denniston, infant and nurse. For New York: Rev. and Mrs. Bruce and four children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Victoria, leaving Bombay on March 17. For Liverpool: Colonel and Mrs. Forteath, Miss and Master Forteath, two Misses Small.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Asia, leaving Bombay on March 31. For Liverpool: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Wilkie, two children and nurse, Dr. and Mrs. Wien and two children.



Per Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia, leaving Bombay on April 14. For Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. Cumberlege, Mrs. Dobbs and child, Brigade-Surgeon A. Garden and two Misses Garden.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macdonald, sailed from Liverpool Feb. 23. For Bombay: Mr. E. L. Wright, Mr. E. S. Hill, Capt. Ross.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, sailed from Liverpool Feb. 25.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. George Readman.
For Colombo: Mr. Walter Eskrigge, Mr. C. A. Seton, Mr. J. Liddle.
For Madras: Mr. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Eales, Miss Bailey.
For Calcutta: Mr. Wm. Gray, Mr. W. N. Edwards, Mrs. Evans, Mr.

Wm. Hancock.

Per s.s. Clan Graham, to sail Liverpool March 8. For Bombay: Capt. J. C. Shirres.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, to sail from Liverpool, March 10. For Colombo: Mr. Latham, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. A. Plate. For Madras: From Port Said: Mrs. Steward, Miss Steward, Miss V.

For Calcutta: Mr. Dunn, Mrs. Hart and two children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Verona, Capt. W. D. Mudie, Feb. 6. At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Verona, Capt. W. D. Mudie, Feb. 6.
From London: Miss Goodman, Mr. Sharples, Mr. Hurst, Mr. Ritchie,
Miss M. H. Ritchie, Miss J. Hamilton, Mr. Allison, Mrs. Allison, Mr.
Goldthorpe, Mr. Noel Woods, Mr. Divane, Miss Cormack, Mr. G. C.
Walker, Mrs. Walker and two infants, Mr. Austin, Mr. Ferminger, Mr.
Mackay, Mr. Showell, Mr. Blair, Rev. G. Ledgard, Lieut. Chapman,
Mr. Brand, Miss Gilbertson, Mr. J. Cooper, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Merry, Mr.
R. L. Wilson, Mr. Garstin.
From Brindisi: Mr. D. Bain, Major H. H. Heath, Mr. Tweedie, Mr.
Akalandaya, Mr. S. Jacobs, Mr. R. G. Burne, Mr. Sinclair.
From Venice: Mr. F. Cook, Mr. Hetherington, Mr. Wylie, Mrs.
Wylie,

Wylie.
From Suez: Mr. Vernadachi.
Mr. Hermson. From Naples: Mr. Hermson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, left Bombay, Feb. 10.

Per P. and O. s.s. Sullej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, left Bombay, Feb. 10.
For London: Mr. J. Jennings, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. W. Maling Grant, Mr. D. Bryson and friend, Mr. Kaikhasroc Edalji, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Leman, Mr. Dwarkadas Lulloobhai, Miss Hooke, Miss Fleming, Mr. Passmore, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Studd, Mr. and Mrs. Dossett.
For Brindisi: Nawab Fatah Nawaz Jung, Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, Mr. Fakrudeen, Mr. MacCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Tonge, Mr. Hamilton, Capt. H. W. King, Mr. Howland, Mrs. Cowan and friend, Mr. and Mrs. C. Yule, Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs, Rev. and Mrs. Prior and child, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. O. G. Brook, Mr. and Mrs. Nailor, Mr. Charles Wagner, Mr. H. Berger, Mr. Begbie, Miss Pollard Urquhart, Colonel Cowan.
For Marseilles: Two Messrs. Remfry, Mr. Brooks.
For Suez: Mr. Moulvi Syed Ali Khan, Mr. Sehmer, Sir H. and Lady Rumbold.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. Bason, from London, Feb. 22; from Marseilles, March 1.

Marseilles, March 1.

For Bombay: Mr. C. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Dansey and infant, Mr. W. H. Gribbin, Mr. F. P. Armstrong, Mr. H. G. Bowen, Mr. Macintosh, Mrs. Pottinger, Mr. J. B. Ralph, Mr. Yeassen. From Brindisi: Mr. R. Baker, Mr. W. Donald, Mrs. Richey, Mr. A. Richey, Mr. R. J. H. Arbuthnot, Capt. Harris. From Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Seustre, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Lynch.

For Suez: Mrs. Hickson, Miss Nutt.
For Colombo: Mr. Boyd. From Marseilles: Mr. E. Walker.
For Marseiles: Mr. G. Spencer, Mr. E. Charlesworth, Miss L. M. Charlesworth. Lord Edward Cecil.

Charlesworth, Lord Edward Cecil.

Per B.I.S.N. 3.s. Manora, from Gravesend, Feb. 23.

For Colombo: Mr. A. H. Abbott, Mr. F. W. Besant. From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Parker, Mr. A. C. Fraser.
For Calcutta: Mrs. C. K. Harcourt, Mr. C. Raban, Mr. Judge, Miss Judge, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. W. Seagrave, Mr. W. Vaughan, Lieut. R. A. Kingscote, Lieut. A. B. Poach, Lieut. V. Murray, Lieut. J. M. Burn, Lieut. T. H. S. Murray, Lieut. H. M. Partridge, Lieut. N. G. Von Hügel, Mr. L. J. Munro, Mr. R. H. McPherson, Mr. J. D. Robertson, Mr. Hugh Young.

For Madras: Mr. D. A. Stuart. Mrs. Leigh Hunt. Miss F. F. Monting.

For Madras: Mr. D. A. Stuart, Mrs. Leigh Hunt, Miss F. E. Martin, Surgeon J. F. Donegan, M.S., Major J. D. Dunn, Lieut. C. H. Heycock, Lieut. F. F. Weeden.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, Mr. A. N. Watts, Mrs. Ventris, child and infant, Mr. D. Mackintosh.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Donaldson, Miss Donaldson.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per P. and O. s.s. Verona, Capt. W. D. Mudie, sailing on Feb. 17. For London: Mr. N. McCorqudale, Mr. H. McCorqudale, Mr. J. Tawson, Mr. G. Cooper

For Brindisi: Mr. Hugh Hammersley, Mr. T. J. Bolland, Miss Hammersley, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Monteath, Mr. Herbst, Mrs. Goldney, Mr. E. C. Ozanne, Mr. W. Corkill, Mr. Gladstone, Major

For Marseilles: Mr. W. Birkmyre, Colonel J. C. Berkley, Mr. W. H Mahon.

For Suez: Three Messrs. Higginbotham, Mr. H. F. Mathews, Mr. Johnstone.

Per P. and O. s.s. Peshawur, Capt. W. A. Wheler, sailing on Feb. 24. Per P. and O. s.s. Peshawur, Capt. W. A. Wheler, sailing on Feb. 24.
For London: Mr. and Mrs. J. Hennessey, Miss Hennessey, Mr. J. S.
Begg, Mr. J. S. Taylor, Mrs. Allen, Mr. H. M. Allen, Mrs. Becher and
two children, Colonel and Mrs. Hume and two children, Mr. E. C.
Ozanne, Mr. and Mrs. Manniken, Mr. A. J. Cambridge and two children, Mr. Seymour Keay and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Morgan,
Mr. and Mrs. Morrow, Miss Mitchell, M.D., Mr. and Mrs. Hicks and
child, Mr. H. Gregory, Mr. Battenley, Mr. Darby.
For Brindisi: Mr. F. C. Channing, Rev. and Mrs. H. Morrow, Mr.
A. H. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Gould, Mr. Cornabe, Mr. and Mrs.
Alcock, Major A. A. Rawlinson, Mr. E. Fulton.
For Plymouth: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Caithness and two infants.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN-TROOPSHIPS.—Season 1888.

		ου	TWARD			
Ship.		cave Other Ports in United Kingdom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez,	Arrives Bombay.
Crocodile	_ _	Pl'mouth Q'town.	 4 Mar.			7 Mar. 22 Mar
		но	MEWARI	D.		
Shi	p	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'tl
Serapis Crocodile Malabar		17 Mar. 31 Mar.	28 Mar. 11 Apr.	30 Mar. 13 Apr.	28 Feb. 3 Apr. 17 Apr.	8 Mar. 12 Apr. 26 Apr.
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THE retirement of Lieut.-General Wood will advance Major-General H. H. James, also of the Bombay Army, to the higher rank, and he will get his step after serving three years as a general officer. His promotion will compel him to vacate the post he now holds as brigadier-general on the staff of the Bombay Army. General James has served 43 years in the Indian Army. He was in the Abyssinian expedition, and in the late Afghan war commanded a brigade of Infantry of the field force under Sir R. Phayre.

At the National Union Club, on Wednesday night, several gentlemen about to join the Methuen Settlement were entertained at dinner. Lord Elibank presided, and among those present were Lord Pollington, Admiral Sir E. Inglefield, Admiral Derriman, General Palk, Colonel Hughes-Hallett, M.P., Colonel Payne, Colonel Terry, and Colonel Graham. Apologies for absence were received from the Marquis of Carmarthen, Sir George Baden-Powell, M.P., and Colonel Methuen, from whom a letter was read, replete with sound counsel to the intending emigrants. The Chairman, in proposing "Success to the Methuen Settlement," said he hoped the ing "Success to the Methuen Settlement," said he hoped the time was not far distant when the whole of South Africa would be under British rule, but before that could happen it would be under British rule, but before that could happen it would be necessary that larger numbers of our fellow-countrymen should go out there as settlers. He hoped that the Methuen Settlement will prove but the pioneer of other settlements, and that large tracts of country would thus be developed. Colonel Terry, in response, gave an interesting account of the district to which the settlers were going, and expressed his satisfaction at the appointment of Colonel Graham as agent in this country for the settlement. Lord Elibank, in giving "Prosperity to the National Union Club," expressed his gratitude for the opportunity that had been afforded to wish God-speed to those who were about to join the settlement. Dr. Steadman, who was a trooper under Colonel Methuen, spoke of the opportunities offered in Bechuanaland to men who were unable to realise a competency in the overcrowded land of their birth. Dr. Norman M'Leod in the overcrowded land of their birth. Dr. Norman M'Leod gave "The Pioneers," who, as soldiers or sailors, were usually "out and out" men. He knew of no greater privilege than to be a pioneer, especially in the land of the future—Africa.

Indian Medical Service—Competitive Examination.— The following is a list of the candidates for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on the 13th of February and following days. Seventy-three candidates competed for fourteen appointments. All were reported qualified:—D. G. Marshall, 3,410; D. M. Moir, 3,355; J. R. Roberts, 3,350; H. F. Whitchurch, 3,275; H. C. L. Arnim, 3,250; A. E. Grant, 3,160; J. G. Hojel, 3,145; W. H. Gray, 3,140; F. W. Gee, 3,110; P. W. O'Gorman, 3,100; F. C. Pereira and K. Prasad, each 3,080; G. T. Mould and G. S. Thomson, each 3,070.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Karachi Ice Co., Ld 100 — Karrohee Landing and Shipping 500 200	Endogram 10 Norminal. Glelle (Darjiling) 130 63 to 64 Good Hope Tea Co 100 190 to —
	Kemp & Co 175 854 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co 50 45	Gowhatty (Assan) 700 Liquidation
BOMBAY.—February 6.	Oriental Govt. Security 50 115 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 20	Grob (Assam) 100 19 to 20 Holta (Kangra) 100 62 to 63
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 2,000 Treacher and Co all 1,315	Hoolmaree (Assam)
Four-and-a-Half per Cent Rs. 981 to —	Thacker and Co all 200 LAND COMPANIES.	Jellalpore (Cachar) — — to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 101 to — New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1881 1003 to — New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 — to —	LAND COMPANIES. Colaba Co 12½ 700	
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 — to — Four per Cent. Port Truet Bond 93} to 93 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	Mazagon	Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 45 to —
Trust Bond 100 to — Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 104½ to —	Port Canning Co 700 325	Kurseong and Darjiling 250 f2 to 93 Do. contributory 200 82 to 83
Coorla Spinning Bonds to -	CALCUTTA.—February 4.	Kurseong and Terai — to —
BANKS.	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 36 to 37
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates. Indian Banks, Rs. Rs.	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 97 14 to -	Lower Assam £71 5 to —
Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 7821 Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 865	41 of 1870 (1885) 100 8 to 100 12 42 of 1878-79 (1895) 101 12 to 104 0	Luckimpore (Assem) £10 60 to —
Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 735 Exchange Banks.	4 of 1879 (1898) (New Loan) 104 12 to 104 0 4 of 1879 (Coupon) to -	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 20 Mim (Darjiling) 100 — to — Monacherra (Cachar) 1100 16 to 17
Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 120 Hong Kong & Shanghai	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Moran (Assam) 90 15 to —
Banking Corporation — National Bank of India £121 171 pr.et, 120	6 of 1870 (1889) 104 0 to 6 of 1872 (1891) 104 8 to	Mothola (Assam) 100 100 to Do. contributory 90 100 to
PRESS COMPANIES.	6 of 1878 (1908) 102 12 to —	Mungledye (Assam) 200 — to — Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to — Do. contributory 125
Akbar 1,250 125 —	5 of 1885-6 (1915) 108 4 to — 5 of 1886-7 (1916) 103 4 to —	New Fallodhi (Darjiling) to -
Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100 18 pr.ct —	4½ of 1882 (1902) 99 8 to —	New Mutual (Cachar) 30 100 to —
Apollo 2,200 nii 215 Bellary 1,100 nil 350	BANKS AND FINANCIAL. Paid. Price.	Nutwanpore (Gacnar)
Bombay Cotton all 15 135 Breul's Cawpore Press	Agra £10 125 to — Agra Savings 100 125 to —	Puttureah (Sylhet) 100 40 to — Rajabare (Assan) — to —
Co., Limited 200 16 100 Colaba 1,880 50 610	Allahabad 100 185 to 186 Alliance of Simla 100 146 to —	Sapakati 100 110 to — Second Mutual Cachar 56 4-5 disct.
Dhollera Ginning all 12 100 East India 1,009 150 1,230 Fort 8.500 150 1.275	Bank of Bengal 500 880 to - Do. of Upper India 100 140 to	Seemah to -
French all 80 550	Delhi and London £25 140 to — Himalaya 100 120 to —	Singell (Darjiling) 100 50 to — Soom (Darjiling) 100 75 to —
Khangaum 450 45 360	Mussoorie 100 108 to 110 National of India £12} 123 to —	Springside (Darjiling) 100 65 to — Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 16 to — Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 50 to —
Mofussil Co 400 55 415	Rohilkund Kumaon 100 105 to — Simla Bank Corporation 500 — to —	Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 93 to —
New Berar 500 60 522½ New Indian 125 90	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to —	Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 105 to — Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 150 to —
Prince of Wales 400 30 300 Sabapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES. Price. *	Upper Assam £10 15 to —
Sassoon 500 25 500 Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,220	Alipore Coal 100 115 to — Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal.	
Sind 750 75 440 Volkart 500 45 605	Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation. Bally Paper Mills £10 170 to —	LONDON.—February 28.
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Barnagore Jute 210 88 to 89 Bengal Coal 1,000 1,690 to —	
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 7s. 6d. 14 to —	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Price.
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 17] p.ct 605 Albert Edward Mills 1000	Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 7½ to — Bengal Mills £100 1,400 to — Bengal Silk Co £100 - 50 to —	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 953 to 93
Alliance Spinning 500 171 p.ct 605 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 420 Anglo-Indian 500 181 98	Bengal Mills £100 1,400 to — Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to — Bengal Warehouse 445 270 to 275	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 953 to 95- 31 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 1042 to 105- 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1022 to 103
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct. 605 Albert Edward Mills. 1,000 90 420 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 98 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 50	Bengal Mills 100	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 953 to 95 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 104½ to 105 4 Do. October 10, 1888 102½ to 103 4 India Enfaced Paper to 1 Do. do. 1885 to 1 Do. do. 1893 to 1 Do. do. 1893 to
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 605 Albert Edward Mills. 1,000 90 420 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 98 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 885 Central India 500 35 1,005	Bengal Mills £100 1,400 to —	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, 8p. all pd 953 to 95 31 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1042 to 105 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1022 to 103 4 India Enfaced Paper to 41 Do. do. 1885 to 42 Do. do. 1893 to 42 Ceylon, 1882 105 to 107 43 Ceylon, 1882 105 to 107 44 Do. 1886-90 102 to 104
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct. 605 Albert Edward Mills. 1,000 90 420 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 98 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 0 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 20 855 Central India 500 35 1,005 Coorla Mills 1,006 20 680 D. Spinning all	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, 8p. all pd 953 to 95 31 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1042 to 105 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1022 to 102 4 India Enfaced Paper to 41 Do. do. 1885 to 42 Do. do. 1893 to 42 Ceylon, 1882 105 to 107 4 Do. 1886-90 102 to 104 42 Mauritius, 1881 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 112 to 114
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct. 605 Albert Edward Mills. 1,000 90 420 Anglo-Ind an 500 18½ 98 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 20 85 Central India 500 25 1,005 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 630 D. Spinning all 500 D. Spinning all 500 Empress Co all 25 700.	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 953 to 95 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 104½ to 105 4 Do. October 10, 1888 102½ to 103 4 India Enfaced Paper to — 10 Do. do. 1895 — to — 12 Do. do. 1893 — to — 14 Ceylon, 1882 105 to 107 4 Do. 1886-90 102 to 104 1 Mauritlus, 1881 105 to 107
Alliance Spinning 500	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 953 to 95 31 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1042 to 105 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1022 to 103 4 India Enfaced Paper 102 to 41 Do. do. 1885 to 42 Do. do. 1893 to 43 Ceylon, 1882 102 to 104 4 Do. 1886-90 102 to 104 4 Mauritius, 1881 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 112 to 114 4 Do 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 106 to 103 RAILWAY DEBENTURES
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct. 605 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 420 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 98 Bellary S. & W. Co. Id. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 50 50 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 35 5 1,005 Central India 500 35 1,005 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 680 D. Spinning 11 600 75 1,050 Empress Co. all 25 700. Empress Co. all 25 700. Goldan Baba 400 20 20 Gordon Mills 1,000 370	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, 8p. all pd 953 to 95 31 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1042 to 105 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1022 to 101 4 India Enfaced Paper to to 4 Do. do. 1885 to 4 Do. do. 1893 105 to 107 4 Do. 1886-90 102 to 104 4 Mauritius, 1881 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 112 to 114 4 Do 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURES STOCKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 pc 100 108 to 110
Allance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct. 605 Albert Edward Mills. 1,000 90 420 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 98 Bellary S. W. Co. Ld. (Sellary) 500 90 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 50 50 Bombay United 100 20 885 Central India 500 55 1,005 Coorla Mills 1,006 20 680 D. Spinning 11 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, 8p. all pd 953 to 95 3 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1042 to 105 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1022 to 103 4 India Enfaced Paper to to 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4 Do. do. 1893 to 4 Poo. do. 1893 105 to 107 4 Do. 1882-90 102 to 104 4 Mauritius, 1881 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 112 to 114 4 Do 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 108 to 110 East Indian, irredoem. 44 p.c 100 119 to 121 Great Indian Peninsula. 4 p.c. 100 119 to 111
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct. 605 Albert Edward Mills. 1,000 90 420 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 98 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 0 0 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 50 Bombay United 100 20 885 Central India 500 35 1,005 Coorla Mills 1,006 20 630 D. Spinning 11 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 953 to 953 31 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1042 to 1053 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1022 to 1034 4 India Enfaced Paper 102 to 1034 41 Do. do. 1885 102 to 1044 42 Do. do. 1893 105 to 1074 43 Do. 1886 105 to 1074 44 Do. 1886 105 to 1074 45 Mauritius, 1881 105 to 1074 46 Do. 1895-96 112 to 1144 47 Do 102 to 1044 48 Straits Settlements Government 106 to 1034 49 Straits Settlements Government 106 to 1034 40 PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid 41 Paid 42 Paid 43 Paid 44 Do 100 108 to 1104 45 Bast Indian, Irredoem. 44 p.c 100 108 to 1104 46 Bast Indian, Irredoem. 44 p.c 100 110 to 121
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct. 605 Albert Edward Mills. 1,000 90 420 Anglo-Ind an 500 18½ 98 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 0 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 20 885 Central India 500 20 630 Coorla Mills 1,000 25 1,005 Coorla Mills 1,000 75 1,050 Empress Co all	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, 8p. all pd 953 to 95 3 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1042 to 105 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1022 to 10: 4 India Enfaced Paper to - to - to - to - to - to -
Allance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct. 605 Albert Edward Mills. 1,000 90 420 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 98 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 90 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 50 50 Bombay United 100 20 885 Central India 500 55 1,005 Coorla Mills 1,006 20 680 D. Spinning 11 — — — Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,050 Empress Co. all 25 700. Framjee Petit. 1,000 25 600 Goldan Baba 400 20 20 600 Goldan Haba 400 20 200 Goldan Haba 400 20 200 Hindustan 1,000 — 200 Hindustan 1,000 40 870 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 845 Imperial Cetton 500 20 500 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 30 845 Imperial Cetton 500 40 70 1,340 James Gree 50 500 40 1,755 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 795 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 795 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 20 735	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, 8p. all pd 953 to 95 3 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1042 to 105 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1022 to 101 4 India Enfaced Paper to - to - to - to - to - to - to
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Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct. 605 Albert Edward Mills. 1,000 90 420 Anglo-Ind an 500 18½ 98 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 0 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 35 1,005 Conta India 500 20 685 Central India 500 20 680 D. Spinning all 1 Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,050 Empress Co all 25 700. Framjee Petit 1,000 25 600 Golam Baba 400 20 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 870 Hindustan 1,000 40 870 Hindustan 1,000 40 870 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning. 1,000 20 500 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 20 500 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 20 500 James Gree 20s 500 20 500 James Gree 20s 1,000 30 1,350 James Gree 20s 1,000 30 795 Khandeish 1,000 30 795 Khandeish 1,000 50 141 Madras United 1,000 160 2,100 Mahaluxmee 1,000 160 2,100 Mahaluxmee 1,000 1000 205	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 953 to 95 3 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1042 to 105 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1022 to 100: 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4 Do. do. 1885 to 4 Do. do. 1895 102 to 104 4 Do. 1886-90 105 to 107 4 Do. 1886-90 102 to 104 4 Mauritius, 1881 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 112 to 114 4 Do 102 to 104 4 Btraits Settlements Government 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 108 to 110 Great Indian, irredoem. 44 p.c 100 109 to 111 Great Indian Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 106 to 108 South Indian, 44 per cent 100 115 to 117 RAILWAYS. Bengal and NWestern, Lm
Allance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct. 605 Albert Edward Mills. 1,000 90 420 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 98 Bellary S. W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 55 Bombay United 100 20 885 Central India 500 35 1,005 Coorla Mills 1,006 20 680 D. Spinning all — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, 8p. all pd 953 to 95 31 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1045 to 105 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1025 to 103 4 India Enfaced Paper to 41 Do. do. 1885 to 42 Do. do. 1893 105 to 107 4 Do. do. 1893 105 to 107 4 Do. 1886-90 105 to 107 4 Do. 1886-90 105 to 107 4 Do. 1895-96 102 to 104 4 Mauritus, 1881 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid East Indian, firedoem. 41 p.c. 100 108 to 110 East Indian, firedoem. 41 p.c. 100 109 to 111 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 106 to 108 South Indian, 42 per cent 100 106 to 108 RAILWAYS. Bengal and NWestern, Lm 90 to 101 East-Bengal, guaran. 5 per cent 100 East-Bengal, guaran. 5 per cent 232 to 242 E. Indian, 42 pc. Ann. A, 1958 24 to 244 Do. Ann. B £1 per ann (less 4) 251 to 252 Do. Do. Pef. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c 100 Ereat I. Penin. cyur. 5 p.c 100
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct. 605 Albert Edward Mills. 1,000 90 420 Anglo-Ind an 500 18½ 98 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 0 0 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 885 Central India 500 35 1,005 Coorla Mills 1,000 35 1,005 Coorla Mills 1,000 75 1,050 D. Spinning. all Dhun Mills 1,000 25 600 Gordan Mills 1,000 25 600 Framjees Co. all 25 700. Framjee Petit. 1,000 25 600 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 870 Hindustan 1,000 40 870 Hindustan 1,000 40 870 Hindustan 1,000 40 870 Hindustan 1,000 100 30 845 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 845 Imperial Cetton 500 25 620 James Gree 208 500 Jadian Manufacturing 1,000 30 1,155 James Gree 208 1,000 30 795 Khandeish 1,000 30 795 Khandeish 1,000 160 2,100 Madras United 1,000 160 2,100 Mahaluxmee 1,000 160 2,100 Manockjoe Petit all 1,505 Mazagor 1,000 160 1,510 Natjaam 1,000 50 1,510 Natjaam 1,000 60 40 444	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, 8p. all pd 953 to 95 3 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1042 to 105 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1022 to 101 4 India Enfaced Paper to to 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4 Do. do. 1885 to 4 Do. do. 1893 102 to 102 4 Ceylon, 1882 105 to 107 4 Do. 1886-90 102 to 104 4 Mauritius, 1831 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 112 to 114 4 Do 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 112 to 114 4 Do 105 to 107 8 AILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURES RAILWAY DEBENTURES RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURES PAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURES PAILWAY DEBENTURES PRICE RAILWAY DEBENTURES PRICE RAILWAY DEBENTURES PRICE RAILWAY DEBENTURES PRICE RAILWAY DEBENTURES Price Price RAILWAY DEBENTURES Price RAILWAY DEBENTURES Price RAILWAYS Bengal and NWestern, Lm
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Allance Spinning	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 953 to 95 3 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1045 to 105 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1025 to 101 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4 Do. do. 1885 to 4 Do. do. 1893 to 4 Do. do. 1893 105 to 107 4 Do. 1882-90 105 to 107 4 Do. 1885-90 105 to 107 4 Do. 1895-96 102 to 104 4 Mauritius, 1881 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURES STOCKS. Paid Price. RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Price. Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. 100 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Price. Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. 100 106 to 108 South Indian, 1 per cent. 100 106 to 108 South Indian, 1 per cent. 100 106 to 108 Bengal and NWestern, Lm 9 10 119 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 4 to 5 B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 103 to 116 Eastern Bengal, guar, 5 per cent. 100 103 to 165 Eastern Bengal, guar, 5 per cent. 100 103 to 165 Benstern Bengal, guar, 5 per cent. 100 103 to 165 Eastern, Bengal, guar, 5 per cent. 100 102 to 111 Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c 116 to 118 Great I. Penin., guar. 5 per cent. 100 102 to 104 Madras, guaranteof 5 per cent. 100 102 to 104 Do. do. 4 do. 100 124 to 125 Bouth Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 102 to 104 Nadras, guaranteof 5 per cent. 100 102 to 102 Do. do. 4 do. 100 117 to 110 Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 101 to 103 South Mahratta Gua., Ld 20 Do. do. B. Ann. 1038 5 244 to 254 South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 117 to 110 Nest of India Penins, guar. 5 per cent. 100 102 to 102 Do. do. B. Ann. 1038 5 244 to 254 Do. Do. do. B. Ann. 1038 5 244 to 254 Do. Do. do. B. Ann. 1038 5 244 to 254 Do. Do. do. B. Ann. 1038 5 244 to 254 Do. Do. do. B. Ann. 1038 5 244 to 254 Do. Do. do. B. Ann. 109 113 to 115 West of India Penins 20 100 101 to 103 Bouth Maldian, gua. 5 per cent. 100 102 to 101 Do. 5 p.c. do.
Allance Spinning	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931
Allance Spinning	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 953 to 95 3 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1045 to 105 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1025 to 101 4 India Enfaced Paper to to 102 to 102 4 India Enfaced Paper to 102 to 102 4 India Enfaced Paper 102 to 102 4 India Enfaced Paper 102 to 104 4 Do. do. 1893 105 to 107 4 Do. 1886-90 105 to 107 4 Do. 1885-96 102 to 104 4 Do. 1895-96 102 to 104 4 India Enfaced Paper 102 to 104 4 Do. 1895-96 102 to 104 4 India Do 102 to 104 4 India Do 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURES STOCES. Paid Price. Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. 100 108 to 110 East Indian, Irredoem. 44 p.c. 100 108 to 110 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 106 to 108 South Indian, 42 per cent. 100 106 to 108 South Indian, 42 per cent. 100 106 to 108 Eastern-Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 103 to 165 Eastern-Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 103 to 165 Eastern-Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 103 to 165 Eastern-Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 103 to 165 Eastern-Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 103 to 165 Eastern-Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 103 to 165 Eastern-Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 103 to 165 Eastern-Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 103 to 165 Eastern-Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 100 to 162 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 102 to 103 Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Qua., 4 p.c. 110 100 to 162 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 100 to 162 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 100 to 162 South Indian, guar. 5 p.c 100 100 to 162 Nollad and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 100 101 to 103 South Indian, guar. 5 p.c 100 100 to 162 Nollad and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 100 101 to 103 South Mabrata Gua. A. A. In. 120 23 to 24 Endean State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. 100 113 to 115 West of India Penin, Ld 20 109 to 111 Do. 6 p.c. Perference all 14 to 143 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 199 to 101 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 104 to 106 Do. Exten, Austra & China all 104 to 106
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Allance Spinning	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 953 to 95 3 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1045 to 105 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1025 to 101 4 Do. October 10, 1888 1025 to 101 4 India Enfaced Paper to to 102 4 Do. do. 1893 to 10 4 Do. do. 1893 105 to 107 4 Do. 1886-90 102 to 104 4 Mauritius, 1881 105 to 107 6 Do. 1895-96 102 to 104 4 Bo 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 102 to 104 4 Bo 102 to 104 4 Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURES STOCKS. Paid Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 106 to 108 South Indian, 4 per cent. 100 106 to 108 South Indian, 4 per cent. 100 106 to 108 South Indian, 4 per cent. 100 106 to 108 Bengal and NWestern, Lm 90 to 101 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 103 to 165 Eastern-Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 103 to 165 Eastern-Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 103 to 165 Eastern-Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 103 to 165 Great Indian, 4 p.c 100 100 to 162 Madras, guaranted 5 per cent. 100 103 to 165 Madras, guaranted 5 per cent. 100 103 to 165 Great I. Penin, guar. 5 p.c 100 100 to 162 Madras, guaranted 5 per cent. 100 103 to 165 Great I. Penin, guar. 5 p.c 100 100 to 162 Madras, guaranted 5 per cent. 100 102 to 103 Madras, guaranted 5 per cent. 100 101 to 103 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. A. Ann. 120 Do. do. 4 do. 100 117 to 119 Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 101 to 103 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. A. Ann. 120 Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 5 South Indian, guar. 5 p.c. gua. 100 101 to 103 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. A. Ann. 120 Do. do. B. Ann. 1058 5 South Indian, guar. 5 p.c. gua. 100 113 to 115 West of India Perins 20 109 to 111 Do. 6 p.c. do. 1897 all 114 to 143 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 100 104 to 106 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 104 to 106 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 104

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Snowing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)
Abbott, Capt. H. E. ., R. E., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April 3,87.
Ackland, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 30 mos., Mar. 2, '36.
Adams, M. R. W. P., Tele. Dept., 12 mos., Nov 13, '87.
Althnadi, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 16, '87.
Aldridge, D., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 11, '87.
Anderson, J.D., Ben. Cov., AssamComn., 24mos., May26, '87.
Anderson, J., B. n.Cov., Ben. Rey. &Gen., 11½ mos., Sept. 30, '87.
Andrews, H. E., B., Forests, 12 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
Arbuthnot, L. G., Mad. Police, 18 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Austin, W. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., May 1, '87.
Avon, E., Bombay Judi., 12 mos., Aug. 1, '87.
Ayden, J., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 27, '87.

Baird, Maj. A. W., R.E., Sur. Dopt., 1 yr. 265 dys., Nov. 11, '87.
Bakor, J. E. D., Telegraph Dopt., 24 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
Bakor, J. E. D., Telegraph Dopt., 21 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on duty.
Barnes, H. C., Ben., P.W.D., 18 mos., Dec. 16, '86.
Barnes, H. S., Ben.Cov., India Pol., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Barry, W. R., Ben.Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 24 mos., July 3, '86.
Barwise, J. W., Postal Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '87.
Barten, H. G., Burna Comn., 24 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
Bayley R. D., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., May 20, '87.
Bedford, C. A. S., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 25, '87.
Begbie, Maj. A. G., R.E., P.W.D., Accounts, 17 mos., Nov. 4, '87.
Bent, H., Beugal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.

Begbie, Maj. A. G., R.E., P.W.D., Accounts, 17 mos., Nov. 4, '87.

Bent, H., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.

Bernard, Sir C. E., K.C. S. L., Ben. Cov., Chief Com., Burma, 12 mos., Mar. 20, '87.

Bewley, A., India D.W. P., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '86.

Bhagat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 24 mos., Sept. 14, '86.

Bilderbeck, J. B., Mad. Educl., 12 mos., Sept. 18, '86.

Birkbeck, M., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., May 7, '87.

Birkbeck, M., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., May 7, '87.

Blanford, H. F., Meteorological Reporter, 10 mos., May 6, '87.

Bliss, H. W., M. d. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., 20 mos.,

6, '87. Bliss, H. W., M.d. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., 20 mos.

Apr. 1, 87.

Boyce, W. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 25, 87.

Boyce, W. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 25, 87.

Bradbury, J. F. Ben. Jov., Ben. Judl., 13 mos., Mar. 22, 87.

Brereton, *'. H., Railway Dept., 33 mos., June 11, '85.

Broreton, W. R. J., N. W. Provs., Forests, 12 mos., Nov. 22, '87.

22, '87.
Brodie, W. P., Punjab P. W.D., 18 mos., 20 April, '87.
Brown, R. C., Telograpa Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Burkitt, W. R., Bea. Cov., N. W.P., Judl., 5 ms., Nov. 4,'87
Buyers, W. L., Bo. P. W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 14, '87.

Campbell, Maj. D., R. E., Ben. P. W. D., 24 mos., '87 Campbell, F. J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 21 mos., Apr.

Campbell, Maj. D., R. E., Ben. P. W. D., 24 mos., '87
Campbell, F. J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 21 mos., Apr. 13, '87.
Campbell, W. B., P. W. D., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '87.
Casey, A. E. C., Bn. Cov., N. W. P. Rv. & Gen., 27 ms., Ap. 16, '86.
Channer, Surg. O. H., Bo. Med., 15 mos., March 2, '87.
Chanter, F. W., Pun. P. W. D., 16 mos., July 26, '87.
Charles, J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 19 ms., Apr. 15, '87.
Charles, T. G., Ben. Forosts, 15 mos. Sept. 23, '87.
Chay, A. O., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 6, '87.
Clay, A. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 6, '87.
Clay, A. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Dec. 2, '87.
Cole, P. A., Madras Rev. and Gen., 15 mos., Apr. 16, '87.
Cole, W. H., survey Dept., 12 mos., Jun. 12, '88.
Cole, W. S., Sind Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 5, '87.
Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '87.
Coode, M. P., Hyderabad, P. W. D., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '87.
Coode, M. P., Hyderabad, P. W. D., 24 mos., Oct. 18, '87.
Cornwall, W. W. G., Ben. Cov., N.W. P., Rev. and Gen., 13 ms., I Fob. 87.
Cortenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 16 mos., Sept. 30, '87.
Coxtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 17 mos., 1 Feb. '87.
Cortesawell, P. H., Ma. P. W. D., 18 mos., Oct. 2, '87.
Cresswell, P. H., Ma. P. W. D., 18 mos., Oct. 2, '87.
Cresswell, P. H., Ma. P. W. D., 18 mos., Oct. 2, '87.
Cresswell, P. H., Ma. P. W. D., 18 mos., Oct. 2, '87.

1 Feb. '87.
Craig, J., Berars P.W.D., 16 mos., Oct. 20, '87.
Cresswell, P. H., Ma. P.W.D., 18 mos., Oct. 4, '86.
Critchley, C. E. B., Asst. Sec., Central Provs., 15 mos.,
Aug. 3, '87.
Cumming, C. L. B., Mad. Cov., 15 mos., Feb. 10, '87.

Cumming, C. L. B., Mad. Cov., 15 mos., Feb. 10, '87.

Dane, R. M., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comn., 6 mos., Dec. 28, '87.

Daniell, F. T., Pensian Telegraph, 21 mos., Nov. 29, '87.

D'Arcy, W. E., Pu-jab Fores: 24 mos., Aug. 31, '86.

Dalyell, Surg. P. W., Burma Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '87.

Dashwood, F. A., Bombay, P. W.D., 18 mos., Jan. 21, '87.

Davidson, J. Y., State Rulways, 12 mos., Jan. 13, '88.

Dawe, M. E., N.W.P. Board of Rev., 24 mos., Oct. 29, '86.

De Mello, C. H., Ben. P. W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 22, '87.

Dennys, Cabr. C. J., Cant. Mag., Punjab., '44 mos., Jan. 20, '88.

Desai, Framji, Find Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 7, '87.

De Winton, T. W., Bo. P. W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.

Douglas, 'J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bev. &Gon., 21mos., Feb. 3, '88.

Drült, G., Bo. 'ov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., Jule 1, '87.

Duff-Buce, W. '9on P. W.D. 30 vas., Apr. 1, '87.

Duff-Buce, W. '9on P. W.D. 30 vas., Apr. 1, '87.

Ducan, D., Madras Educational, 12 mos., Apr. 22, '87.

Duncan, D., Madras Educational, 12 mos., Apr. 22, '87.

Dunlop, J. B., Burma Comn., 6 mos., May 1, '87.

Durand, H. M., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., For. Sec., Govt. of India, 3 mos., Dec. 2, '87.

Eirle, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 20 mos., Sept. 29, '86. East, W. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., June 7, '87. Ellison, T. E., Ba., Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 19 ms., May31, '87. English, R. A., P. W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87. Erskine, H. N. B., Bo. Cov., Comr. Siad, 16 ms., Apr. 14, '87.

Fagan, Capt. C. G. F., Punj. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 5, '87. Fanshawe, F. A. W., Tolegraph D. pt. Faweett, G. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Feb. 25, '87. Ferrar, M. L., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev. & Gen., 24ms., Myl., '86. Fiddian, W., Bon. Cov., Bon. Rev. & Gen., 24ms., Myl., '86. Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo., 24 mos., Oct. 15, '86. Fitzgerald, P. S. V., Bombay Political, 12 ms., Aug. 2, '87. Floet, J. F., Bo. Cov., B., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 20, '87. Foster, H. W., Ma. Co., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 16ms., May 6, '87. Fowler, F. D., India P. W. D., 19 mos., 15 April, '87. Franc s, F. W., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 m.s., May 7, '87.

Franc s, F. W., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 m/s., May 7, '87.

Gael, C. E., Central India, P. W. D., 6 mos., Aug. 23, '87.

Gamble, J. S., Madras Forests, 18 mos., April 7, '87.

Geoghegan, H. T., India, P. W. D., 11 mos., July 13, '87.

Glibbs, R. T., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Dec. 1, '87.

Glibbs, R. T., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Dec. 1, '87.

Glidman, A. J., Bengal Pilot, 17 mos., June 10, '87.

Glastoue, C. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 18 mos.,

May 1, '87.

Glass, J. G. H., Hyderabad, P. W. D., 12 mos., Aug. 2, '87.

Glenny, W. H., Mad.Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gon., 12 mos.

Godfroy, G., Ben.Cov., Assam'domn., 18 mos., Mar. 18, '87.

Goulding, F., Punjab Rev. & Geu., to May 4, '88.

Grant, A. R., Beu. Forest, 20 mos., Dec. 1, '87.

Grant, F., P. W. D., 12 mos.

Grant, J. D., Ma. P. W. D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87.

Grant, J. H., Bo. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., Sopt. 15, '87.

Grant, J. T. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Pev. & Gen., 12 mos.,

Feb. 16, '87.

Gray, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87.

Greet, R. T., Assam Comn., 21 mos., July 4, '86.

Griffiths, W., Bon. Educl., 24 mos., July 4, '86.

Griffiths, W., Bon. Educl., 24 mos., July 13, '86.

Griffiths, W., Bon. Educl., 24 mos., July 13, '86.

Grimley, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos.,

April 29, '87.

Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos.,

April 29, '87.

Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 43ms., Mar. 16, '85.

Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 43 ms., Mar. 16, '85.

Hallett, C. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Nov. 11, '87.

Haupto, G. H., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Apr. 20, '87.

Hammick, M., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 14 mos., Nov., '87.

Harris, C. V., Burma Police, 12 mo., July 1, '87.

Harris, E. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 25, '87.

Harris, E. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mo., Apr., 1, '87.

Harris, H. N., Ben. Police, 14 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Harris, H. N., Ben. Police, 14 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Harrison, Capt. J. H. C., R.E., Thomason College, 16

mos., Oct. 29, '87.

Hart, G. H. R., Fincl. Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 11, '87.

Hart, J. H. E., Bo. P. W. D., 10 mos., Sept. 30, '87.

Hatch, I. T. J. G., Punj. Police, 24 mos., Nov. 4, '86.

Hatt.n, J. J., Punjab P. W. D., 11 mos., Apr. 20, 87.

Hayes, A. M., Mad. P. W. D., 6 mos., Nov. 11, '87.

Hebbert, H. L., Punjab, P. W. D., 24 mos., June 3, '86.

Higgins, A. W. E., Mad. Forests, 18 mos., Aug. 23, '87.

Holotich, Liout. Col. T. H., Survey Dept. 17 mos., Nov. 26, '86.

Hope, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 18 mos., June 8, '87.

Horst, H., India Survoys, 18 mos., D. 1, '87.

Housden, W. P., N. W. Provs., P. W. D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.

Hugnes, E. W. M., India P. W. D., 18 mos., May 18, '87.

Hughesdon, J. C., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 20 ms., Ap. 21, '87.

Hunt, E. L., N. W. Provs., P. W. D., 19 mos., Apr. 9, '87.

Hunt, E. L., N. W. Provs., P. W. D., 10 mos., Apr. 9, '87.

Ibbetson, D.J., Ben.Cov., PunjabComn., 19mos., Apr. 5, '87. Ireland, W. De C., Barna Comn., 24 mos., Jan. 8, '88. Ivens, T. E., Punjab P.W.D., 10 mos., Oct. 10, '87.

Jeffery, T. J. P., Punjab, P. W.D., 15 mos., June 28, '87. Jerdon, C. M., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 5, '87. Johnson, H., India P. W.D., 18 mos., 22 April, '87. Johnston, W., Ben. Forests, 12 mos., 3 April, '87. Jones, F. C., Sind Polico, 12 mos., April 22, '87. Joseph, H. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 12 mos., July 24, '87. Joseph, H. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 12 mos., July 24, '87. Joyner, R. B., Bo. P. W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87. Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 31 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

King, W. H., Biluchistan P.W.D., 12 mos., May 31, '87. Kingsmill, J., Bo. Goot. Press, 15 mos., Mar. 21, '87. Knapp, C. C. B., Madras, P. W.D., 24 mos., Doc. 27, '87.

Laffan, E. S., Mad. Cov., Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos., Nov. 10, '86.
Lala Falleb Chand, Punj. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dopt., 24 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
Larminie, J. C., Mad. P.W.D., 21 mos., May 2, '87.
Lea, R., Assam Com, 12 mos., Sept. 11, '87.
Leman, G. D., Mad.Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Mar. 11, '87.
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dopt., 45 mos., Aug. 11, '85.
Lister, Capt. W. J., R. E., Bo. P. W. D., 12 ms., Aug. 22, '87.
Little, Surg. S., N. W. P., Medl., 15 mos., Jun. 22, '87.
Little, Surg. S., N. W. P., Medl., 15 mos., 1 Jan. '87.
Lovgan, W., Mad. Cov.
Lovd, W. F., Bo.Cov., Bo Rev. & Gen., 34 mos., July 26, '85.
Love, Capt. H. D., R. E., Mad. P. W. D., 20 mos.
Luard, Col. C. H., India P. W. D., 20 mos.
Luard, Col. C. H., India P. W. D., to Doc. 14, '88.

Macdonell, A., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Oct. 16, '87.

McIver, C. M., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Oct. 30, '87.

Macleod, N. F., N.W. Provs., P.W. D., 18 mos., Apr. 20,'87.

Macleod, R. H., Bon. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.,
Dec. 18, '86.

Macmillan, A., Bon. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos.,
Apr. 16, '87.

Madge, P. M., Telegraph Dopt., 21 mos., Sept. 1, '86.
Maguire, H. F. J. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 16 mos.,
Apr. 15, '87.

Matland, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 18 mos., Oct. 23, '86.

Mallot, F. R., Geological Survey, 12 mos., June 25, '87.

Mathew, G. F. (C.I. E.), India Railways, 24mos., Oct. 17, '87.

Maude, W., Ben. Cov., Bev. Rev. & Gon., it mos., Aug. 2, '87.

May, H., Cont. Ind. Agency, 12 mos., May 1, '87.

McCalman, Surg. H. Bo. Medl., 12 mos., May 25, '87.

McIvor, W., Bon. Marine, 24 mos., June 19, '86.
McNally, Surg.-Maj.C.J., Ma. Mcd.Col., 12 mos., May 26,'87.
McL. auglin, F. H. M., Ben.Cov., Ben.Jud., to July 31, '88.
Micheli, W., India, P. W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 28, '87.
Middleton, J. R., Bo.Cov., Bo. Rev.&Gen., 18mos., Dec 1,'86.
Miller, J. A. E., Punj. Judl., 13; mos., Apr. 19, '87.
Miorris, 'spt.C. H., B.S.C., Punj. Joun., 17mos., Apr. 20,'87.
Morris, N., Burma Police, 9 mos., Feb. 26, '87.
Morri, T. B., Punjab P. W.D., 24 mos., May 24, '87.
Morton, A., State Railways, 24 mos., Sept. 7, '86.
Moylan, E. C., Bo. P. W.D. Accounts, 6 mos., May 5, '87.
Muntz, W. E., Burma, P. W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 5, '87.
Myhill, H. W., Calcutta Mint, 24 mos., Apr. 4, '87.

Nicholson, Surg. G. F., Punjab dl., 18mos., Mar 23, '57 Nicholson, W. C., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mee., May 12, '87. Nicolls, J. R. C., N.W.P. P.W.D., 17 mos., May 16, '87. Nuthall, Lt.-Col. H. J., RailwayDept., 6mos., July 10, '87

O'Connell, H. H., Madras P.W.D., 18 mos., April 7, 27. Oltivant, E. C. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Municipal Comr., 18 ms., April 29, 37. Oman, J. C., Punjab Educl., 24 mos., Apr. 12, 37. Osborn, Maj. W., P.W.D. Bombay, 12 mos., April 9, 37. Ovens, J. L., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., June 14, 37. Owen, Surg. W., Ben. Medl., 1 yr. 287 dys., Apr. 8, 37.

Owen, Surg. W., Ben. Medl., 1 yr. 287 dys., Apr. 8, '87.

Palliser, H. G., Bo. P.W.D., 14 mos., April 8, '87.

Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Aug. 12, 86.

Parkos, B., Punj. P. W. D., 26 mos., Mar. 23, '87.

Parsons, Lt. J. H., Burma Comn.. 16 mos., July 6, '86.

Pascoe, Commr. T. C., Marine Survey, 12 mos., Jan.12,'87.

Patten, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 29 mos., Apr. 9, '86.

Pennington, J. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., S-pt. 7, '86.

Pere, F. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. v. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb.1, '88.

Pitman, C. E., C.I. E., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 3,'88.

Pollen, Lt. W. H., Survey Dept., 15 mos., June 7, '87.

Pope, Surg. T. H., Ma. Medl., 12 mos., Sept. 1, '87.

Portman, M. V., Port Blair Police, 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Pudan, T. G., India Rails, 18 mos., Apr. 23, '87.

Quayle, Surg. W. A., Cent. Prov., Med., 12 ms., Oct. 15, 87 Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comn., 24 mos., Mar. 12, 87.

Raban, C., Assam Police, 12 mos., Mar. 31, '87.
Rawlins, T. W., Ben. Cov. Agent, Pun., 18 ms., May 1, '87.
Rawson, F., India P. W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Rees, F. W. J., Bon. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., July 26, '87.
Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt., N. W. Provs.
24 mos., June 16, '86.
Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Jan. 19, '87.
Reunie, W. C., India P. W.D., 12 mos., May 31, '87.
Rlng, R., Burma P. W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '87.
Roberts, L. R., Ben. P. W.D., to Sept. 1, '88.
Robertson, F. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 20 mos., Apr.
1, 87.

Robertson, F. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 20 mos., Apr. 1, 87.
Robertson, W. R., Ma. Agricultural, 18 mos., Apr. 14, '87.
Rogers, C., India, P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Rosers, P. P., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Rose, F. E., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Ross, D., State Railways, 24 mos., Apr. 15, '86.
Rossman, J., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 7, '87.
Rostan, J. B., India, Rev. & Agricultural Dept., 12 mos.
Nov. 1, '87.
Routh, R. S. J., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 22, '87.

Nov. 1, 87.
Routh, R. S. J., Bon. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 22, '87.

Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Scott, D. J., Rengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.
Scott, M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Segrave, W. H., Burma Police, 8 mos. Aug. 2, '87.
Selby, F. G., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 18 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Sowell, E. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Jan.
14, '87.
Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 38 mos., May 2, '85.
Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 27 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
Skrine, F. H. B., Bon. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos.,
Jan. 22, '88.
Smth, Maj. A. C., R.E., Mad. P. W.D., 22 mos., Feb.17, '87.
Smith, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 11 mos., Apr. 8, '87.
Smith, V. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 13 mos.,
Nov. 11, '87.
Smyth, Col. R. G., R. E., India P. W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Smyth, T.W., Ben. Cov., PunjabComn., 22 mos., Dec. 10, '88.
Smyth, G., Ben. Cov., PunjabComn., 22 mos., Dec. 10, '88.
Smyth, G., Ben. Cov., PunjabComn., 24 mos., Dec. 10, '88.
Smyth, T.W., Ben. Cov., PunjabComn., 28 mos., Dec. 10, '88.
Smyth, T.W., Ben. Cov., PunjabComn., 29 mos., Dec. 10, '88.
Smyth, G., Ben. Cov., PunjabComn., 14 mos., Mar.
25, '87.
Somers-Eve, J. F., Ma. P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
Spening, A. H., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
Spening, A. H., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 28, '87.
Spening, A. H., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 38.
Stock, C. G., Bongal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Stock, C. G., Bongal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Stock, C. G., Bongal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Stock, C. G., Bongal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Stulpnagel, C. R., Punjab Eduel., 18 mos., May 1, '87.
Stulpnagel, C. R., Punjab Eduel., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '87.
Stulpnagel, C. R., Punjab Eduel., 18 mos., Apr. 3, '87.
Symes, E. S., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '87.

Tate, W. J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 21, '87. Thackwell, Lt. O. M. R., Rail. Dept., 6 mos., May, 31, '87. Thomas., G. E., Burma Rails., to 1 J. n., '89. Thompson, G., Cent. Provs. Educl., 12 mos., May 14, '87 Thomson, A. S., Bengal, P. W. D., 12 mos., July 23, '87. Thomson, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos. Thorburn, S. S., Ben. Cov., Punjab, Rev. and Gen., 61 mos., Oct. 3, '87. Todd, H. P., Potal Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 26, '87. Tufnell, C. F., P. W. D., Punjab, 24 mos., Nov. 5, '87. Twigg, J. H., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev. & Gen., 23ms., Ap. 23, '86.

Vander-Straaten, E., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., Sept. 22, '86. Venning, F., Bn. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 18mos. Dec. 10'86. Ver. on W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 m·s., Mar. 25, '87. Vertanves, J. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 24 mos., Nov. 13, '87. Vincent, F. D. A., Mad. Forests, 12 mos., Dec. 13, '87. Von Ahu, C., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 12, '87

Waller, Capt. E. A., R.E., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos. Nov. 19, '86.

Ward, A. W., Ma. Educl., 12 mas. Dec. 21, '87.
Ward, W., Punjab Police, 10 mos., Dec. 16, '87.
Ward, W. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Judl., 15 mas., Nov.10, '87
Warden, J. L., 80 Judl., 6 mas., Oct. 10, '87.
Weekes, A., Ben. Cov., Bun. Rev. & Gen., 24mos., Mar. 5, '86.
Weir, T., Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Sopt. 23, '87.
White, J., Ben. Rev. & G. n., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Whites, S., Ishapror Factory, 22 mos., Aug. 27, '86.
Wigley, F. G. Legislative Dept., 36 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Wilkieson, H. F., Madras Police, 12 mos., Aug. 10, '87.
Williams, F. T., Bo. Rev Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 22, '86.
Williams, G. R. C., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos. Apr. 20, '87.
Wills, F. H., Burma Police, 9 mos., Jan. 8, '88.
Wilson, J. H., Ben. P. W.D. 21 mos., Nov. 13, '86.
Wilson, W., Ma. Cv., Director of Setmnts., 24ms., Mar. 19, '86.
Wilson, W., Ma. Cv., Director of Setmnts., 24ms., Mar. 19, '86.
Wilson, W., Ma. Cv., Director of Setmnts., 24ms., Mar. 19, '86.
Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educl., 17 mos., Oct. 10, '87.
Wyer, T. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 6 mos.,
Jan. 10, '88.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Adams, Rev. J. W., V.C., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '87, Ben. Atlay, Ven. B. T., Bon., 24 mos., Feb. 6, '87.

Badham, Rev. C. H., 24 mos , June 2, '86, Bo. Baynham, Rev. A. W., 6 mos. Oct. 7, '87, Bo. Briscoe, Rev. J. D., 16 mos., Mar. 26, '87, Ben. Burnett, R. P., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Cassels, Bev J. W., 12 mos., June 7, '87, Ma. Clark, Rev. W., Bo., 12 mos., Oct. 7, '87. Cumine, Rev. A. A., Ben., 12 mos., Sept. 23, '87.

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LONDON, MARCH 5, 1888.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 17th February; from Allahabad and Madras to the 15th February; and from Calcutta to the 14th February.

February.

THE Viceregal Council passed the Bill for levying duty on Petroleum on Feb. 10.

It is understood to be the intention of Government to take up the question of the exemption of salt on the sea from duty when the salt-tax is enhanced, with a view to the repeal of the section of the Sea Customs Act which operates so disastrously against the general public interests.

THE Commissioner of the Abkari and Salt Department at Goa has notified an increase in the salt-tax, in conformity with the resolution of the British Government, from Jan. 19 last.

LORD DUFFERIN, according to present arrangement, will leave India about the middle of November. Sir Mackenzie Wallace will return with him to England, and resume a literary career.

literary career.

THE VICEROY will make a short stay at Rewah on his way towards Simla, bagging a tiger or two whilst there if possible. It would seem probable also that he may pay Lucknow a promised visit.

LADY ROBERTS presented new colours to the 16th (Lucknow Regiment) Bengal Infantry, at Agra on Feb. 14.

LORD and Lady Connemara have left Calcutta for Madras.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W. Provinces has returned to Lucknow.

THE Public Works Minister will probably make a considerable tour towards the South, visiting, among other points, the field of operations of the Bengal-Nagpur Company.

PRINCE BERNARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR, accompanied by Baron Fuchs, M. Nordhoff and M. Van Lennop, has arrived at Agra on a visit.

THE HONOURABLE MR. BARBOUR does not now propose to return to India before July.

THE ever-increasing work of the Financial Secretary to Government having long been found too big a load for even the broadest shoulders to bear it is proposed to give him a deputy. The question of creating such a post is now under discussion at home.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT have attended a Brahman wedding at Bombay.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGESE INDIA is at present on a visit to the Governor of Bombay.

LADY REAY'S fancy fair in aid of the Countess of Dufferin's fund realised Rs. 35,000.

COLONEL THOMASON, chief of the P.W.D. in Central India, has been attacked and bitten by a wolf near Indore. He was to proceed to Paris to consult Dr. Pasteur.

THE Bengal Government have taken up the pilots' grievances, and a Committee will shortly assemble to consider the question of the distribution of ships among the members of the Pilot Service. The President will be Mr.

Reynolds, Chairman of the Port Commissioners, and the members, Mr. Mackay, of the British India Steamship Company; Captain Stiffe, the Port Officer; Mr. Rayner, Senior Master Pilot; and Mr. Paine, Mate Pilot.

Consequent on Mr. McConaghey's appointment to the Inspector-Generalship of Police, Colonel Erskine, Commissioner of Sitapur, will succeed to the Commissionership of Lucknow, while Mr. Boys, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, acts temporarily as Commissioner of Sitapur until relieved by Mr. Adams.

Mr. H. E. M. James, Deputy Director of the Indian Post-Office, reverts shortly to a Collectorship in Bombay, to the Civil Service of which Presidency he belongs.

COLONEL E. H. H. COLLEN, Military Secretary to Government, is expected in Bombay from home. His return to his post will be the signal for the active consideration of a plan that has been matured for reorganising the working system of the Department.

It is understood that the appointments to the chief posts in Hyderabad, Rajputana, and Indore, to provide for impending retirements, will not be settled until the return to India of the Foreign Secretary.

THE 32nd Pioneers are now busy bridging and improving the road between Siliguri and the Teesta river in British territory.

According to present arrangements, the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin will not occupy the new Government House on their return to Simla. The place is not yet finished.

The publication of the report of the Public Service Commission still waits on the pleasure of the Secretary of State.

THE Supreme Government has just despatched a fine collection of Indian wares to the Glasgow Exhibition. Selections of economic products have lately been sent to Italy, Belgium, the Australian Colonies, and Tasmania.

COLONEL OLIVER ST. JOHN took charge of the Residency of Baroda on the 28th January. Colonel Berkeley, the retiring Resident, leaves for Europe by the next mail.

Mr. S. Jacob, on return from furlough, has been placed on special duty in the Finance Department, where work in connection with the Budget is very heavy just now.

LIEUT. NEWMARCH proceeds to Lus Beyla to assist at the enthronement of the new Jam.

THE Khyber Maliks, accompanied by Colonel Warburton, arrived at Quetta on the evening of the 6th February. They came by the Harnai route, and were much impressed by that wonderful railway. They were received in durbar next day. Colonel Warburton was the guest of Sir Robert and Lady Sandeman.

THE receipts from eleven sales of Bengal opium and ten months' pass duty at Bombay amount to Rs. 7,54,46,525, which is Rs. 25,61,825 less than the estimate. Of this deficiency Bengal shows Rs. 20,43,275, and Bombay Rs. 5,18,600.

Rs. 5,18,600.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, after a tour which has occupied the best part of the cold weather, has arrived at Jubbulpore.

THE question of organising regular coolie emigration to Netherlands India has been lately under the consideration of Government, and it is probable a successful issue will be arrived at.

THE Jeypore Durbar intend sending to the permanent Economic Court at Calcutta a complete collection of the products of the State.

Mr. JUSTICE CUNNINGHAM will return to Ind'a shortly to serve out the remainder of his term.



NOTES.

THE news by telegram from India published this morning seems to indicate that we are on the eve of another little war. We hope, however, that a Sikkim campaign may yet be avoided by diplomacy. Such campaigns—and we have had quite enough of them in India—bring neither glory to warriors or prestige to statesmen, but simply deficits to the Treasury.

It is also to be hoped that the unfortunate affair in the Chittagong Hill tracts, in which Lieut. Stewart and three of his men lost their lives, may not be interpreted as meaning that the trans-frontier tribes want to fight us. Of course, when an officer and his men are killed while quietly carrying out a survey in British territory, retribution of some kind must follow. The offenders must be brought to punishment. But this need not necessitate a military expedition. Allowing the necessity for the Lushai country being opened out both from the Chittagong and Burma direction, it would be wiser, as the *Pioneer* points out, to do this by marching troops from Burma in relief across to Chittagong, "thus showing our power from the rear, as it were, than to wait until raids by Chins into the Yaw country, or by Kukis into the Hill tracts, render expeditions a matter of necessity."

Or course military men like "expeditions." There is always a chance of a fight, and, therefore, of promotion or medals or honourable mention in despatches; but, as the Allahabad paper points out, such measures against savage tribes, except in the last extremity, only raise new difficulties. "The better plan," says that journal, "is to extend the area of our political influence quietly yet firmly, showing force sufficient to dissipate all idea of resistance on the part of tribal chiefs, but leaving them at the same time free from needless interference, so long as they keep their own territories in good order."

To speed the parting and welcome the coming Viceroy is at present the rôle of the Press in India. The "speeding," so far as the Native Press is concerned, appears rather uncomplimentary, considering how much Lord Dufferin has striven to make himself popular with the Bengalis. Here is what the Indian Mirror, which, it is believed, gives the note to the rest of the Native Press, says:—"Lord Dufferin's resignation has all the air of a Cabinet trick. It is something to be the hero of a mysterious disappearance. It is a sad comment to make on the retirement of a Viceroy that it is not followed by general regret. It is, no doubt, a great pity that we should at any time have men for Viceroys with no more than society recommendation. The case of Lord Lytton as well as that of the present Viceroy have sufficiently proved that a diplomatic training and brilliant social qualities are not the first recommendations of an Indian Viceroy. We are sorry that we cannot say anything in favour of Lord Dufferin, except that he has been generally inoffensive."

The Bengali, of course, follows suit:—"So far his Lordship's Viceroyalty has been marked by the vigour of his foreign policy, without, however, a single measure of domestic reform. Upper Burma has been annexed; the delimitation of the North-Western frontiers has been effected, whether upon a permanent basis or otherwise the future alone can disclose; and lastly, an army has been sent to Sikkim. The chief feature of the domestic policy of the Government has not been domestic reform, but a heavy addition to the income of taxation. The Incometax has been imposed; the Salt-tax has been raised, and a fresh duty has been levied upon petroleum. Lord Dufferin, when he assumed the roins of Government, declared that he would foster the seeds of Self-Government which had been planted by his predecessor. Nothing has been done in this direction."

All this, as the Times correspondent says in his telegram from Calcutta to-day, is owing to the impossibility

of any Viceroy being able to fulfil the aspirations created in the Bengali bosom by Lord Ripon, whose failure as an administrator Lord Dufferin has now to bear the brunt of.

It is more pleasant to turn to the opinion expressed by the leading journal of the Punjab-an opinion which is shared by all the Anglo-Indian Press with but few exceptions. The Civil and Military Gazette says :- "Lord Dufferin's resignation is a disaster to India. Without depreciating the character or abilities of his successor, or assigning any special motive to Lord Dufferin's resolution at the present moment, no honest friend of India can learn without grief that the strong hands which have ruled India for the last three years will prematurely hand over the reins of power to another. Looking forward it was natural for the hopeful mind to picture rather a second period of his Excellency's rule—a rule of firmness tempered with courtesy, of preparation to meet external troubles, and moderation in dealing with internal movements-a rule which was a terror only to the Queen's enemies, and disappointed only those who had imagined vain things."

If the Maharaja Holkar thought that he was treated without honour in this country, he is apparently not being particularly respected in his own. It is stated in more than one of the Indian papers that unless he chooses to set his house in order, and live like a reasonable and reputable person, a crisis must ere long occur in the Indore State. It is said that he has quarrelled with all his relations and with his Minister, that he does no work whatever, and that he occupies his whole time as Childe Harold did before he went upon his pilgrimage, being

"Sore given to revelrie and ungodly glee, Few earthly things found favour in his sighte, Save concubines and carnal companie."

The Times correspondent telegraphs that Sir C. Bernard's appointment to a permanent post at the India Office has given much satisfaction to all classes in Burma, as it is felt to be of much importance to that Province that one so intimately acquainted with its growing requirements should be at headquarters. If this be the reason of the appointment, it is not that which commends itself to the Pall Mall Gazette, which journal a few days ago congratulated the Government in having given office to so thoroughgoing a Radical as Sir Charles Bernard!

The projectors of the Sind, Rajputana and Punjab line of railway having asked the Government of India to grant them a reconnaissance of the country proposed to be traversed, the Government consented, and Mr. Horace Bell, Chief Engineer of the Tirhoot State line, a very capable officer, had been selected to carry out the operation. But at the last moment it has been decided that, considering the nature of the ground to be gone over, the season is already too far advanced to begin. The reconnaissance will, however, probably be commenced at the close of the next rains.

menced at the close of the next rains.

The Future of India.—Under the auspices of the East India Association, a meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East was held at Exeter Hall on Wednesday, Feb. 20—Sir William Chichele Plowden, K.C.S.I., M.P., presiding—for the purpose of conferring on the political and social future of the Indian peoples, and their relation to the Imperial Government. The principal address was given by Mr. Siva Ram, who dilated at length upon the advantages of the British connexion to the people of India. Every student of Indian history, he said, must be vividly impressed with the fact that almost all the Governors-General and Viceroys had been actuated by a desire to benefit the people entrusted to their care, but it was now the lawful ambition of the people that they should take a large share in their own government. The notion that India was unfitted for a democratic form of government was erroneous, for what might be called the Parliamentary system existed originally in Indian society, and had never been wholly lost in the village communities. In the course of the discussion which followed there was general agreement that the time was ripe for a considerable increase of the share of the Natives in the government of India, especially in local administration and in the Civil Service. The proceedings closed with the customary votes of thank.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Telegraph.) (Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4. The Rajah of Sikkim remains contumacious, while the Tibetan troops refuse to retire from their fortified position. It has been found necessary, therefore, to cast aside the transparent veil of diplomatic concealment, and to convert the so-called military road-making expedition into a formally constituted Sikkim field force. A general order issued in the Military Department states that the Governor-General in Council has ordered the despatch of a force for operations on the Sikkim-Tibet frontier as detailed below:—

Staff—Colonel Greham commonding: Centain Travers

Staff.—Colonel Graham commanding; Captain Travers, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General.
Strength of Force.—Northern Division Royal Artillery, four guns; 2nd Battalion Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment, 200; 13th Bengal Infantry, 400; 32nd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), 700.

A base depôt will be formed at Siliguri, or some other place conveniently near

A base depôt will be formed at Siliguri, or some other place conveniently near.

It is stated that Colonel Graham has received peremptory orders to avoid crossing the Tibetan frontier. The sole object of the expedition is to expel the Tibetan troops from Lingtu, if they shall still be there on March 15th. At the same time precautions will be adopted to guard all strategic points on the Sikkim frontier so as to prevent any attempt by the Tibetans to effect a successful diversion by raids or otherwise. The Government is very anxious to avoid, if possible, being forced to commence actual hostilities. We are now paying the inevitable penalty of our past vacillation and retrogressive policy. It will be very difficult to persuade the Rajah and the Tibetan authorities, in the face of their former experience, that this military demonstration is anything more than brutum fulmen, until they realise the stern fact that on this occasion, at all events, the Government is resolved to crush all disobedience and aggression by severe punitive measures.

As a last effort, however, to effect a peaceful solution of the

As a last effort, however, to effect a peaceful solution of the difficulty the Viceroy has gone to Darjeeling, accompanied by Mr. Ware Edgar, Chief Secretary of the Bengal Government, an experienced and sagacious frontier officer. Lord Dufferin will endeavour to make arrangements for a personal interview with the Rajah. If the negotiations then fail, the Rajah will probably be deposed, and hostilities will at once

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Bill for regulating the Indian reserve force was passed into law. General Chesney, in the course of his speech, said there was reason to believe that much more active progress would shortly be made in the formation of reserves, and that it was desirable that all men drafted into the reserves should be subject imme-

that all men drafted into the reserves should be subject immediately to the conditions laid down.

A preliminary meeting will be held shortly to discuss the arrangements for the projected demonstration in honour of Lord Dufferin. It is definitely settled that the Viceroy will not return from Simla to Calcutta. Many of the Native newspapers continue to criticise in intemperate language the policy and public character of the Viceroy. It is a little difficult to understand the reason for this. Lord Dufferin is the perfection of courtesy to Natives as well as to Europeans; and, moreover, during the whole period of his term of office, has invariably adopted a policy of conciliation, both active and passive. This apparent unpopularity with the noisy clique of Bengalee agitators is largely due to the fact that it is impossible for any conscientious Viceroy to satisfy in any appreciable degree the aspirations created by the administration of Lord Ripon, which have been subjected to acute disappointment by the non-fulfilment of his promises. Lord Dufferin has now to bear the brunt of Lord Ripon's failure. Captain St. John Michell's exploring expedition into Burma

Captain St. John Michell's exploring expedition into Burma has returned to Assam, after a most successful march made in circumstances of great difficulty and privation. An excellent route is reported to exist to the Irrawaddy from the Brahmapootra, 400 miles long, fit for a railway or for a trunk road, sixteen hundred square miles of entirely unknown country were surveyed. At one time the party was in imminent danger of perishing by starvation, as the villagers refused to

danger of perishing by starvation, as the vinagers refused to furnish supplies.

The members of the expedition entered Upper Burma on February 18. Another party had advanced from Burma in order to meet them, but had been forced to retire. They were beyond reach of news for two months. Human sacrifice prevails in all the hill villages. The party was constantly informed that it would be attacked by a force of Chins, under a Mussulman leader, 2,000 strong, but the Chins never appeared. An important meeting of the Unconvenanted Civil Service Association was held on Friday, relative to the injustice of

paying retiring pensions with the depreciated rupee. The following resolution was passed:—

"In consideration of the fact that up to comparatively recent dates notices, issued under the authority of the Government, have represented the rupee as being about equal to two shillings, and in consideration of the actual serious depreciation of value, which has led to grievous loss, and even distress, to officers retiring to Europe, this meeting earnestly hopes that the Government will adopt such measures as will remove the painful uncertainty which at present exists as to the amount of all future incomes, by paying pensions in Europe and the colonies in sterling at a fixed rate of exchange; and this meeting is of opinion that the rate fixed should be that of two shillings to the rupee."

The Maharajah of Travancore is this week in Madras, visiting the places of interest in that city. Last night he was present at a garden-party given by the Nawab-Begum Saheba at Nawab Feroze-Husain's, at which the Governor and Lady Connemara attended. In the course of a short speech thanking their hostess, his Excellency extolled the present management of the Travancore States. This may be regarded as an official reply to the recent series of articles in a section of the Madras Press, in which gross charges of various kinds have been recklessly made against the Maharajah and the Dewan of Travancore. Travancore.

The Rajah of Jhind was installed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces on Tuesday.

BURMA.

RANGOON, MARCH 3.

Rangoon, March 3.

Sir George White will remain in command of the troops in Upper Burma for another year. No separate field army will be maintained, but the constitution of the force will be little changed as regards either its discipline or its state of preparation for active service. This step has been found necessary owing to the fact that the pacification of the province has not progressed so rapidly as was anticipated. The Government of India has acted very judiciously in deciding not to reduce for the present the number of the troops in Upper Burma. The province is still in a critical condition. Although all the large bands of dacoits have been broken up, and the principal leaders slain, the country is still infested by small dacoit gangs. Any relaxation of the steady pressure against disorder which is now maintained would inevitably result in a renewal of disorder. As the disarmamen of the people is being carried out it is specially incumbent on the local Government to afford them full protection. General White knows Upper Burma thoroughly, and has shown marked ability during the period of his command, and his retention here for ing the period of his command, and his retention here for another year is warmly approved.

The condition and discipline of the large force of military

The condition and discipline of the large force of military police now in Upper Burma are attracting much attention. This body, numbering some 20,000 men, consists mainly of Punjabees. Their fighting qualities leave little to be desired, but for ordinary police duties they are almost useless. It is stated by the Rangoon Press that large numbers of these men have come to Burma allured by the prospect of looting the newly-conquered country, and their conduct in many cases would seem to support this view. The local journals contain many complaints of acts of violence committed by them not would seem to support this view. The local journals contain many complaints of acts of violence committed by them, not only in outlying districts, but in Rangoon. This want of discipline among the military police is mainly, if not entirely, due to inadequacy in the number of European officers attached to the force. It is urgently necessary that a large increase should be made in the number of European officers. If this be not done, the military police force will become a standing source of denger

source of danger.

The last official bulletin from Upper Burma shows no important changes. The body of Mr. Chill, the police inspector who was killed by dacoits, has been recovered. The police who were with him when he was killed were forced to retire, several of them being wounded. In an encounter with dacoits near Popa-hill Inspector Collins and a sergeant of military police were severely wounded. A party of Burmese police in the Yau district was recently attacked by dacoits, and the head-constable and another constable were severly wounded. The dacoits succeeded in carrying off some arms and ammunities. The dacoits succeeded in carrying off some arms and ammunition. Several small encounters between police and dacoits are reported in which the police were successful. Considerable numbers of firearms are being captured by the military and police. The flying columns from General Low's brigade have now been broken up, the operations possible only in the cold weather being now practically at an end.

Several prisoners have succeeded in escaping from the prison at Bhamo, including the man who recently attacked Colonel Little and severely wounded him. Colonel Little is now out of danger.

of danger.

Sir C. Bernard's appointment to a permanent post at the India Office has given much satisfaction to all clases in Burma It is felt to be of much importance to the province that one



so intimately acquainted with Burma and its growing requirements should be at headquarters. Even those most opposed to certain details of Sir C. Bernard's local policy while he was Chief Commissioner of Burma bear testimony to his anxious desire to advance the interests of the province and to promote the welfare of the people.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

REGIMENTAL INSTITUTES. (Civil and Military Gazette.)

We hear on all sides that a very common Indian complaint—want of funds—threatens to paralyse at the very start the efforts of commanding officers to meet the views of the Commander-in-Chief with regard to the proposed Regimental Institutes. The idea has been so heartily taken up by all concerned, and more especially by those who will have all the trouble of carrying it out, that it does seem a pity that, in too many cases, the very mild suggestions put forward for the establishment of regimental institutes have been considered as of too expensive a character. It should not be forgotten that, from the first, it has been an understood thing that no expense on account of new buildings was on any account to be incurred, and that existing accommodation was in all cases to be utilised. In spite of this, it appears that even the most ordinary modifications and adaptations have in many cases been considered to cost more than the public purse should be called upon to disgorge; and, consequently, plans have had to be altered and estimates cut down to really very remarkable figures. To us it seems a short-sighted policy to insist upon a small present outlay in the comfortable hope that some day we shall be able to build unto our soldiers "a lordly pleasure-house," and remove them out of the makeshift building. The converted barrack will be found almost useless for any other purpose when the Regimental Institute occupies its appointed and proper building; and it is by no means unlikely that a future policy of parsimony may consider this sufficient reason for withholding altogether from the Institute any other accommodation than that which is now preparing. Commanding officers are chary of expatiating upon the grandeur of their regimental funds before inspecting officers; but we feel sure that they could find the money, were a certain yearly sum necessary for providing a suitable building for the comfort of the men. Government, like private individuals, has no objection to lend out its money at moderate, if certain, interes

THE CALCUTTA MINT. (Bombay Gazette.)

The Calcutta Defence Association takes up the cudgels for the Calcutta Mint, the abolition of which was recommended by the Finance Committee. Unluckily the Committee happened to visit that institution when it was unemployed, and the temptation to effect an economy by dispensing with it altogether proved very strong. The Defence Association considers, however, that the Mint should be kept on foot for possible emergencies, amongst which is enumerated the straits in which the currency of India would be placed if anything happened in time of war to the Mint in Bombay, a city which is calmly stated to be in a position involving great peril in any foreign war. It does not seem even to those of us who are anxious to secure the safety of this city with a casing of three inches of iron backed up with a little chunam and concealed beyond three or four feet of earth—as a local contemporary pondering on the military situation proposes—is |does not even to the most timid amongst us appear that either Bombay or its Mint is likely to be in as much peril as the Mint which it is gravely proposed to keep up permanently for occasional use, or even on the off-chance that it may be occasionally of use. The Calcutta Mint is not resorted to for the conversion of bullion into silver, for the excellent reason that the silver comes to Bombay as the nearest port to Europe, and it saves freight and time to have it coined here rather than send it to Bengal. In case of a foreign war which will directly interest India undoubtedly Bombay will be the base from which supplies will be sent to the seat of operations beyond the frontier, and consequently it is in this city that the most urgent need for the dannaro, dannaro, dannaro, that are the whole soul of war will be most felt and can be most easily supplied. If the conveniences of the populations from Oude to Burma, of which Calcutta is modestly stated to be the natural market, require silver coined in that city, there is no reason why they should not get it coined there. But the fact

is, they don't get their bullion turned into rupees at that Mint, which only coins copper when it is not standing idle. The Bombay Mint is always employed in coining silver, and it has resources equal to all the demands that may be made upon it.

THE HEALTHINESS OF UPPER BURMA. (Mandalay Herald.)

We have two hot seasons, or rather one, tempered by the monsoon in the middle. From March to October the heat is awful; but it probably is most trying in April, May, and September. During the first two of these months the earth is red tember. During the first two of these months the earth is real hot, the river bed a Sahara of blazing sand, while the firmament is of molten brass; during the latter, with a heat, perhaps, of equal intensity, we are simply stewed. The fevers of Burma are notorious; there is the simple fever, produced by overwork and exposure to the sun, marked by high temperature, sudden collapse, and exhaustion; continuous and enteric fevers; last, but by no means least, the especial boast of Burma, making fever which experience one is able to held its own. a malarial fever, which, sparing no one, is able to hold its own for violence, malignity and persistence, with any rival. Infectious zymotic diseases are somewhat rare; and chest complaints, even in patients of marked pulmonary diathesis, unless handicapped by the results of climatic disease, seemscarce. Dysentery, diarrhea, internal inflammations and congestions, such as enlargement of the spleen, hepatitis, and kidney disease are as entargement of the spheer, neparitis, and rittiney disease and not uncommon, but are not peculiar to Northern Burma, and are frequently aggravated by the habits of the sufferers. Cholera is seasonal, and fever severe; but measles and small-pox are light in their visitations. Beri-beri, lupus, elephantiasis and leprosy, diseases hardly affecting the European population, though of occasional occurrence, may be considered infre leprosy, diseases hardly affecting the European population, though of occasional occurrence, may be considered infrequent; while the present writer has seen but little of the wens, goitres, scrofula necrosis, caries, or horrible skin diseases, rendering life in Oriental towns so hideous. Rheumatism is naturally prevalent, and frequently attacks Europeans, entailing the usual after symptoms. Ophthalmia is not common, except in cases of congenital disease. On the whole, we should be inclined to say that Upper Burma, though not peculiarly suitable for prolonged outdoor occupation, is not more unhealthy for the European than most Eastern countries, and is decidedly better than a good many. At the same time it will probably prove somewhat unhealthy for women, and fatal to children of pure European blood, who will have to spend a children of pure European blood, who will have to spend a large portion of the year in a sedentary manner, and whom no amount of ice and punkahs will shield from the exhausting effects of the intense and prolonged heat. Hill stations and seffects of the intense and prolonged heat. Hill stations and sanitaria may be hereafter discovered; but, hitherto the ingenuity of our medical men has mostly chosen cheerful fever dens, such as Bernardmyo, Kawlin, and Zebingaleh. Careful dens, such as Bernardmyo, Kawlin, and Zebingaleh. Careful and temperate living, proper housing, good water and freedom from worry, will do more to keep the exile in health than any amount of little bottles and pills of mystery. Pending the arrival of civilisations, we would advise readers not to sleep on verandahs or in the open during the hot weather; and though they may think the persistence with which the authorities insist on the use of cholera belts obstinate and pigheaded, the more they keep their middle portions warmly clad the better for them in the long run.

MILITARY PENSIONS DRAWN IN INDIA.

The Madras Mail has received the following letter from Deputy-Surgeon General Shortt:—

"I have observed recently several letters in the Mail about officers not being allowed to draw their pensions in England through agents, &c., and I submit an order which, if you will give it a place in the Mail, I shall be obliged, for, since the receipt of this order—for which I am obliged to the Pay Department, Madras—I have been drawing my pension in England through my agents ever since. I applied and petitioned the Secretary of State that the same privilege might be granted me as regards my annuity for the Medical Fund; but this was refused, which I regret, as I think the Government should afford every facility to retired officers to settle in this country; and had it not been for the state of my health I should have, perhaps, gone to England, and drawn my £400 annually instead of receiving in this country Rs. 3,500, as an equivalent to it.—

From the Government of India, Military Department, to the Most Honourable the Marquis of Hartington, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, 24th August, 1880. "With reference to our despatch of the 11th May, 1880, we have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's consideration, the papers noted in the margin relative to a claim preferred by Colonel J. Emerson, Retired List, Bengal Staff Corps, to draw his pension and annuity through his Agents in England, while he himself continues to reside in India. Under the Civil Rules, a pension stated in sterling may be drawn in England, even though the pensioner resides in India, while an annuitant from the Covenanted Civil Service may, if he resides in India,

draw his annuity in England. We beg to inquire whether your Lordship in Council sees any objection to a similar concession being allowed in the case of officers retiring from

military service."

Extract from Paragraph 7 of a military letter from the Most Honourable the Secretary of State for India, dated 16th De-cember, 1880:—"There is no rule which prevents officers who retire, and are resident in India, from drawing their pension through their agents in England; indeed, several officers have been allowed to do so. Moreover, it appears to me that by the conditions of his retirement Colonel J. Emerson is entitled to the privilege he claims. I conot consider it necessary to lay down any rule on the subject."

BENGAL.

AT the last meeting of the Calcutta Microscopical Society, Mr. Simmons read a paper on the mango weevil, a pest which is spreading rapidly in India, and to which attention is aptly directed at the moment when the mango is in blossom. Mr. Simmons has given much attention to the habits of the weevil since July last, and in his lecture he has gathered much useful information as to the geographical distribution of the creature, the extent of the damage done by it, and the observations of European and American entomologists on the ravages of the pest among plums, apples, quinces, &c. We believe this lecture is the first attempt to promote the systematic study of the weevil in India.

weevil in India.

Babu Hurry Mohun Bose, Vice-President of the Howrah People's Association, writes to the Government of Bengal regarding the Howrah Bridge:—In the letter to the Port Commissioners it was stated that "when the bridge debt is paid off it will be obligatory on the Lieutenant-Governor to take steps to reduce the tolls to such a point that they will just suffice and no more to cover the annual charge for maintenance. The debt will be redeemed next year, and the Hughli Railway Bridge will then be open for traffic, and may have an important influence on the question. The Lieut.-Governor considers that that will be the proper time for considering which tolls should be abolished or reduced." The Committee believed that the bridge debt has been fully redeemed, that a sufficient reserve fund has been accumulated, and that the opening of the Jubilee Bridge has not, to any appreciable extent, affected the receipts of the Floating Bridge. They are, however, not in possession of any precise information on the point, and they, therefore, beg respectfully to pray that an inquiry into the matter may be made, and that the question as to the abolition of tolls, with effect from the commencement of the ensuing official year, may be presently taken into consideration by Government.

The morning and evening drills of the Calcutte Mounted

ment.

The morning and evening drills of the Calcutta Mounted Rifles, now under canvas at Ballygunge, take place on the adjoining maidan, and both men and horses show marked improvement from thus working regularly together. Captain Thomas makes an admirable commandant as ready with the suaviter in modo as with the fortiter in re. As an example of his capacity in the latter necessary element in a Commandant's character, a gallant trooper euphoniously known as "The Apostle," was the other day sentenced to an hour and a-half's sentry-go for a mistake in drill. It turned out subsequently that the mistake was made by the Lieutenant in charge of the Squadron. The Lieutenant afterwards explained this to his Squadron. The Lieutenant afterwards explained this to his Commanding Officer, but the gallant crooper had served out his punishment ere the explanation exonerated him. Another example of the discipline maintained in camp was the arrest of Captain C. Muir, Commandant of the Viceroy's Body-Guard, on Sunday night. Captain Muir was proceeding to his own lines and failed to answer the sentry's challenge when passing the Volunteers' Comp. However the sentry's challenge when passing the Volunteers' Camp. He was consequently arrested and marched off to the guard-room, whence he was afterwards released by the officer commanding. Captain Muir very handsomely acknowledged himself in the wrong, and accepted the inconvenience with the utmost good nature.

MADRAS.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held in the Secretariat on March 7, when the Bombay Municipal Bill and the Sind Village Officers' Act Amendment Bill will

THE President of the Madras Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association has applied for a Government grant-in-aid of the schools at the Settlements of Whitefield and Sausmond, and the Resident of Mysore has been asked by Government whether there is any objection to these schools being placed under the inspection of the Madras Educational Department, with a view to the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code being with a view to the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code being made applicable to them.

THE case against Walter George Edwards, Inspector of Salt, Madras, on charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of two tons of salt, altering the public record and weighing

out contraband salt, came to a close at the Madras Sessions by the jury finding the prisoner not guilty. Mr. Norton de-fended. There was another charge of a similar nature against Edwards. Mr. Justice Kernan having decided to try the case by a special jury, the trial was proceeded with. The prisoner by a special jury, the trial was proceeded with. by a special jury, the trial was proceeded with. The prisoner was arraigned on nine charges of breach of trust, altering the record and cheating. Prisoner was found guilty and recommended to mercy on account of the laxity of supervision and want of check over his books, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs.500.

H.H. THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM, K.C.L.E., has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Madras, which he has occupied for two years, and has been appointed a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council. He will, therefore, for at least two years to come, spend the cool season at Calcutta, instead of, as heretofore, at Madras. He is ambitious of bringing about legislation to prevent a system of marriage among some of his co-religionists that is little else than a revolting traffic in girls of a tender age for the pecuniary benefit of their relations, who should also be their protectors. He proposed to introduce a Bill with that object in the Madras Courail but he had been discussed as the proposed to introduce a series of the madras of the Council, but has been dissuaded by several considerations. He will now be able to secure for his project the considerations. He will now be able to secure for his project the consideration of the highest Legislative assembly in the country. The British Government is so averse to interfering with the time-honoured manners, customs, and usages of the people of India, that his Highness may not be encouraged to proceed with his Bill, which has been drafted, but it is none the less creditable to him that he is desirous of using his influence on behalf of very many of his country women who seem to stand greatly in to him that he is desirous of using his innuence on benait of very many of his countrywomen who seem to stand greatly in need of it. The Maharajah has been a generous contributor to benevolent societies in Madras, and has earned by his courtesy, amiability, and tact the good-will of all classes of the community. His father had the honour of being a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council for a few years.

the community. His father had the honour of being a memoer of the Viceregal Legislative Council for a few years.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A MILL.—A very sad accident occurred on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 11, at the Buckingham Mill, resulting in the death of Mr. Albert Hoyle, a machine fitter, who recently arrived from England to superintend the erection of some new machinery. Mr. Hoyle and Mr. Monk were watching the working of a new machine, which had been set going only a few hours previously, when some hard substance appears to have found its way through the cotton pipe into the machine. The knives appear to have first struck the substance and driven it, or some broken part of the bars, into the fan, which runs at the rate of about ten thousand revolutions a minute. The fan and bars split into pieces one of which, breaking through the cover, struck Mr. Hoyle a fearful blow on the forehead, breaking his skull. Other pieces forced their way through the iron roof of the building, and fell in the compound. Mr. Monk had a miraculous escape, for he was standing within a couple of feet of Mr. Hoyle at the time of the accident. The wound was of such a fearful nature as to preclude all hope of the sufferer's recovery, and he succumbed to his injuries without having recovered consciousness. The occurrence was the more tragic in that Mrs. Hoyle arrived to join her husband by the s.s. Nepaul, which anchored in the harbour only a few hours after Mr. Hoyle's death.

BOMBAY.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT made an inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery in the compound of the Town Hall on the morning of Feb. 14. The corps, which was formed about a year ago and numbers 100 members, did not muster very well, showing on parade less than half that strength. The general salute having been given and acknowledged the men were inspected by his Royal Highness, who subsequently saw them working in sub-divisions on four 25-pr guns, which they manned with marked skill and rapidity. They were kept hand at work for fully half-an-hour when being formed up manned with marked skill and rapidity. They were kept hard at work for fully half-an-hour, when being formed up into line his Royal Highness addressed the men, complimenting them upon the progress they had made, and expressing the pleasure it had given him to see them.

On Monday evening, Feb. 3, his Excellency the Portuguese Governor-General, accompanied by Lord Reay, visited the Government Dockyard and Arsenal, and on Tuesday, accompanied by Lord and Lady Reay, went affoat to inspect the frigate Turquoise, which was then lying in the stream.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, accompanied by Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone and Captain Herber, aide-de-camp to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, visited the High Court on Tuesday, Feb. 14, and sat on the bench of the Session Court from 4 to 5.30 P.M. during the trial of a murder case.

THERE was a conference at the Hyderabad Minister's Palace, Feb. 11, regarding the Raipur Railway. The Financial, Home and Revenue Secretaries and Mr. A. J. Dunlop took part in the conference. They were unanimously in favour of the proposed lines, and were resolved into a committee to advise as to what terms should be offered to the Government of

India for permission to construct the branch line to Raipur instead of to Chanda.

THE Installation meeting of Lodge Rising Star of Western India was held on Feb. 23, when Worshipful Brother M. M. Bhownagee, C.I.E., was to be installed Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught accepted an invitation to be present. The Lodge Rising Star is the oldest lodge in Bombay but one, having been founded nearly half a century ago by the late Dr. Burns and Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee.

ARRANGEMENTS are now being made for the distribution of the Jubilee medals presented by Mr. Shivlal Motilal. There are altogether twelve thousand of the medals, and are intended for presentation to the children who attended the Jubilee School Feast in Bombay. As a preliminary step Lieut.-Col. Portman has requested the managers, headmasters, and in spectors of the various schools to let him know the number of children of each school, so that the medals may be distributed in fair and equal proportions.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

ANOTHER robbery of money and jewellery, to the extent of Rs. 6,000, has occurred in Benares. In this instance the thief confessed to having carried away the things while the occupant of the house was bathing in the Ganges during the time of the festival. The thief brought the money, gold coins, and bars, jewellery, &c., tied in a cloth, a distance of over four miles, and buried the parcel on the banks of the Burna Nadi, in the civil station, where it was unearthed by the police.

THERE was a sad falling-off in the yield of the wheat crop in the Punjab in 1886-87; the main causes being the destructive frosts of January and February, and the early hot winds which completed the ruin of much of the unirrigated wheat in certain districts. Deducting the acreage on which the crop was a failure, the total area under wheat is officially returned at 5,943,400 acres, compared with 6,970,600 acres last year, being a diminution of 15 per cent. The outturn is estimated at 27,238,305 cwts., showing a falling-off of no less than 25 per cent. Taking the average price at 17 seers per rupee, the wheat crop of the Punjab of 1887 was valued at Rs. 8,97,26,182 or, on a revised estimate of the outturn, at ten crores.

The scheme for the establishment of a bench of the High

The scheme for the establishment of a bench of the High Court in Oudh has been shelved, the reason officially assigned for what is practically its postponement sine die being that a special Act of Parliament would be required, and that the Home Government are not disposed to undertake such legislation at present. To those acquainted with the manifold objections to the proposal the above announcement will occasion no surprise. The necessity for strengthening the superior court in Oudh, to which attention was first called by the Privy Council, was generally admitted; but to effect this by weakening the High Court of the North-Wost—to have two weak Courts were one efficient Court exists—was not a notion that seriously commended itself to practical men. It may still be very possible to improve upon the present judiciary arrangements in Oudh, and to that end the attention of the local Government will ere long be earnestly directed.

BURMA.

The defalcation in the Irrawaddy Flotilla turns out to have been the result of careless management. Its cashier admitted having taken the money, when at first he stated he had paid it into the bank. He has been dismissed but not prosecuted. That Rs. 25,000 could have been missing for so long without its being detected shows what enormous sums the Flotilla have been making in the past two years, and is, perhaps, as good an excuse for levying the income-tax in Burma as could have been wanted just at the present time.

At Mandalay Jail the life and long-term prisoners made an attempt to break out on the evening of February 8th. The outbreak was promptly suppressed by the jail establishment, and the ringleaders were secured. Six of them were severely beaten, and sustained injuries about the head before they were subdued. The deputy jailer and turnkey were wounded in opposing the outbreak between the gates. The warder guard behaved very well, and the Natives of India, who were prisoners, rendered valuable help in suppressing it.

soners, rendered valuable help in suppressing it.

The case for Rs. 10,000 damages by Captain W. D. Morgan against the Secretary of State for India came to an untimely end at Myingyan last week. It had been ruled by the Recorder that the alleged wrongful act complained of, viz, the arrest of plaintiff by Lieutenant Lloyd, of the Somersetshire Regiment, having taken place there the plaint must be filed there; and it was so filed. The case was fixed for the 26th January, and plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Hare, and Mr. P. C. Sen for the defendant, left Rangoon for Myingyan. The plaintiff's counsel, however, was detained on the road, and seems to have mistaken the date fixed, which he thought was the 31st. Any-

how, he was not in Court when the case was called on, and after waiting a day for him the Deputy Commissioner, Captain W. F. Grey, said he could wait no longer and dismissed the suit.

NATIVE PRESS.

Retrenchment.—The present scale of salary of officials was prescribed upwards of a hundred years ago. At the present moment there can be no comparison with the time when the salary was fixed. Then a journey from India to England took three or four months. Now a journey from India to England does not take three or four weeks, and by means of telegrams the officials can get information in the course of a few hours. Then there were few Englishmen in this country, and those who came here considered themselves as exiles. There are now Europeans in every part of the country. Besides, with the increase of civilisation facilities have been afforded to Europeans with respect to living and moving about. There is, therefore, no necessity for allowing them the pay which they used to get. The administration of India will not suffer if officials are not now appointed from England on high pay.—The Dakka Gazette.

RAILWAY TO BURMA.—In order to satisfy the lust for territory, and to facilitate the commerce of English merchants, and to find employment for unemployed Englishmen, the merciful British Government ruined the Kingdom of Burma in the name of philanthropy, and at our expense. Burma was flooded with Burmese blood. The blood is still flowing, and even now the blood of our chest is being drained away in the shape of income-tax. The desires of the vulture-like English merchants have not ye; been satisfied. General Dickens has written a minute in which it is stated that the Government ought to extend railways from Bengal to North Burma. Troops may then easily be sent from India to Burma. General Dickens knows that the Government will be able to make no profit by this railway, which will cost four-and-a-half scores of rupees. In order to realise his own ends he has set forth the above argument.—The Dainik and Chandrika.

above argument.—The Dainik and Chandrika.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION.—The allopathic doctors are trying their best to curb the unpassed doctors, kavirajs, and hakims by legislation. The Government has confidence in the allopaths, and we fear it may pass a law at their instance. But the public have less confidence in them. The allopaths are not much cared for except in surgery, and the result of their treatment in surgery is not very great. The allopathic doctors are ostentatious, but as regards qualifications they are not much superior to Native medical practitioners. Besides, there are scarcely five persons in a thousand who can afford to pay for the visit and the medicine of allopaths. The Government ought not to show more sympathy with them than with any other class of medical men.—The Dakka Prokash.

Annexation of Sikkim.—The Bangabasi says:—The desire of the English for the annexation of Sikkim is gradually becoming stronger. The Raja has returned to his territory, but he has brought with him Tibetans in such large numbers that they have become all-powerful, and it is said that these Tibetans are threatening to invade the British territory. Whenever the English Government wishes to conquer a new country, it gives publicity to the misconduct of the ruler of that country. It is dealing with Sikkim in that manner. From this it appears that the English have fixed their sharp looks upon Sikkim. Some time ago we heard that preparations were being made for its conquest. It is a wonder that the complications on the North-Western frontier and the prolonged war in Burma have not lessened the earth-hunger of the British Government.—The Dainik and Chandrika says:

—We, as well-wishers, friends, and loyal subjects, beg the Wiceroy to act carefully in this Sikkim matter, and not be misled by the mischievous advice of intriguing men as he did in the Burmese war. Neither Sikkim nor Tibet were your enemies. You were sending Mr. Macaulay on a mission, and that alarmed them. Unfortunately no one is prepared to trust you any longer. Your dealings with Kabul and Burma have filled every one with apprehension. If you want to extend commerce in Tibet, better act simply as merchants. It will not do if you put cannon balls in your bags.

MR. GUILDFORD MOLESWORTH has reached Calcutta after a tour in Upper India. He proceeds shortly to Burma to examine the progress made with the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway. This line has been so rapidly pushed on that the first engine is expected to be got through within two months from the present time. Regular traffic will, of course, not be possible until next cold weather, as the earthwork must be allowed to settle during the rains. The line will be one of the most quickly built on record in India.

RECENT MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

On Saturday afternoon the annual meeting of the National Indian Association, in aid of social progress and education in India, was held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. The chair was taken by Lord Hobhouse, and amongst those present ware Sir William Hunter, Sir Richard Meade, Sir Charles A. Turner, Mr. T. H. Thornton, General Macdonald, Mr. Hodgson Pratt, General Pollard, Lady Hobhouse, Lady Hunter, and Pratt, General I Mrs. Carmichael.

Mrs. Carmichael.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, referred to the progress of the association as shown in the annual report. The superintendence committee, the object of which was the selection of residences and the supervision of youths visiting England to study, had during the year five students under their charge, and several more were on their way to England. The council had been enabled, through the receipt of special donations, to make more grants than usual in aid of education in India. A branch of the association has been forded at Poonah, and the Punjah Association has been setablished as a correspondin India. A branch of the association has been formed at Poonah, and the Punjab Association has been established as a corresponding branch. At Bangalore the system of home education classes had at last been adopted. The aims and principles of the association being in harmony with the remarkable and increasing development of India, more and more workers were needed to carry forward the movement, and it was of the greatest importance that English and Indians should combine for objects affecting the public welfare. The balance-sheet showed a surplus of £32 after an expenditure for the year of £565, but a call to the extent of £33 had been made upon the reserve fund. The main item of expenditure had been the cost reserve fund. The main item of expenditure had been the cost of printing and circulating the *Indian Magazine*. A sum of £379 had been thus spent, but the council were now considering means for increasing the circulation and diminishing the

ost of production of the Indian Magazine.

The report having been received and adopted,
Sir William Hunter proceeded to deliver an address on the subject of "Recent Movements in India." He said that the present movements in India had advanced upon three distinct but convergent lines. There were the educational movement, the scient property of the product of the subject of the su but convergent lines. There were the educational movement, the social movement, and the political movement, and each of these had many ramifications. Their advance was respectively symbolised by the nationalisation of Indian education, by the agitation against child marriage, and the compulsory celibacy of widows among the Hindus, and by the Indian Congress which, during three successive years, had met at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. The practical outcome of the educational movement had been the Educational Commission. Education was making very satisfactory progress before the institution of the Commission, but is progress was found to be too much in one direction, and to dangerouly divide the Indian people into two classes—a small minority highly educated on foreign methods, the Commission, but is progress was found to be too much in one direction, and to dangerouly divide the Indian people into two classes—a small minority highly educated on foreign methods, and a large majority hardly educated at all. The remedy for this state of things had been found in including in one homogeneous systemall the popular efforts which had before received small recognition from the State. The Commission recommended that all indigenous schools should be recognised and encouraged if they served any purpose of secular education; and declared that the elementary education of the people was that part of public instruction to which the efforts of the State should in a larger measure be directed. The Commission in organising a mechanism for carrying out this system enlisted the spirit of self-government then moving in India in the cause of public instruction. It established a plan for a system of board schools which sooner or later would cover the whole of India, and by which the education of the people would be practically managed by local representatives of the people themselves. The Indian people had quickly responded to the increased facilities thus afforded, and while in 1880, the year before the Commission sat, there had not been 2,000,000 people in India known to be under instruction two years after the Commission had met the number had risen to 3,500,000. The political result of the educational movement had been to make broader the basis of British rule, and its social results were numerous and complex. Conspicuous among the latter was the agitation to improve the position of women in India. He did not join in unreserved condemnation of the the latter was the agitation to improve the position of women the latter was the agitation to improve the position of women in India. He did not join in unreserved condemnation of the restrictions which were found in a woman's life in India, because those restrictions had a protective as well as a restraining end. In all the social relations which could be tested by statistics the position of women in India was exceptionally high. The proportion of female criminals and prisoners to male criminals and prisoners was but a mere fraction of the proportion existing in England. Female drunkenness in India was unknown, and a woman's life was safeguarded from poverty and crime in a manner which some of her English sisters might well envy. But the question had arisen whether Indian women did not purchase their safety at too high a price, and well envy. But the question had arisen whether indian women did not purchase their safety at too high a price, and whether security was not compatible with a larger measure of freedom. And this question had presented itself most prominently in the movement against child-marriage and enforced widowhood among the Hindoos. These customs were neither of them practised by the great masses of the people, but only among the great majority of the upper classes—the very people

who came most strongly under Western modes of thought. In Bengal out of every thousand girls between the ages of five and nine 271 were married and 11 were widows. Among the and nine 271 were married and 11 were widows. Among the high caste all girls were either practically wives or widows before they reached their fifteenth year. It was estimated that there were about one million of young widows belonging to the Brahmin and Rajput castes, to whom the system of enforced celibacy must be a cruel infringement of their natural rights. To simply forbid such customs by legislation was difficult, for it was the imperative duty of a Hindoo father of good caste to absolutely secure that no daughter of his house should ever be without a protector; and the re-marriage of widows was closely bound up with the liability of the husband's heirs to provide that no woman of the family all indigenous schools should be recognised and encouraged if they served any purpose of secular education; and declared that husband's heirs to provide that no woman of the family all indigenous schools should be recognised and encouraged if they served any purpose of secular education; and declared that should ever be without a home. Native opinion must ultimately decide the question, many of the difficulties of which were already being removed. The leaders of Hindoo thought were beginning to perceive that these restrictions rested upon no injunctions of Holy Veda, but upon mediæval customs and texts; and British legislation had declared the right of Hindoo widows to marry again and to carry their property with them if they had renounced the Hindoo faith and adopted some other religion. A large sect of the Brahmin caste, which supplied the intellectual leaders of the people, was in favour of reform, and they were supported by large numbers in the lower castes. The more conservative castes would yield when they found that the only alternative was a loss of influence with the people. The Indian political movements found a necessary complement to the new spirit of progress which, we ourselves had awakened. In every district we had accustomed educated Indians to sit on municipal and local boards, and these men now desired to exert a more direct influence upon the Government. They had accordingly formed themselves into a permanent organisation, with annual gatherings in one or other of the great capitals of India. The movement belonged to no single province or section of the people of India. The general lines of the programme of the congress would sooner or later be followed. Indian political reformers had an opportunity such as seldom happened in the history of nations, of putting aside the local race antagonisms inseparable from the British position in India. He believed that no ruling Power ever felt so deeply desirous of doing what was right to a great dependency as England felt to India. England must now be made to understand in what what was right to a great dependency as England felt to India. England must now be made to understand in what direction the right course really lay, and this could not be done by exaggerated statements. If Indian reformers were to win the sympathics of England it must be by convincing the conscious of England and they must dispuise from their conscience of England, and they must dismiss from their minds the methods of English party politics. They had two influences at work always on their side. One was the conviction deep down in the heart of the British nation that India was the biggest piece of work that the Anglo-Saxon race had been called upon to complete, and that they must stand or fall in the present, and be judged in the future by the way in which that work was done. And the second influence was the conscientious desire of England to do what was right in this great national affair. He honestly believed that the wellwishers of Indian progress, political and social, would most surely gain their ends by temperance in their demands—a genuine temperance both in aim and thought.

Sir Charles Turner then moved, and Mr. D. Naoroj seconded, a vote of thanks to Sir William Hunter for his address; and, the motion having been carried, a second vote of thanks to Lord Hobhouse for presiding brought the proceedings to a

MAJOR H. MELLISS, of the Bombay Staff Corps, who recently visited Patiala and other Native States, was, it is understood, engaged on special duty in connection with the recent offers of military assistance by the Native States of Punjab. Before deciding upon the form in which advantage, if any, should be taken of the loyal offers, it was obviously necessary for the Government to ascertain in what the military resources of the States in question consisted.

HAVING noticed how frequently fatal and severe accidents. occur through persons being run over in the streets, and noticing also that on the ordinary tramway car each wheel is fitted with a guard, it strikes one's attention as being very sensible, and likely to prevent fatal damage to any person falling before the wheels of the car, as it would keep him from under them the wheels of the car, as it would keep him from under them until the car was stopped, or else throw him out of the way. Now, could not some simple wheelguard be adopted on all vehicles? Say an iron barsimilar to that which holds the step, projecting downward in front of each wheel, so that any person falling before it would be caught and kept from under them; the ordinary step might be affixed to it. The wheelguards on the tramcars seem to answer excellently, and effectually protect any horse which happens to fall down from being hurt by the wheels, and they would no doubt do the same with regard to human beings.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A LION AMONG THE LADIES.*

What makes the army so popular alike with the rich and the poor, the mighty and the lowly, the ugly and the pretty? Of course handsome uniforms have a great deal to answer for; but if "A Lion Among the Ladies" be true to life—and have not the slightest wish to contest the point—the chief charm of the "service" consists in the circumstances that one is always either getting into debt oneself or trying to get someone else out of a like predicament, and that every person is in love with somebody or another. There is also at times—at any rate, in this instance—a little "sauce piquante" in the fact—with which, of course, everyone but the husband himself is familiar—that the colonel's wife used in early days to write foolish letters to a youthful admirer. "It goes without for to say" that this happy—from an author's point of view—cirsay" that this happy—from an author's point of view—circumstance does duty for much of the plot; and if there be added scapegrace misadventures, frantic mothers endeavouring to reclaim erring and possibly repentant sons, sisters economising in order to enable their extravagant brothers to enter and "go the pace" in an extravagant regiment, it may readily be imagined that there is ample scope for fervid imagination and uncontrolled freedom of thought on the part of the writer, with the received of movement or well are interest. with the sequence of amusement as well as interest on that

The story is pretty, and nicely written. If, too, there be little which is extra exciting, at least there is nothing to offend, and everything in the end comes right. Deceit gets into terrible trouble; one of the nastiest heroes marries the nastiest fewering. of heroines. The irascible old Colonel gets pacified when he discovers that things were not so bad as he had imagined, and the numerous characters in the work are disposed of with dexterous skill, and to the entire satisfaction of all parties

concerned.

concerned.

For a garrison mess-table, and for the many young maidens who affect the military in the off-chance of captivating a son of Mars, "A Lion Among the Ladies," is likely to be popular. The author has considerable dramatic skill, his characters never lack life. It is not pretended that Mr. Gaskell is a second Lever, but he can, at least, be complimented on having achieved a reputation above the crowd of writers who indulge in coarseness, and think it wit, and revel in indelicacy, and depin it indicative of genius.

THE BATTLE OF TORFREK.+

This is the title of a very beautifully printed and elaborately finished—so far as the art of the typographer, lithographer, and binder is concerned—book, written in vindication of the and binder is concerned—book, written in vindication of the gallant officer above-named against certain aspersions cast upon him as a commander in the field, by special correspondents of the Press and certain editors. The author of the work, Mr. William Galloway, Corresponding member of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, is no half-and-half defender of a friend. Scots proverbially stick close to "brither" Scots, but in Mr. Galloway, Sir John McNeill has found an advocate who can not only defend him, but who can strike hard at all who have assailed him. The only question is whether it was worth while to take so much trouble to show that the Press critics were wrong. The story of the Arab "surprise" on McNeill's zeriba on the 22nd of March, 1885, was no doubt made too much of for sensastory of the Arab "surprise" on McNeill's zeriba on the 22nd of March, 1885, was no doubt made too much of for sensational purposes by the Press. As Mr. Galloway vigorously puts it:—"Even on the hot sand of the desert the blood so lavishly expended on March 22nd, 1885, was not dry, and if we except those dragged from the interior of the zeribas, not the body of an Arab on the battlefield had been touched, ere already, four thousand miles off, intelligence of the fight was being spread through London like wildfire. By the next morning through every agency the Press could command, in forms so distorted as to be almost grotesque in their absurdity, over Britain and the civilised world, a similar result took place. Raised to lips panic-stricken, and in the first hot haste of the 'unexpected,' ignorant of all that was essential to even a moderately-accurate statement of the facts, Rumour's of the 'unexpected,' ignorant of all that was essential to even a moderately-accurate statement of the facts, Rumour's brazen clarion could but ring out notes of discredit and dismay." The accusation against Sir John McNeill when the news of the Arab attack (in which he lost some 276 men, exclusive of transport and native drivers, and 720 camels) reached England was that he had been taken unawares, and had not sufficiently by scouting or otherwise guarded his force

from such a contingency. "As the most galling imputation that could be levelled against a high-minded and honourable man—the most fatal stab that could be inflicted on a reputation won by hard and successful service in various quarters of the globe—he was charged with being 'surprised,' and with having his troops in an 'unprepared state,' and neglecting the most ordinary precautions a wise and wary general would naturally adopt!" Mr. Galloway writes, it will be seen, warmly, but the overwhelming mass of evidence with which he supports his case shows that wherever the blame should have rested, it should not have been placed upon the shoulders of General McNeill. He was, on the day in question, entrusted with the duty of simply "fatigue" work, i.e., of constructing certain zeribas a few miles out from Suakin, Osman Digna's force being then supposed to be at Tamai, some fifteen or sixforce being then supposed to be at Tamai, some fifteen or sixteen miles distant. The Headquarters authorities at Suakin had made quite certain that the Arabs had been effectually overawed, and that there could be no enemy lurking near McNeill's force. As it happened, however, the Arabs in ambuscade were waiting their opportunity alone by and MNeill of the opportunity of t tunity close by; and McNeill, after encountering extraordinary difficulties in forcing his way a few miles through the brush-wood, had scarcely time to commence forming his zeriba (about which he had placed a line of outposts and all his cavalry as vedettes) than he was attacked by 5,000 Hadendowas. There was a stampede amongst the transport animals, and terror and confusion amongst the Native drivers, whom the Arabs slaughtered without mercy, but the Arabs were driven off with terrible loss, leaving upwards of one-fourth of their number dead or wounded on the field. According to Lord Wolseley himself this "hard-fought action" broke the spell of Osman Digna's power—but the Press critics blamed Sir John M'Neill for not understanding that he was going out from Suakin to fight instead of to form zeribas / Mr. Galloway certainly demolishes all the Press criticisms regarding the matter. The question, however, as we have said, is—is it worth the trouble now to do so? Sir John McNeill's reputation as a good and gallant officer has not suffered in the eyes of his superiors or of his countrymen. Even the Press critics have possibly forgotten their criticisms, but one thing we may say, and that is—that lucky is the commander who when attacked by the critics can find so doughty and fearless a champion as Mr. William Galloway.

THE RUSSIA'S HOPE.*

Poor old England seems in a bad way. Some years ago she was annihilated, on paper at least, in the pages of the "Battle of Dorking." Now she is hurled to destruction, again on paper, by "The Russia's Hope." That time the battle was by land—on this occasion the defeat is to be at sea. That the country of the Czars cordially hates and detests England we do not attempt to dispute, nor are we particularly concerned to do not attempt to dispute, nor are we particularly concerned to lament over a feeling which, at any rate, we ourselves are prepared to return with interest. We do not hesitate to avow that as we despise liars amongst individuals, so do we scorn deviators from the path of rectitude amongst nations. We therefore assume that Russia will, if she can, blow us out of the water, and we equally trust that if we can we shall frustrate her pious endeavours. But how is she to do it? It is all very well for works of fiction to narrate in glowing terms, inspired by national patriotism, that this ship was sent to the bottom and that craft blown up—that this vessel was rammed and that floating monster torpedoed; but in real warfare things might be different, and it is just possible that our Admiralty might not different, and it is just possible that our Admiralty might not be caught napping, that our commanders might not go to sleep and wake up in another world, that nuts might not come off, and the machinery, as a consequence, become disabled just at the moment when victory was in the balance.

But the English public owe a debt of gratitude to the unknown Russian author, in so far as he has bid them take note that the Commillant has a support to the English public owe as the last bid them take note that the Commillant has a support to the English who

that the Czar will, when he can, attack England; and he who runs may now read in this interesting brochure what diabolical modes of warfare will be adopted in the future by the nation which some would have us believe is so holy, so pure, so heavenly-minded, that this poor earth is too wicked, naughty an abode for virtues so transcendent as to pass man's understanding. Precisely; "no fellow can understand" Russia's honesty, or grasp the fact that the Northern Colossus is ought but a seething mass of corruntion, villainy, and hypocrisy. but a seething mass of corruption, villainy, and hypocrisy.

MAD OR MARRIED ?

We live in an extraordinary age, and, as a result, it must be supposed, we have extraordinary stories. "Mad or Married" is no exception to this somewhat sweeping assertion. The father of the family drops down dead, and the brother

† "Mad or Married?" By H. C. Davidson. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

^{* &}quot;A Lion Among the Ladies." By Philip Gaskell. (F. V. White and Co.)

^{† &}quot;The Battle of Torfrek. Fought near Suakin, March 22, 1885, under Sir John Carstairs McNeill, V.C., &c., in its relation to the Mahdist insurrection in the Eastern Sudan and to the campaigns of 1884 and 1885." By William Galloway. With various official maps, plans, despatches, and documents. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

^{* &}quot;The Russia's Hope." Translated from the Original Russian by C. J. Cooke. (Chapman and Hall.)

finds himself sole executor, and therefore all powerful. Beyond a daughter of the deceased, for whom he has to provide, he did not get much. So far all is plain sailing, but now comes the funny part of the business. The young maiden, not wishing to marry her cousin—this was the wish of the uncle—decamped on the very morning of the approaching nuptials. When found, she calmly proclaims that she is married to another person. Then come drownings, savings, and all sorts of strange things; amongst the number the husband is made to put in an appearance. Every one is perplexed, and proclaims the girl mad; she, on the contrary, persistently asserts that she is married. The explanation is not as cynics would proclaim that the latter involves the former—this would be cutting, but not proper. No! the reader is asked to believe that two persons had been united in spirit; though they had never seen one another, forsooth their affinities were such that they were "twain and one flesh." What an astounding doctrine! Fancy the dangers of life, if to all the perils of medern society be added the risk of finding oneself united one fine morning to an old lady of ninety summers, whom, never having seen, one most perforce love devotedly. The only advantage of the arrangement is that school bills are not likely, under the system, to be large or extravagant. But we had forgotten the spirits can do everything and anything. Perhaps, therefore, the poor husband finds the family ready to hand—as part of the contract. Well may the author confess that he does not expect people to believe this sort of thing. Thank you, Mr. Davidson, for your honesty; but we have no objection to read a work of this sort pour passer le temp. From this point of view an hour will be "eaten up," perhaps frivolously, but not vexatiously.

THE PROFESSOR OF POETRY AT OXFORD AND THE WITNESS OF ART.*

A pretty quarrel, indeed! Not so much as to whether art is on the decline or otherwise; this is merely the peg on which Mr. Bayliss draws attention to some startling similarities of language on the part of himself and Professor Palgrave, of Oxford fame. It is obvious that in such cases priority of publication is the sole criterion of originality, and from this point of view Mr. Bayliss wins in a canter by an interval of twelve years. But what says the worthy Professor of Poetry at the classical Alma Mater? Surely he cannot allow "curiosity of modern literature" to pass unnoticed? When the clash of arms resounds and the contest waxes sore between combatants, prudent bystanders withdraw to a distance; so we sit with folded arms awaiting the issue.

The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.) for March promises to give, "as occasion warrants," certain biographies of officers who have suffered under the present arbitrary rules of compulsory retirement. The series commences in the number under review with that of Major-General Knox Leet, V.C. (portrait), whose distinguished services are plainly told to show the cruel injustice done to a good and gallant soldier by the enforcement of the rule in question. There are several excellent professional papers, which cannot fail to be interesting to readers connected with the Services:—"Military Bridges," "Dogs in War," "Portable Railways for Field Purposes," "New Sea-going Torpedo Boat," &c., all well illustrated. Major-General X. (who is he?) gives his reminiscences of Sark; and the story of the Conquest of the Punjab, so often told, continues to be retold again. In several places throughout the magazine there is a marked improvement in the illustrations, but in Dr. Dickinson's paper on "Lucknow" the portraits given of Sir Henry Havelock and Sir James Outram can hardly be called flattering likenesses of those departed heroes. The pictures, too, of the dogs, in the editor's article on the use of those animals in war, will, we fear, rather remind Anglo-Indians of the jackal than of "man's firmest friend." An illustrated Service magazine, such as the Naval and Military, ought to command a wide circulation both at home and abroad and amongst the Foreign Powers, and this it is sure to do so long as its letterpress and illustrations are kept up to the highest standard of interest and ability.

The March number of the Army and Navy Magazine (W1 H. Allen and Co.) has some very intelligent and impartia remarks by J. C. D. on Admiral Sir Thomas Symond's letter to Lord George Hamilton regarding the view taken by the latter on the condition of the British navy as reported in the Times of February 4th last. The truth, as the writer in the magazine points out, is neither with the pessimist nor the optimist; though the balance, he says, is rather with the latter, the British navy being still, in spite of all shortcomings, the first in the world. At the same time, it is allowed that there

are many points put forward by Admiral Symonds which should engage the attention of the authorities. A comprehensive summary of the Naval Events of 1887, which is commenced in the present number, will be found useful and interesting, and an able paper by Captain Simpson on "Volunteer Guns for the Field" is likely to draw forth some discussion about the writer's views, especially as regards his advocacy of the larger employment of machine guns in lieu of field guns. The military economy of Germany continues to be explained by Captain a Court, and an Eye-Witness contributes a further paper about scenes in Burma. Besides the serial, "The Old Adam," which is running its course, there is what purports to be a true story, "What Would You Have Done?" "Furlough" gives the leading events of the month as affecting the Services, pleasantly, as usual, and Colone! Cooper King contributes another chapter for the edification of those who are still interested in the life of George Washington.

The Faber Birthday Book (R. Washbourne) is an elegant little volume of quotations from the Prose and Poetical Works of the celebrated Father Faber, compiled by the hands of the gifted daughter of a well-known Anglo-Indian soldier and man of letters, Colonel W. F. B. Laurie. Faber, the friend of Morris, Newman, Pusey, and other of the leading spirits of the Tractarian party at Oxford, was a man of deep emotional nature, and nervously sensitive. After winning a fellowship at his University, and working for many years as a parish clergyman in the Church of England, the religious doubts which at one time led him almost to Calvinism reacted and made him a convert to Romanism. Amongst the many brilliant men who were won over to that Church in those days there was no one more devoted to her than Father Faber. But the change of creed wrought no change in the catholicity of his nature, which was one desirous of embracing all men in its loving sympathy. His hymns still hold their place in the Anglican hymn-book, and there is little of a sectarian spirit in the works he wrote after leaving the church in which he was ordained. Miss Laurie's compilation from his writing shows that she has felt the influence of his teachings, for her work has evidently been a labour of love. The selections which she has made show much care and taste; she has culled, as it were, the best flowers of her author's fancy, and given many poetic and useful moral beauties for everyday life. The little volume is (in printing phraseology) very well "got up," and the tasteful ornamentations of the cover and title-page are from designs by another of Colonel Laurie's talented daughters.

The Art Journal for March is somewhat different from the ordinary issues, in so far that, with a few exceptions, all the illustrations are of the mezzo-tint school of art; but they are remarkably good of their sort, and we have, as usual, nothing but praise to record.

Books for Review.—"Major Lawrence," by Hon. Emily Lawless (Murray and Son); "Government Year Book," by Lewis Sergeant (T. Fisher Unwin); "Every Inch a Soldier," by M. J. Colquhoun (Chatto and Windus); Vol. III. of "Greville Memoirs" (Longmans, Green and Co.); "The Life of Samuel Morley," by Edwin Hodder (Hodder and Stoughton); "A Story of Active Service in Foreign Lands," by Surgeon-General A. G. Young (Wm. Blackwood and Sons).

An important addition has been made to the list of vessels at Chatham ready for sea by the completion of four powerful armour-clad vessels,—namely, the Benbow, double-screw, steel armour-plated barbette ship, 12 guns, 10,000 tons, 7,500-horse power; the Hero, at mourplated turret ship, six guns, 6,200 tons, 4,500-horse power; barbour-plated cruiser, 10 guns, 7,390 tons, 5,000-horse power; and the Rodney, armour-plated cruiser, 10 guns, 9,700 tons, 7,500-horse power. These vessels have been placed in the First Division of the Chatham Steam Reserve.

Information has been received from Teheran of the death at the end of December last of Mahomed Khan, who was recently Governor-General of Khorassan, and formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs in Persia. His Excellency was for some time the Persian Minister in London, and was always well disposed to British interests, and anxious to promote measures for the welfare of his own country.

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—The only change in these Shares on Saturday was an improvement of 1-16 in Mysore. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3½ to 3½, Nundydroog 28s. to 30s., Indian Consolidated 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 11s. to 12s., ditto fully paid (£1) 16s. to 17s., Ooregum 17s. to 18s., ditto Preference 17s. to 18s., Devala-Moyar 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., Nine Reefs 19s. to 21s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. paid) 4s. to 5s., Indian Glenrock 7s. to 8s., Gold Fields of Mysore 1½ to 1½, New South-East Wynaad 3s. to 4s., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 5s. to 6s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

^{* &}quot;The Professor of Poetry at Oxford and the Witness of Art," by Dyke Bayliss. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly writt) non one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1888.

WANTED: A COURAGEOUS VICEROY.

UNDER the above heading the Indian Statesman takes as a subject for moralising on the state of the finances of India-the resignation of Lord Dufferin. Mr. Robert Knight, the conductor of the Statesman, is at present, we believe, the oldest and the most experienced of Anglo-Indian journalists now in India, and he is supposed to be thoroughly in the confidence of the more advanced Natives of Bengal and Bombay. It has not been our fortune to side with him in the views which he has generally taken on questions of Indian polity, and especially regarding those questions which concern the attitude of the Paramount Power towards its Indian subjects. Mr. Knight was a Home Ruler (for India) long before the words We did not became such a party cry at home. think then, nor do we think now, that India is vet fitted for that wonderful panacea for all political ills to the extent to which Mr. Knight would recommend. He would, we think, have her run before she can yet walk. But, outside of what we have been inclined to think as his "crotchets" or "hobbies," we have always recognised Mr. Knight's undoubted abilities, and his great knowledge of Indian financial questions. We may not have agreed to his premises, but we could not deny his skill in arguing them out to his own conclusions. In the article to which we refer now he touches upon an old and favourite theme. He holds that it is the wrongful and ceaseless exactions made by the English Government upon the Indian Treasury that are the sole cause of India's present embarrassments. "The secret of all our embarrassments, and of these ever-recurring deficits, is the fact that the Government of India has no proper control whatever of the expenditure side of the accounts. Neither the Viceroy nor his Council have any power to delare what part of the expenditure made by the Treasury is the just liability of India, and what part thereof ought, as a matter of equity, to be defrayed by the mother country." In another sentence he says, "No one requires to be told that the Viceroy and his Finance Minister have no option but to obey the orders of the Secretary of State for India." But having thus pointed out how powerless the Viceroy of India is in the matter,

the editorial pen runs away with itself. After paying a tribute to Lord Dufferin's natural gracefulness, tact, and geniality, we read:-"What India wants is a Viceroy prepared, as representative of its people, to give deep, earnest, and influential expression to the conviction that the annual Budgets are a pretence, so long as India is bound hand and foot under the control of another Power, whose interests are permitted to decide what the annual apportionment of their great joint burden shall be. The Government of India under existing arrangements is the only representative body, we say, that the Indian people It cannot divest itself of this representative character even if it would. Power means responsibility, and the highest responsibility that is lodged in the Government of India is the charge that it should represent faithfully not the interests of the English taxpayer or the English Treasury, but the interests of the great Empire that it is appointed to govern. What India, therefore, wants is not a gentle, graceful, and smiable Vicercy like Lord Dufferin, who honestly desires to show all the deference he can to the wishes of the Indian people, but a Viceroy, and still more a Finance Minister, who dares to place his hand upon the cause of our embarrass_ ment, and to say plainly, with the trumpet ring of couviction in his tone, that England is systematically devolving her own proper burdens upon the people of India-What India therefore wants is the awakening of her Government to the fact that, as 'representing' India, it is. its bounden obligation to resist, with its whole might, the perpetuation of a system under which there can never be anything but a deficit in the Indian balance-sheet. To accept, blandly and blindly, the dictation of the Horse Guards and the Treasury in Whitehall of what India is topay is to betray the first and highest responsibility that. devolves upon the Viceroy in Council. They are supposed. by the nation to govern India justly, and to refuse every demand upon her treasury that is not plainly grounded in conscience and equity." This is all very well on paper, and no doubt it will be quoted approvingly in many quarters; but the writer must surely know that a Viceroy who would thus deliberately defy the Secretary of Statefor India backed by Parliament would have a short reign of office. We are not justifying the manner and the means. adopted of burdening the revenues of India with Home charges which will not bear scrutiny. That is a matter which will sooner or later have to be examined into. But. we hold that the blame does not rest with the Viceroy of India or his Finance Minister, but with the system [inaugurated and settled by both Houses of Parliament, by which the hands of the former are weakened instead of strengthened.

The Babus and Native Manufactures.—We must manage our own business. Why should we depend upon others for a business which we ourselves can manage? For the improvement of our manufactures the English may encourage us in words, but who will do good to others at the expense of his own interests? The Babus imagine that the establishment of one or two technical schools will remove the wants of this country. But Indian manufactures will not be preserved if a thousand technical schools are established. Bombay has established mills for manufacturing cloths. Why, then, is the cloth from Manchester imported in such large quantities? The weaver caste have now become Baishnabs. The Babu class understand that the English cloths ought not to be encouraged. Why, then, is no remedy found? If we pledge ourselves not to use English cloths a great deal may be done. The demands for English goods will decrease if the influence of English civilisation is lessened. It will be a great thing if for the sake of Native manufactures the Babus adopt Hindu custom to a certain extent. If you don't do your own work it will never be done. Shall we not be able to convince the Babus?—The Dainik and Chandrika.

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Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 11.)

WATSON The services of Captain G. H. Watson, 28th Bengal Infantry

WATSON—The services of Captain G. H. Watson, 28th Bengal Infantry are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an officiating cantonment magistrate.

PRINSEP, Hon. H. T., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, has obtained furlough from March 30 to Sept. 9.

WOODTHORPE—The services of Colonel R. C. Woodthorpe, C.B., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent of the 3rd grade in the Survey of India Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, from the 10th just

India Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department from the 10th inst.

Webb, Surgeon W. W., M.D., I.M.D., medical officer of the Meywar Bheel Corps, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Bikanir, vice Assistant-Surgeon Sahib Ditta, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

DURAND, Major E. L., C.B., political agent of the 2nd class and officiating political agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the 2nd class, and as a resident in Nipal, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, C.S.

MILITARY.

Luck, Brig. General G., C.B., half-pay, commanding the Rawal Pindi Brigáde, to be inspector-general of Cavalry in India, dated Oct. 12. Beddoes, Lieut. H. R., 7th Hussars, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer Hyderabad Contingent (4th Cavalry), on probation, from Jan. 25. Warde, Lieut. H. N., Border Regiment, assistant commissioner, Burma, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from Nov. 14, 1885, subject to the con-firmation of the Secretary of State for India.

WARDEN, Captain F., H.M.'s Indian Marine (late Indian Navy), to be major-commandant, Rangoon Volunteer Artillery Corps, vice Capt. C. H. E. Adamson, Madras S.C., who has resigned that appointment. MEADE, Mr. J. J., to be licut. in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's

approval:—
Ketchen, Lieut.-Colonel W. D. B., Madras Cavalry, to be colonel, from Dec. 10.

BEADON, Lieut.-Colonel C., Madras Cavalry, to be colonel, from Feb. 4.

ATKINS, Lieut. Colonel R., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel, from Feb. 4.

MARETT, Lieut.-Colonel J. R., Bengal Staff Corps to be colonel, from Feb. 4.

PRENDERGAST, Colonel M. M., Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service, from Dec. 31, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PARSONS, Captain J. H., Bengal Staff Corps, has been transferred to

PARSONS, Captain J. H., Bengal Staff Corps, has been transferred to the half-pay list, from Sept. 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval. ATKINSON, Hon. Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary, Military Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service. Twining, Lieut. P. G., R.E., is appointed to the Department as an assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and posted to State Railways. DENNE—The services of Mr. R. T. Denne, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, State Railways, temporarily employed in Baluchistan, are placed at the disposal of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Compar

The following postings are ordered in the Superior Accounts

Branch:—
PARTRIDGE, Mr. J. S., examiner of accounts, on being relieved of his duties on the Madras State Railways, is appointed Government examiner of accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway.

Morrison, Mr. F., government examiner of accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, on being relieved by Mr. Partridge, is appointed examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Madras.

Target, Mr. C. A. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana, temporarily employed under the Madras Government, is transferred to Burma Provincial Establishment.

The services of the underguentioned officers are temporarily placed.

The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily placed

at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment on the Patiala-Bhatinda Railway:—
LESMOND, Mr. W. A., executive engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways.
CAMPBELL, Mr. R. L., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem.,

State Railways.

Baker, Mr. C. J. S., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is posted to the N.W. railway.

FURLOUGHS.

Liston, Colonel J., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, 3rd class, North-West Provinces and Oudh (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

WYLLIE, Major W. H. C., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, political agent

3rd class, additional political agent, 1st class, boundary settlement officer Meywar-Marwar Border, Rajputana (p.a.), for 213 days.

MARR, Honorary Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, Burma

(m.c.), for one year.

MANTZ, Conductor J. T., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for one year.

WILLIS, Lieut.-Colonel J. L. N., Bengal Staff Corps, 16th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for 325 days; peusion service, 29th year, commenced Sept. 1

GOWAN, Lieut.-Colonel W. E., General List, Infantry, 38th Bengal Infantry, (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 27th year, commenced

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Sture 13.

Sture 14.

Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 15th year, commenced March 9.

ENGLEDUE, Lieut. Colonel, W. J., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, attached to the office of the consulting engineer to the Government of India for railways, Calcutta, is granted special leave for one year, from March 15.

Government of India for railways, Calcutta, is granted spenal feave for one year, from March 15.

WATHEN, Mr. H. A. D., deputy examiner of accounts in the office of the examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Madras, is granted furlough out of India for eighteen months, from March 1.

PITMAN, Mr. C. E., C.I.E., superintendent, Class IV., 3rd grade, is:

allowed furlough for twenty-one mouths, from Feb. 3.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Feb. 3.)

The Commander-in Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

GRANT, Lieut. A., officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, is transferred in the same capacity to 1st Battalion. 4th Goorkhas.

4th Goorkhas.

Howell, Lieut. A. A., officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas, is transferred in the same capacity to the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas.

GODDEN, Lieut. H. T., to be adjutant, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, vice Captain Richardson-Griffiths, who resigns the appointment, dated Jau. I.

Carter, Captain F. C., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Gwalior district, from Jan 3.

from Jan. 3.

The War Office having intimated that Paymaster and Honorary Captain C. F. H. Beardmore, Army Pay Department, has been ordered to India, instead of Paymaster and Honorary Captain P. Montagu, as previously notified, appointing the latter officer to be paymaster of the 1st Battalion Surrey Regiment, is cancelled, and the following substituted :-

BEARDMORE, Captain C. F. H., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment,

to be paymaster.

JENOTH, Lieut. A. S., R.A., is directed to proceed from Fort William to Quetta, and join No. 1 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade, Northern. division, to which he has been appointed.

FURLOUGHS.

BROUGH, Major J. F., K Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A., for nine months, on private affairs.

PEMBERTON, Major S. E., Q Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A., for twelve

months, on private affairs.

STANTON, Lieut. E. W. S., No. 2 (Mountain) Battery, R.A., 1st Brigade, London Division, for nine months, on private affairs.

CHAMIER, Lieut. S. J., M. Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A., for nine months,

on private affair

on private affairs.

Rocers, Colonel G. W. N., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Ringwood, Captain H., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

TAAFFE, Captain and Paymaster C. R., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for six months, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

TAAFFE, Captain and Paymaster C. R., 2nd Battairon Lincoinshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.
 SHERER, Lieut L. C., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.
 BAILEY, Lieut. H. V., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, for twelve months, on private affairs.
 CLARK, Lieut. C. A. G., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for twelve months, on private affairs.
 ANNESLEY, Lieut. F. D. J., 1st Battalion Essex Kent Regiment, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

nine months, on urgent private affairs.

(Feb. 7.)

Morphew, Surgeon-Major A., Medical Staff, will proceed to England during the present trooping season, and will be detailed by the Surgeon-General, H.M.'s Forces, for duty with troops.

Kirby.—The Horse Guards having notified that Major T. H. Kirby, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, will be placed on the Retired List

on March 23, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that

CAULFIELD, Lieut. T. C., K Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery,

Jervis, Major W. N., J Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, for twelve months, on p.a.
 Head, Licut. C. T., R Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, for twelve

nonths, on p.a.

TATTERSALL, Captain J. C. de V., 2nd Dragoon Guards, for six months,

on urgent p.a. RAWLINSON, Major A. A., 8th Hussars, on p.a., pending retirement from the service.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 8.)

DE Mr. B., joint magistrate, is appointed to act in the first grade of

COSSERAT, Mr. A. W., deputy magistrate, Sungoo, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to have charge of the office of deputy commis-sioner of that district.

STACK, Mr. G. A., temporary professor in the Presidency College, is confirmed in that appointment.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotion in the Engineer Establishment, from Dec. 28:—

KEDDIE, Mr. J. C. G., from executive engineer, third grade, to execu-

tive engineer, second grade.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Feb. 9.)

RAMSAY, Captain J. G., 24th Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Sialkot from Jan. 22, vice Captain C. J. Dennys.

FORESTER, Mr. A. R., assistant district superintendent of police, on return from the leave on medical certificate, is posted to the Umballa

BARRATT, Mr. C. H., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), attached to the Rawal Pindi Provincial Division, is allowed one year's furlough to Europe from April 1.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Feb. 11.)

CN. W. Provinces and Outh Gazette, Feb. 11.)

Spring, Rev. H. C., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Home Department, to be chaplain of Benares from Jan. 15.

Straight, Mr. D. M., officiating district superintendent of police, is transferred from Jhansi to Moradabad.

The undermentioned officers, on completion of their term of duty with the survey parties in Gorakhpur and Basti, are transferred to the districts noted against their names:—

Calnan, Mr. D., Sultanpur.

Taylor, Mr. F. E., Benares.

Hose, Mr. J. W., Agra.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 11.)

Goodridge—Furlough to Europe for seven months and ten days, with the usual subsidiary leave, is granted to Mr. J. P. Goodridge, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Sambalpur, from April 16 next.

Wallace, Mr. D., executive engineer, 2nd grade, on special duty, is posted to the charge of the Eastern Division, from the 22nd ult.

Henriques—On return from the privilege leave, Mr. J. F. Henriques, inspector of police, 1st class, is transferred from Mandla to Damoh.

Brown—On being relieved by Mr. Henriques, Mr. E. Brown, inspector of police, 3rd class, is transferred from Damoh to Wardha.

Sullivan—On being relieved by Mr. Brown, Mr. J. Sullivan, inspector, 3rd class, is transferred from Wardha to Betul.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 7.)

DAVIES, Mr. J. A., acting district judge, Tanjore, is allowed furlough for one year, from the 7th inst.

FISCHER—The services of Colonel B. Fischer are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from April 16 next.

JOLLIE, Rev. J., senior chaplain and joint chaplain of St. Andrew's, Madras, to be chaplain, St. Andrew's, Madras, vice Rev. W. A. Liston, retired.

ARCHIBALD, Rev. W. F., assistant chaplain, Church of Scotland, to be chaplain from Dec. 1, the date of the retirement of Rev. W. A.

The following promotions are made:

HANNAN, Mr. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, in charge of the II. Circle, to be superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, during the absence in England, on special duty, of Lieut.-Colonel J.

during the absence in England, on special duty, of Lieut.-October v. Pennycuick, R.E.

JOPP, Mr. W., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from date of assuming charge of Ramnad division, temporary rank.;

KNOWLES, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Jan. 19, permanent.

MILITARY.

Cox. Lieutenant-Colonel R. E., General List, in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, Mcrcara, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, from March 2, 1888.

Fisher—The services of Colonel B. Fisher, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief from April 16.

ADYE—The services of Second Lieutenant D. R. Adye, Leicestershire Regiment, and a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

ELCUM—The services of Surgeon D. Elcum are replaced at the disposal

of the Public Department.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Feb. 10.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

DUNSTERVILLE, Lieutenant E. L., R.E., on arrival from England, for duty with the corps "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, to be a company officer.

company omeer.

MACHUTCHIN, Second Lieutenant G. M., 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Madras Pioneers, on probation.

CRAFORD, Surgeon F. J., M.D., doing duty with 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, Eastern District, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

ADAMS, Second Lieutenant W. L., 1st Battalion Liverpool Regiment, a dieect probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 23rd Regiment Wallajah Light Infantry, on probation.

SWIFTE, Colonel J. W., second in command 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be commandant, vice Colonel Griffith, who vacates, dated Feb. 1.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 16.)

Horsley, Mr. W. H., acting judge and sessions judge of Khandesh, is allowed furlough for one year and two months from March 17.

Bonus, Mr. A. R., assistant collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in that district.

ASHBY, Captain J. S., acting assistant political resident, Aden, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class.

Todd, C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Colaba. Colaba.

GILBERT-COOPER, Mr. B. G., assistant superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of assistant superintendents.

REID, Mr. G. B., C.S., collector of Ahmedabad, is granted furlough for

one year, from April 20

PINKERTON—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint
Deputy Surgeon-General J. Pinkerton, M.D., to be surgeon-general
with the Government of Bombay, vice Surgeon-General W. J. Moore, C.I.E., retiring.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Feb. 10.) The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

GORDON, Lieut. McL. J., 1st Battalion Liverpool Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for Bombay S.C., to officiate as squadron officer, 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), on probation,

dated Feb. 9.

dated Feb. 9.

Benn, Lieut. H. G., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), on probation, dated Feb. 2.

DUCAT, Second-Lieut. C. T., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), on probation, dated Feb. 2.

Scott, Lieut.-Colonel W.. attached to 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to be 2nd in command, vice Captain G. F. W. MacMahon, appointed to the Staff

to the Staff.

to the Staff.

CHITTY, 2nd Lieut. E. R. I., 1st Battalion Worvestershire Regiment, a candidate for the staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer. 7th Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 1.

SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. L., 1st Battalion the Royal Irish Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 29th Bombay Infantry. on probation, dated Feb. 1.

PEYTON, Major C. T., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, Deolali Depôt, during the absence of Colonel W. R. Truman, on leave.

Truman, on leave.

MacMahon, Captain G. F. W., Staff Corps (Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Bowbay District), to be 2nd in command, 3rd Bom-

bay Light Infantry.

Johnson, Lieut. F. E., E Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 16.)

The undermentioned officers having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captains, from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

SCHNEIDER, Lieut. S. M., Staff Corps, from Feb. 12.

PRIOR, Lieut. H. M., Staff Corps, from Feb. 12.

INGLIS, Lieut. E., Staff Corps, from Feb. 12.

ANDERSON, Colonel J. W. M., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from March 23

the service, from March 23.

DUCAT, Second Lieut. C. T., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, is

appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from Feb. 2. CHITTY, Lieut. E. R. I., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from Feb. 1. Dobbs, Captain G. C., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, has leave for one year, on private affairs; pension service, nineteenth year, commenced July 7.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Maj. A. Barclay, Capt. C. J. Dennys, S.C., Capt. A. R. Martin, S.C., Lieut. C. R. Ross, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. J. Pennycuick, R.E., Lieut. A. H. Kellie, S.C., Lieut. C. R. Keate, S.C., Lieut. H. V. Cox, S.C., Lieut. A. S. Rooke, S.C., Surg. M. J. T. J. Blancard.

Bengal Estab.—H. W. Myhill, F. H. B. Skrine (Cov.), O. T. Barro W (Cov.), F. L. Petre (Cov.), W. Hoey (Cov.), Capt. C. J. Dennys.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. Sir J. Johnstone, K.C.S.I., Inf., till 16 July, 1888.

Madras Estab.—Col. F. B. Middleton, D.S.O., S.C., six months; Major R. R. E. Drake-Brockman, R.E., 90 days.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—J. H. Twigg (Cov.), furlough on m.c. to June 30, 1888; H. F. Blanford, three months' furlough.

Madras Estab — Surg. Major C. J. McNally, six months' s.c.; Surg. J. Maitland, six months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. H. Calman, M.D., six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengul Estab.-Lieut.-Col. J. A. D. Gordon, Inf., Major F. R. Begbie, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. C. Logan-Home, S.C. Lombay Estab.—Lieut. R. H. Light, S.C.

Bengal Estab .- G. Winmill, Major F. V. Corbett, M. Birkbeck.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME. BIRTHS

OLIPHANT—Feb. 25, at 9, Cleveland-road, Ealing, W., the wife of H. L. Oliphant, Bengal Civil Service (retired), of a son.

SKRINE—Feb. 28, at 27, Longridge-road Earl's-court, S.W., the wife of F. H. Skrine, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

STEWART—Feb. 25, at Morningthorpe, Manor, Long Stratton, Norfolk, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Harry H. A. Stewart, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HILLYER—SMITH—Feb. 28, at St. Marylebone Parish Church, William Herbert Hillyer, L.R.C P., &c., of Sible Hedingham, Essex, to Helen Edith, only daughter of Major-General Annesley Smith, late Bombay Staff Corps.

Staff Corps.

OAKES--MORFORD—Feb. 29, at Camberwell, Florence Kathleen, daughter of T. W. Smith Oakes, Esq., 19, The Gardens, East Dulwich, to Percy R. Morford, East Dulwich.

WEEKES-WARD—Feb. 27, at St. Peter's, Belsize-park, by the Rev. C. Hampton Weekes, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, Arthur Weekes, M.A., Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law, of the Mansion House. Hurstpierpoint, to Jessie Nelson, third daughter of Nelson Ward, of 8, Lancaster-road, Belsize-park, and of the Royal Courts of Justice.

DEATHS.

BLENKINSOP-Feb. 29, at Vellore, Bournemouth, Louisa, widow of the

BLENKINSOF—Feb. 29, at Vellore, Bournemouth, Louisa, widow of the late William Thomas Blenkinsop, forn erly Senior Chaplain of the Madras Presidency, East Indies, aged 72.

BROUGHAM—Feb. 29, at Bishop Yards, Penrith, Thomas Brougham, Major-General Royal Artillery, late Bengal, aged 71.

COOK—Feb. 29, at 17, Hatton-place, Edinburgh, the Rev. George Cook, D.D., Minister of Borgue, Kirkcudbright, late Chaplain of the Church of Scotland Repuber, aged 76.

Church of Scotland, Bombay, aged 76.

GORDON-FORBES—Feb. 29, at 26, Kilburn-park-road, N.W., Eliza Marianne, widow of William Gordon-Forbes, late Government Agent

at Point de Galle, Ceylon, aged 58.

IREMONDER—Feb. 21, at Harewood, Skegness, Lincolnshire Henry Edward Iremonger, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 61.

RITHERDON—Feb. 28, Edward Ritherdon, Surveyor of Shipping to the Honourable East India Company and to the Secretary of State for India, aged 60.

RIVETT-CARNAC—Feb. 28, at Southsea, Colonel E. Stirling Rivett-Carnac (late 11th P.A.O. Hussars), aged 47.

TITE—Feb. 16, suddenly, at 42, Lowndes-square, S.W., Emily, widow of Sir William Tite, C.B., aged 83.

Wellington—Feb. 28, at Morden College, Blackheath, George Wellington, late of Madras, aged 86.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON-Feb. 7, at Madras, the wife of J. N. Atkinson, C.S., of a

BIRD-Feb. 2, at Khanmahi, the wife of W. J. A. Bird, Public Works

Department, of a daughter.

Bourchier—Feb. 6, at Bolarum, the wife of Lieut. A. C. F. Bourchier, lst Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

Cole—Feb. 5, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Lieut. F. T. Cole, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DILLON—Feb. 6, at Meerut, the wife of Lieut. F. G. Dillon, 26th

DILLON—Feb. 6, at Meerut, the wife of Lieut. F. G. Dillon, 26th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

HOPKINS—Feb. 11, at Shahjehanpore, the wife of Captain C. H. Innes Hopkins, Scottish Rifles, of a daughter.

HARRISON—Feb. 3, at Ruk, near Sukkur, the wife of G. W. C. Harrison, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., of a son.

JONES—Feb. 3, at Berhampore, Moorshedabad, Bengal, the wife of S. S. Jones, C. S., of a daughter.

MACDOUGALI—Jan. 24, at Edinburgh, the wife of Colonel J. W. Macdougall, Deputy Commissioner, C.P., of a son

MALLABY—Feb. 16, at Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of C. R. Mallaby, Worcestershire Regiment, of a son.

OWEN—Feb. 12, at Calcutta, the wife of J. C. Owen (Chief Interpreter and Translator, High Court), of a son.

PULLEY—Feb. 3, at Almorah, the wife of Major Charles Pulley, 1st Battalion, 3rd Goorkhas, of a daughter.

RIX—Feb. 18, at Belgaum, the wife of W. B. Rix, Assistant-Engineer, P.W.D., of a son.

P.W.D., of a son.
SHAKESPEAB—Feb. 5, at Lahore, the wife of Lieut. Colonel G. R.

Shakespear, 10th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

Steele—Feb. 11, at Poona, the wife of W. H. Steele, Conductor,
Ordnance Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ATTRIN—SAUNDERS—Feb. 11, at Calcutta, William Reade Thackeray, son of General W. O Aitkin, R.A., to Ada Caroline, daughter of the late John O'Brien Saunders, of Calcutta, and 19, Phillimore-Caroline Visited Techniques

Gardens, Kensington, London.

BARRY—OSTREHAN—Feb. 29, at Calcutta, Arthur John Barry, C.E., second son of Charles Barry, Esq., Architect, to Mabel Maud Josephine, daughter of Colonel Ostrehan, Bombay Staff Corps. (By telegram.)

telegram.)

Beatson—Drummond—Feb. 25, at Dacca, Gordon Stewart Beatson, youngest son of Major-General Beatson, Royal Engineers, to Eva Ellen, third daughter of the late Major-General Henry Drummond, Royal Engineers (Bengal). (By telegram.)

Cooper.—Kelly—Feb. 8, at Peshawur, Mary Georgina Kelly, to Sub-Conductor Joseph Cooper, Chief Warder, Peshawur Military Prison. CHISHOLM.—Nesbitt—Dec. 21, aa Myingyan, Upper Burma, Malcolm James Chisholm, District Superintendent of Police, to Emilia Isabel, daughter of the late Mr. H. Kerr Nesbitt, C.E.

Keoch—Hart.—Feb. 9, at Serampore. Surgeon H. Keoch, M.D.

KECCH-HART—Feb. 9, at Serampore, Surgeon H. Keogh, M.D., Medical Staff, to Camilla, daughter of the late Captain W. H. Shirreff Hart, 105th Light Infantry, and stepdaughter of Lieut.—Colonel S. B. Home, Bengal Staff Corps.

KYTE—D'SOUZA—Feb. 13, at Surat, Solomon Albert Khyte, District

Superintendent of Police, Baroda, to Mary Matilda, eldest daughter

Superintendent of Police, Baroda, to Mary Matilda, eldest daughter of Mr. F. D'Souza, Guzerat Revenue Survey.

McGregor.—Baron.—Feb. 1, at Hissar, W. E. S. McGregor, District Traffic Superintendent, Rewari and Ferozopore State Railway, son of Mr. W. McGregor (retired), to Annie Maria, daughter of Thomas Baron, Civil Surgeon, Hissar.

Lees.—Gondon.—Feb. 9, at Chupra, Reginald Oswell Lees, Government Telegraph Dovernment, son of the late Sir John Campbell Lees, to Ellen Annie, daughter of H. W. Gordon, Bengal Civil Service.

WILSON.—ANDEER.—Feb. 14, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, William, son of the late Captain John Wilson, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of the late John Andeen. Bandmaster. H.M.'s 15th Native Light.

of the late John Andeen, Bandmaster, H.M.'s 15th Native Light Infantry.

DEATHS.

Bullock—Feb. 3, at Basti, N.W.P., Winifred Noël, daughter of F. S. Bullock, C.S., aged 2.

EADE—Feb. 11, at Madras, Elizabeth, widow of the late Conductor J. W. Eade, Ordnance Department.

HAY—Feb. 9, at Calcutta, Lieut.-Colonel E. Hay, 7th Bengal Cavalry, Assistant-Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department acced 47

ment, aged 47.

King—Feb. 3, at Dehra Doon, Harriett, widow of the late Robert
King, of the Opium Department, aged 54.

PULLEY—Feb. 7, at Almorah, Edith Marion, the wife of Major Charles

Pulley, 1st Battalion, 3rd Goorkhas, aged 28.

Wickham—Feb. 10, at the Residency, Indore, Marjorie, twin daughter
of Lieut. W. J. K. and Mrs. Wickham.

WILLOCK—Feb. 21, at Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency, Gertrude, the wife of W. A. Willock, Madras Civil Service, and youngest daughter of the late James Wheeler and of Mrs. Wheeler, of 32, Hyde-park-gardena, W. (By telegram.)

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.--Feb. 28.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.—I wish to ask the noble viscount the Secretary of State for India whether he will be able to lay upon the table of the House the report which I understand has been made by the Commission in India on the Civil Ser-

vice of that Empire,
VISCOUNT CROSS.—I should not like to answer the question of the noble earl without taking the first opportunity of tendering my thanks to Sir Chas. Wilson and Sir Cha. Turner, and the other gentlemen engaged with them on that Commission. the other gentlemen engaged with them on that Commission, for the great pains and trouble they have taken in sifting the matter through and making a report—(hear, hear). As to the question of the noble earl, my answer is that I received a telegram from the Viceroy the other day asking me whether I had any objection to the publication of the report. My answer was that I had none, and unless I hear again from him in the course of the week I will lay the report on the table.

INDIAN ARMY CLOTHING CONTRACTS.

Mr. Howle asked the Under-Secretary of State whether the terms which the Secretary of State considered misleading in the advertisements by the Superintendent of Army Clothing, Madras, for tenders for the year 1889-90, were those of the paragraph numbered 3 in the specifications—viz., "Articles of European manufacture are not required"; if so, would those terms exclude goods made in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and would they freely admit goods made in the United States of terms exclude goods made in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and would they freely admit goods made in the United States of America; what was the total cost of advertisements last year for the goods, amounting to £17,000 in value, of which only £24 in value were contracted for; and would the Secretary of State for India feel obliged, in the interests of the public service, to cancel any and all contracts entered into in contravention of the pledge given to the House on the 16th of March, 1887.

OVERCROWDING INDIAN STEAMERS.

Commander Bethell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been directed to a report on for India whether his attention had been directed to a report on the loss of the steamer Sir John Lawrence, addressed by the members of the Marine Court of Inquiry to the Government of Bengal, which report stated, upon the evidence given in the inquiry, that not only was the Sir John Lawrence carrying more than her proper complement of passengers, but that "every inducement exists for the captains or even for the owners of the vessels engaged in the Chanobally trade to avail themselves of the opportunity to carry more than the licensed number of passengers;" "that the method of survey adopted under the auspices of the Port Commissioners and port officers is extremely unsatisfactory, and in urgent need of speedy and thorough reform;" and if he could inform the House whether the Government of Bengal were taking steps to correct

these abuses.

Sir J. Gorst.—The attention of the Secretary of State has been directed to the report in question. The Government of Bengal has already taken measures with a view to correcting these abuses. It has directed the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta and the Commissioner of Orissa to report fully upon the whole subject, with a view to the introduction of more

stringent regulations.

MARCH 2.

THE INDIAN SALT DUTY.
Sir G. CAMPBELL asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether, while in all other respects the increased Indian salt duty is brought into immediate operation, in accordance with the practice of this country, any exception is made in favour of British merchants whose cargoes afloat on the way to India are exempt, so that they would pay the lesser duty while they reaped the profit of the increased price resulting from the power duty. from the new duty.

BOMBAY HARBOUR.

In reply to Mr. J. Maclean,
Sir J. Gorst said,—Estimates and plans are being prepared and schemes have been submitted by the Secretary of State to the consideration of the Admiralty as to providing graving dock accommodation in Bombay harbour for ironclads and large mercentile steepers. large mercantile steamers.

JUDICIAL STAMPS FOR INDIA.

In reply to Mr. H. Heaton and Mr. King,
Sir J. Gorst said,—The contract for judicial stamps for
India expires in a short time, and the further supply will be open to competition among a limited number of selected firms. In 1886 the late Secretary of State made an arrangement with the Board of Inland Revenue, by which the latter were to act as his agents in, among other things, the renewal of such contracts for the supply of stamps as might expire from time to time. It is in pursuance of this arrangement that invitations to tender for the supply of judicial stamps for India have, since the question was placed on the paper, been sent out by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. The Board, however, acting in this matter as the agents of the Secretary of State, will take no step of importance without consulting him.

THE RUBY MINES IN BURMA
In reply to Mr. J. Maclean,
Sir J. Gorst said,—It is impossible to state the exact loss to the revenues of the year by the working of the ruby mines having been postponed. On the other hand, the exhaustion of the mine has not commenced, and the revenue lost in the present year will, in ordinary course, be realised in years to come.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE GENERAL RICHARD HAMILTON, C.B.—General Richard Hamilton, C.B., who has just died at Nethway, Torquay, entered the army as ensign in 1828, receiving his lieutenant's commission in 1836. The deceased officer had seen service in the Burmese War in 1853, and was present at Longhoo. He was second in command of the Sitang detachment at the taking of Beeling, being also present at Pegu, for for which he received a medal with clasp. General Hamilton served in the Indian Mutiny campaign in 1857 and 1858, including the affairs of Kulivia, the Battle of Banda, and the surrender of Kirwee. For his services in Central India, he received a medal with clasp, being created a C.B. in 1875. He was upon the staff of general officers retired under the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881, and was formerly of the Madras Staff Corps. Staff Corps.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS BROUGHAM, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, died on the 29th ult., at Bishop Yard, Penrith, in his seventy-first year. He entered the Service in December 1835, and served in Afghanistan in 1841-42. He took part in the defence in Candahar in May, 1842, and the operations of the Candahar Force, leading to the reoccupation of Cabul (medal). He served in the Sutlej campaign in 1846, including the battle of Sobraon (medal); also at the capture of Kangra in 1846. He commanded the Peshawur Mcuntain Train in various engagements on the Trans-Indus Frantier from 1853. various engagements on the Trans-Indus Frontier from 1853 to 1859. He served on the Peshawur frontier during the Indian Mutiny (medal). He also has the medal for services on the North-West Frontier of India.

COLONEL EDWARD STIRLING RIVETT-CARNAC; late of the 11th Hussars, died on the 28th ult., at Southsea, aged forty-11th Hussars, died on the 28th ult., at Southsea, aged forty-seven. He entered the service in January, 1858, and served in the Indian Mutiny campaign, attached to a troop of the 7th Hussars, from March to June 1858 (medal). He served with Fane's Horse during the China campaign, of 1860, and was present at the action of Sinho, taking of the Taku Forts, actions of September 18 and 21, and subsequent operations before Pekin; was extra orderly officer to Brigadier Pattie during the actions of August 12 and September 18 (mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps). He served throughout the Abyssinian campaign of 1868 with the Transport Train, and was present at the fall of Magdala (mentioned in dispatches, medal).

A STATEMENT has been published that the Legislative Department of the Government of India has under preparation a Land Revenue and Rent Code for India. All that is really being done is that the Legal Member is having a collection made of the Revenue Laws of the various Provinces to be printed and bound together in one volume for the purpose of

casy reference.

ALL who have been in Indian stations or cantonments during the hot weather know how to appreciate the luxury of ice. To such a new invention called the "Eureka Ice-Machine and Refrigerator," will come as a boon and a blessing. It is an invention which does away with all complicated machinery, the patentee using only a harmless salt, and by a most simple process bringing water to the freezing point in three minutes. For meat or other articles of diet a dry cold air is secured instead of the damp air of the common ice-machines. A domestic machine will, in addition to preserving perishables that may be placed within it. make ten pounds of easy reference. perishables that may be placed within it, make ten pounds of ice per hour. The cost of the simple chemicals required for the new machine, as compared with the ice in the old one, is infinitesimal. The salts used, for example, are furnished with each machine in quantity sufficient to last one year, and with each machine in quantity sumetent to last one year, and can be purchased from the company, or its agents, afterwards at a small cost. The machines can be seen at work at 100c, Queen Victoria-street, where our Anglo-Indian friends can also gain every information concerning this very promising invention from the very courteous secretary of the "Eureka Refrigerating Company, Limited."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. TOWER, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the Kasauli Depôt, vice Major G. W. N. Rogers, permitted to resign.

CAPTAIN R. H. BERESFORD, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Ranikhet, vice Captain H. Ringwood, whose tenure of the appointment has expired. Major T. H. Kirby, Cheshire Regiment, will be placed on the Retired List on the 23rd March, 1888, under the age clause of the Royal Warrant.

CAPTAIN J. S. WILLET, 1st Dragoon Guards, and Captain A. G. Braithwaite, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, have been ordered home for depôt duty.

THE following transfers and postings of Royal Engineer officers of the Military Works Department have been ordered:
—Captain F. N. Maude from the Lahore Division is transferred to the Quetta Division; Lieutenant J. A. Gibbon, from the Lucknow to the Sibi Division; Lieutenant E. A. Edgell, from the Head-Quarters to the Bombay Defence Division; and Lieutenant C. E. Norton, on return to India, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command.

THE undermentioned officers having been selected for employment in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, Upper Burma, have been attached to the Field Force from the date of joining:—Lieutenant R. G. H. Hughes, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant A. Vans Agnew, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry; Lieutenant H. B. H. Wright, Royal Engineers; and Lieutenant E. W. M. Norris, 2nd Middlesex Regiment.

MAJOR C. T. Prymon, and Battelian Durbon, Light Leaven.

Major C. T. Peyton, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, has been ordered to Deolali Depôt to officiate as commandant during the absence of Colonel W. R. Truman, on

CAPTAIN (Brevet-Major) C. B. Wilkinson and Captain H. S. Andrews-Speed, Royal Engineers, doing duty with the Madras Sappers and Miners, have been ordered to proceed to England to go through the next course of military engineering at Chatham, commencing on the 1st of April next.

THE Indian Volunteers have been much pleased to hear that Captain Henry Park Airey, New South Wales Artillery, who volunteered for service in Burma and was wounded in action when employed with the Gardner guns, has been admitted a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

THE presentation of medals to the 2nd Battalion the King's The presentation of medals to the 2nd Battalion the King's (Liverpool Regiment), Fyzabad, for the Burma campaign, 1885-1887, took place on the 7th February at a fulldress parade. After a few congratulatory words from Colonel A. A. Le Mesurier, C.B., commanding, the battalion was formed from line into hollow square, and officers commanding companies were called to the front to receive the decorations for the non-commissioned officers and men of their respective companies. They then issued them in the usual manner, each man falling out on recept of the medal.

TELEGRAPHIC expenditure in Upper Burma having alarmingly increased, stringent orders have been issued to heads of departments to put a stop to all telegraphic reports containing information of a routine nature, such as arrivals and departures, changes of personnel, returns, transfers, casualties among men, horses and ponies (except in action), cases of epidemic disease among horses and ponies, &c. The attention of all officers commanding corps and posts, &c., has also been called to the subject, in view to a reduction of expenditure.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Reserve in Burma on the same conditions as those sanctioned for the Volunteer Reserve to be raised in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in March, 1885, and have called for an early report showing the progress which has been made in its formation. If no further progress is made in Burma than has been made in Oudh and Calcutta, we fear that the expected report will prove disappointing.

New colours have been presented at Agra to the 16th Bengal Infantry, the Lucknow Regiment, by Lady Roberts, in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief and Staff.

An army circular just issued notifies that the Governor-General in Council has much gratification in announcing to General in Council has much gratification in announcing to the Native armies in India that the sanction of Her Majesty's Government has been accorded to the grant of good conduct medals with annuities and gratuities on the following scale:— To each regiment of cavalry and infantry a silver medal inscribed "for meritorious conduct" with an annuity of Rs. 25 for duffadars and havildars only. Two silver medals will be given annually in each regiment for long service and good conduct, with a gratuity of Rs. 25 open to the rank and file. Duffadars or havildars must have 18 years' service and privates 20 years. The men will be chosen by selection. The order takes effect from Aprill. It is sure to be highly appreciated by the Native army. the Native army.

THE MOULMEIN-YUNNAN RAILWAY.

THE MOULMEIN-YUNNAN RAILWAY.

Mr. Holt Hallett replying to Lieut. Younghusband's letter to the Pioneer, doubts the accuracy of a number of the statements made, and says his doubts in the matter can be upheld on reference to Admiralty charts, Government reports on recent surveys, and other official data. The following are extracts from Mr. Holt Hallett's letter:—

Lieut. Younghusband assumes that Maulmain (Moulmein) and Bangkok are on a par as seaports, both having bars at their mouths. We will first take the Maulmain river. Vessels drawing twenty feet can therefore proceed up to Maulmain during the lowest tides, and drawing thirty feet during the highest spring tides. A dredger in a few days could deepen the water over the nock of the shoal and allow vessels drawing twenty-four feet to proceed up to Maulmain throughout the year. The port is, therefore, one of the finest in the East, and the anchorage opposite is sufficient for a very large fleet of vessels. Let us see what our Consul at Bangkok says of that port. In his report for 1884 it appears that:—"All steamers with the exception of those drawing less than thirteen or fourteen feet have to complete loading their cargo outside the bar (this adds three shillings a ton to the cost of carriage) during the north-east monsoor. During the south-west monsoon they load at the island of Ko Si Chang, sixteen miles south-east of the bar." Bangkok, moreover, has the disadvantage of having only one tide in the twenty-four hours The lowest cost of carriage from Bangkok to Singapore is ten shillings a ton, and Singapore is about equidistant from Europe, and more than 1,000 miles further from Calcutta than Maulmail.

Another unwarrantable statement is that:—"Water transport, all over the world, is cheaper than land transport." If the writer of this presumed axiom had taken the trouble to read the last Blue-book published on Burmah (No. 1 of 1887, page 44), it is shown that the

over the world, is cheaper than land transport." If the writer of this presumed axiom had taken the trouble to read the last Blue-book published on Burmah (No. 1 of 1887, page 44), it is shown that the railway from Rangoon to Toungoo carries grain at two-fifths of the charge levied for water carriage. The railway rate for the carriage of grain from Zimmé to Bangkok, assuming the same mile rate as between Rangoon and Toungoo, would be ten times as cheap as the water carriage.

riage of grain from Zimmé to Bangkok, assuming the same mile rate as between Rangoon and Toungoo, would be ten times as cheap as the water carriage.

On the above two pretty little cobwebs woven in his own brain Lieutenant Younghusband bases in the attack upon our proposal to connect Burmah with Siam and China by railway. Take away these and his whole fabric tumbles to the ground.

Our critic then asserts that the annual export of cattle from Siam is "so very small;" this statement hardly tallies with our consular report for Siam in 1885, where we find: "The export of cattle overland to Burmah exceeds 40,000 head yearly.

There are several other interesting little paragraphs in this report which might serve to educate the adviser of British financiers. On page 6 it is stated that: "The manufacture of native hand-woven cotton cloths has of late years d-creased considerably, the imported goods, though not so durable, being far cheaper." Half the population of Bangkok of Lower Siam b.ing Chinese, how does this tally with the amusing statement of our critic, who, forgetting—if he ever knew—that China and Indo-China stand second only to India as purchasers of British cotton goods. What can have become of that £391,900 worth of cotton manufactures which entered Bangkok from Great Britain and India, chiefly from Great Britain, in 1885?

Our critic even denies the likelihood of a moderate amount of passenger traffic for the railway—he says it would be very small. This is rather hard, as the British Shans and Chinese are renowned for their travelling propensities. If our critic were possessed of so much enthusiasm as to become imacinative, he could nicture the cut-off regions he

travelling propensities. If our critic were possessed of so much enthusiasm as to become imaginative, he could picture the cut-off regions he siasm as to become imaginative, he could picture the cut-off regions he has passed through opened out by railways, carriage by land decreased to one-thirtieth of its present cost in the Siamese and British Shan States, and to one-twelfth in the South-Western provinces of China: and he would not think me other than practical when I assume that the then probable increase in British and British Indian import trade to the 112 million inhabitants, who inhabit the region to the East of Burmah, would be proportionate to that taken by the 9 million inhabitants of Burmah and the British Shan States. These latter at present take 3½ million pounds worth of Indian merchandise and 2½ million pounds worth from Great Britain. On such a basis the 112 million people neighbouring Burmah should take 44 million pounds worth of British Indian produce and 31 million pounds worth of British manufactures if the cost of carriage in the country was facilitated and cheapened as it has been in Burmah. It is folly to talk of british manufactures if the cost of carriage in the country was facilitated and cheapened as it has been in Burmah. It is folly to talk of a country being not worth opening out because, owing to the absence of cheap means of communication, it does not produce more than is required for its local market. This is the case all over the world—what inducement is there for a man to produce or manufacture more than he requires for his own and his family's use if he can find no provide for its local market. mark for it?

The Russian Government has issued orders for the construction of twenty new vessels destined for the navigation of the Caspian. The displacement will vary between 500 and 1,000 tons, the cost between 100,000 and 150,000 roubles. Some of the vessels are to be built in Russia, others in England and Sweden.

Russia, others in England and Sweden.

The appointment of Colonel King-Harman, R.A., to be Chief Inspector of Small Arms, marks the introduction of the new system which Lord Morley's Committee on the Army Manufacturing Departments recommended, under which the inspection of military stores is to be entrusted to independent officers. Up till now the Government manufacturer has inspected and passed in the Service his own productions. He has also been the inspector of goods supplied by the trade. This has naturally led to dissatisfaction on the part of contractors, who have declared, rightly or wrongly, that while the Government manufacturer was leniently disposed towards his own goods, he was unduly particular about other people's. unduly particular about other people's.

Miscellaneous.

The total decrease shown in the Army and Na7y Estimates for 1888-89, as compared with 1887-88, is £1,057,600.

Captain Francis Durrant, of Her Majesty's ship Ajax, has been awarded a Good Service Pension of £150.

Truth says in reference to the fact of Captain Fellowes, R.N., having quitted the Duke of Edinburgh's flagship, the reason has been assigned that certain alterations in the evolutions of the squadron were ordered by H.R.H. the Admiral, but met with objections. Captain Fellowes was directed to find out privately by H.R.H. who was originating the opposition. The private work was a breach of naval etiquette and courtesy, and Captain Bridge, the officer accused, demanded an apology. H.R.H. directed Captain Fellowes to give one, but the latter applied to be superseded rather than apologise for obeying his admiral's orders.

The German Army is comparatively weak in cavalry, counting on its war footing but 600 squadrons, making 3,300 officers and 112,000 sabres (exclusive of non-combatants); while that of Austria-Hungary is less numerous than the German force. In fact, Russia alone, by calling upon her cavalry in Asia, can at once place in line of battle a cavalry force equal to that of Germany and Austria-Hungary combined. In infantry and artillery the Austria-German Armies are far superior to Russia. In case of war, cavalry, beyond all doubt, will play a more than ever important rôle.

a more than ever important rôle.

The Polyphemus is, in proportion to her size, by far the most costly vessel that has ever formed part of the British Navy. Being a mastess ship, she has to depend entirely when she is at sea upon her engines to enable her to reach port. After making the short passage from Sicily, she entered Valetta Harbour with barely a ton of coal on board. Had she been delayed by a little bad weather or by the slightest accident, she would have been unable to get to her destination, and might have rolled and drifted helplessly for days, even if no worse had happened to her. She could have filled her bunkers at Sicily, but an Admiralty order that exists prevented her doing so, and nearly rendered this immense ship worse than useless.

According to a correspondent at Odessa, the formidable massing of Russian troops on the Western Frontier still continues. Merchants experience much difficulty in having their goods forwarded by the South-Western and by the St. Petersburg-Warsaw Railways. The movements of troops towards Bialostock, Brest-Litovski, and the Galician frontier have brought all the spare wagons into requisition, and it is next to impossible to have merchandise transmitted in the western parts of Russia with any degree of promptitude. The garrisons in Bessarabia are also being strengthened; large reinforcements have been sent to Bender and Kischenev. The Russian authorities and newspapers are anxious to explain that military movements on the western frontier are at present quiescent. on the western frontier are at present quiescent.

A correspondent of the United Service Gazette, in commenting on the A correspondent of the *United Service Gazette*, in commenting on the loss of H.M.S. Wasp, alleges that the presumed catastrophe was due to defective engines, and says: There are also two causes. One is cheap contract, and the other the fear officers in charge of the engines have of "getting a bad name" if they do not make the best of everything. Take a sister ship to the Wasp, the Rattler, and, if you can get a copy of her log, print in your columns the number of times she "stopped for repairs on her way out." This is no called "breaking down" officially; but if it happened in a typhoon, or on a lee shore, it would certainly be a case of going officially to the bottom. The remedy is so simple, it seems almost childish to write it. Do not let a firm throw a lot of old iron and brass down the engine-room hatch, and call the debris engines because it saves a thousand pounds, but go to the P. and debris engines because it saves a thousand pounds, but go to the P. and debris engines because it saves a thousand pounds, but go to the P. and O., or any of our large ocean-going merchant steamer owners, and find out who engines their ship, and let them have the contract. Look at the thousands of miles these steamers go without stopping their engines, and try and find out how many of our sloops, gun-vessels, and gun boats have steamed a thousand miles without breaking down, or, in official parlance, stopping to screw up, or hot bearings, etc. Print this report in your columns, and, further, get their Lordships to issue a memo. that every stoppage for repairs under steam is to be specially reported on a separate report to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and not filtered through the Inspector of Machinery Department, for they will cry stinking fish, having previously passed the engines into the Service, and reported favourably on them at what is misnamed a trial trip. trip.

A correspondent, signing himself "R.," writes to the St. James's Gazette on the miraculous increase of the navy. He says:—The British public do not seem to have become aware of the good fortune which has recently befallen them. It is no less than this: since the end of has recently befallen them. It is no less than this: since the end of last year their navy has in a marvellous manner become increased by upwards of 13,000 tons. This augmentation of the naval force has nothing whatever to do with some 45,000 tons of shipping which the Admiralty have lately ordered to be laid down in the dockyards; the tonage to which I refer is afloat, or nearly all of it. You may well ask where and how did I find it out? Why, in the official list of the navy, to be sure. I turned over the pages, when—imagine my surprise—I noticed that every one of the 5,000-ton belted cruisers had grown in displacement 600 tons. It struck me that it must be a misprint; so I sent for another Navy List and then one of last month, and compared them together. The result of my investigation was, as I have told you: the navy afloat had increased by 13,230 tons in less than two months. That is to say, it would have done so, I suppose, if (greater marvel still) two vessels, the Impérieuse and Warspite, had not decreased 100 tons each in the same period. I fancy they have ost this amount in weight owing to the abuse they received a short

time ago telling on their constitutions. I am confirmed in my opinion by an investigation of the tonnage of the Porpoise and her sister vessels. I have seen in your pages strictures on the Porpoise: unwittingly you I have seen in your pages strictures on the Porpoise: unwittingly you have, I fear, done the poor thing harm; for while each of her sisters has increased in weight by 150 tons, she has not been able to put on so much as a pound. Curiously enough, the sisters of the unfortunate Wasp have all advanced forty-five tons. Ships out in China, like the Alacrity, Leander, and Rattler, are affected by the amazing change—but not equally. For example, of the two vessels, the Alacrity and Surprise, which up to now have been credited with the same displacement, 1,600 tons, the former has risen to 1,700, while the latter has only got to 1,650. Having pointed out what has happened, I leave it to others to explain the extraordinary phenomenon.

"STRUCK ILE."

"Two years ago Sir A. Colvin, in introducing the Income Tax Bill, described that year as the last of the fat kine. He said that the lean kine were come in."—Vide Mr. Westland's Financial Statement, Jan. 30th.

"Peace, peace such a small lamp illumes on this highway, So dimly, so few steps in front of our feet."

—The Song of the Bower.

> W-stl-nd, the bank-note man, Holding the Treasury keys, Promised "to pay the bearer" Eighty cores of rupees,

And C-lv-n was caught up to Allahabad—Val-hallahabad of L. G's.

W-stl-nd, the bank-note man, Proved in a lucid way Nobody ought to be wrath if

Government couldn't pay;
And C-lv-n leaned from the bar of Heaven and cheered. him on to the fray.

> W-stl-nd, the bank-note man, Served up the usual hash, Added a grain of salt, and

Drew pro-notes for the cash; Devastating the P-r with seven columns of trash.

A scrape from the golah's mouth
A tea cupful of the brine—
A crutch and a stay and we pull through the day,

And blunder along the line,
While Krishna W-stl-nd tootles his flute to C-lv-n's starveling kine.

> W-stl-nd, the bank-note man, Trusting to Time and Chance, Tinkered the leak with a kerosine-can

In the name of paraffinance; And C-lv-n lighted a hurricane lamp to shine on the dreary dance.

Knaust where we lack the nous-Thora mutti-ki-tel—

A pinch and a shift and away we drift

With a dying wind in the sail; But what shall we do when the cruise is run, and the last least catspaws fail I

Here is a study in oils-Nought in the world could be fairer-

W-stl-nd making his Bearer pay,
Instead of "paying the bearer,"
And an Empire starting a bunnia's shop, as the pice grew rarer and rarer.

R. K.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1888.

		OU	TWARD			
Ship.		cave Other Ports in United Kingdom.	Leaves Melta.	Arrives Port Said.	Louves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Crocodile	_	Pl'mouth Q'town.	4 Mar.		 10 Mar.	7 Mar. 22 Mar
		HO	MEWARI	D,		
Shi	P	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'tl
Serapis Crocodile Malabar			28 Mar. 11 Apr.	20 Mar. 13 Apr.	3 Apr. 17 Apr.	8 Mar. 12 Apr. 23 Apr.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 28, Clan Monroe (s), Bombay.—29, Preston (s), Caloutta; Cathay (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 27, Thames (s), London.—29, Victoria (s), Clyde; Tomenico Balduino (s), Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 28, Kaisar-i-Hind (s), London; Dorunda (s), London; Capelle (s)

London; Capella (8).

DEPARTURES.

CALCUTTA,-Feb. 28, City of Oxford (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:

S.s. Malwa, from London, March 7; from Marseilles, March 15. For Bombay: Mr. J. C. Townseud, Mrs. Morrison. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Mulock, Mr. R. J. Bruce, Mr. W. W. Drew, Mr. E. B. Harris, Colonel J. H. Crowdry, Rev. F. H. Greig, Lieut. Caulfield, Major C. Stoddard. *From Marscilles*: Dr. T. Little, Mr. G. T. Thornhill, Mr.

For Port Said: From Marseilles: Mrs. Steward, two Misses Steward S.s. Sutlej, from London, March 15; from Brindisi, March 26

s.s. Suucy, from London, March 15; from Brindis, March 26.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Spence, Miss Runciman, Miss Hyslop, Colonel and Mrs. Holdich and infant, Mr. M. F. Reid, Mr. Shewring, Miss Fanny Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Courtney, Capt. H. G. Weir, Capt. Ogilvie, Lieuts. E. H. Cox, W. St. C. Bland, H. G. Leahy, M. S. Williams, S. II. Hooper, A. J. Battine. From Brindisi: Mr. W. R. and Mrs. Burkitt, Capt. Hildebrand, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Bellett, Mr. R. B. Sedgwick, Mrs. Hildebrand, Mr. H. M. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Lambrunurdi, Mr. J. Leckie, Mr. W. R. and Mrs. Lawrence. For Malta: Mr. G. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. David James, Mrs. Sliarp.

Sharp.

For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Burness. For Kurrachce: Miss H. Gambier. For Port Said: Mr. Heathcote.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Dacca, to sail March 8.

For Calcutta: Miss A. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. C. Ledlie, Captand Mrs. G. G. Gastrell, Miss A. Bayley, Mr. G. H. Docker.
For Colombo: Colonel S. C. Clarke, R.E., Mrs. Clarke, child and infant, Miss Clarke, Miss Sandford, Mr. Montague Hatchell, Mr. C. H. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Booth, Mr. J. W. Lea, Miss Booth, Mr. R. C. H. Ellis, Mr. R. K. Muir, Mr. G. Miller.
For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Boyson and two children, Miss Carnella Mrs. Mr. A. Lersheyt Calcular Madras Mrs. G. Carnella Mrs. Mrs. G. Carnella Mrs.

Gunning, Mr. A. Lambert, Colonel Rowlandson, Miss E. Gompertz.

Per B.I S.N. s.s. Kerbela, to sail March 15.

For Kurrachee: Mr. J. Tipping, Mr. T. Griffin, Mr. J. Thexton, Mr. A. Crawford, Mr. W. Hadden, Mr. W. Reuss.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia, leaving Liverpool on March 3. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Glanville and maid, Miss K. Brown, Major G. C. Money, Mr. H. A. Kelso, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Reid, Major

Per Anchor Line s.s. Hispania, leaving Liverpool on March 22. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hampton.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Persia, leaving Liverpool on April 7. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Francis and infant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Arabia, left Bombay on March 3. For Liverpool: Mrs. Denniston, infant and nurse. For New York: Rev. and Mrs. Bruce and four children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Victoria, leaving Bombay on March 17. For Liverpool: Colonel and Mrs. Forteath, Miss and Master Forteath, two Misses Small.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Asia, leaving Bombay on March 31. For Liverpool: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Wilkie, two children and nurse, Dr. and Mrs. Wien and two children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia, leaving Bombay on April 14. For Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. Cumberlege, Mrs. Dobbs and child, Brigade-Surgeon A. Garden and two Misses Garden.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, sailed from Liverpool Feb. 26.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. G. Readman. For Colombo: Mr. W. Eskrigge, Mr. C. A. Seton, Mr. J. Liddle, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Latham.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. O. K. McCallum, three children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Eales and native servant, Mr. R. Ladnor, Mr. N.

Ladnor, Mr. J. Ladnor, Mr. T. Ladnor.
For Calcutta: Mr. W. Gray, Mr. W. N. Edwards, Mrs. Evans, Miss Bailey, Mr. W. Hancock, Mr. W. E. K. Share, Mrs. Weber.

Per s.s. Clan Macdonald, sailed from Liverpool Feb. 27. For Bombay: Mr. E. L. Wright, Mr. E. S. Hill, Capt. Ross.

Per s.s. Clan Graham, to sail from Liverpool March 8. For Bombay: Mr. Peters and child, Capt. J. C. Shirres.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, to sail from Liverpool, March 10. For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. A. Plate, Mr. W. Hupter. For Madras: From Port Said: Mrs. Steward, Miss Steward, Miss V. Steward, Miss J. Hudding, Mr. J. Finn Smith, Mr. Dunn.

For Calcutta: Mr. George Fetter, Mrs. Hart and two children, Mrs. Still and two children.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail from Liverpool April 1.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. Bower.

Per Star Line s.s. Mira, to sail April 7. For Colombo: Mr. Reginald Glanville, Mrs. Patterson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Coromandel, Capt. J. Reeves; Feb. 13.

From London: Mr. C. C. Knight, Mr. S. Tuke, Mr. Huntingdon, Mr. Harral, Mr. Whitty, Mr. Tomkinson, Mr. Furneaux, Mr. Beresford, Second Lieutenant Mickel, Mr. Guylee, Mrs. and Miss Davidson, child and infant, Miss Thorburn, Mr. Reid, Mr. Kininburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Dick and infant, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Edyvean, Mr. G. D. Paton, Mr. Simpson, Capt. Langley, Mr. Sharet, Lieut. Parker, Mr. Lathbury, Mr. Hewett, Mr. C. C. Hardy, Mr. Moller, Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. Briggs, Mrs. Slater and five children, Mr. Mouncher, Mr. Holden, Mr. Swindon, Mr. Hermann Duss, Mr. Cruickshauk.

From Gibraltar: The Duc d'Orleans, Colonel Parseval.

From Malta: Mr. L. Evans.

From Suez: Mrs. McGregor, Mr. B. McGregor, Mr. Tomlinson.

From Brindis: Colonel E. H. H. Collen, Mr. F. R. Lingham, Mr. Politis, Mr. R. Lawrence, Mr. Gerli, the Bishop of Lahore, Sir Charles Sargent. At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Coromandel, Capt. J. Reeves, Feb. 13.

Sargent.

From Aden: Commander G. King Hall, Mr. Oliver, Mr. John Wilding, Mr. Philip Dias, Mr. Noorajie, Mr. Khodadad and friend, Mr. Marian, Mr. Rowjee Rama.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Verona, Capt. W. D. Mudie, left Bombay, Feb. 17.

Per P. and O. s.s. Verona, Capt. W. D. Mudie, left Bombay, Feb. 17.

For London: Mr. N. McCorqudale, Mr. H. McCorqudale, Mr. J. Tawson, Mr. G. Cooper, Mr. Pestonjee, Mr. Walker, Mr. T. Beattie.

For Brindisi: Mr. Hugh Hammersley, Mr. T. J. Bolland, Miss Hammersley, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Monteath, Mr. Herbst, Mrs. Goldney, Mr. E. C. Ozanne, Mr. W. Corkill, Mr. Gladstone, Major Gould, Mr. Rahan, Rev. A. S. Day, Mr. McCaskell.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. Birkmyre, Colonel J. C. Berkley, Mr. W. H. Mahon, Capt. and Mrs. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Tod, Mr. Eales.

For Gibraltar: Rev. C. D. Sequera.

For Suez: Two Messrs. Higginbotham, Mr. H. F. Mathews, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Heye, Colonel Woodthorpe, Professor de Bianci, Mr. Pryce Corbet, Mr. E. Bibby.

Per P. and O. s.s. Massilia. Capt. Shallard. from London. March 1:

Per P. and O. s.s. Massilia, Capt. Shallard, from London, March 1; from Brindisi, March 12.

Per P. and O. s.s. Massilia, Capt. Shallard, From London, March 1; from Brindisi, March 12.

F. r Bombay: Mrs. Becher and infant, Major Chancellor, Mr. H. McP. Mitchell, Mr. J. Wilkinson, Sister Edith Raphael, Sister Mary Edith, Miss Everitt, Mr. H. H. G. Dunlop, Miss Rose Lankman, Licut. E. H. Mowbray, Lieut. Fraser, Mr. J. M. Bruce, Lieuts. G. Macintosh, A. C. de Bailley, E. A. W. Stotherd, A. B. Baker, S. Fraser, J. A. B. Smyth, H. J. MacAndrew, E. C. Beddick, R. E. Chaplin, G. R. Smith, F. Shakespear, A. G. Chichester, C. D. Lester, B. Tyudell, P. D. Stuart, J. P. Blakeway, E. M. J. Burn, H. H. Harrington, Surgeons H. A. Cummins, J. W. Jerome, Capt. J. S. Wood, Capt. Tyler, Mr. J. Philamore, Capt. R. B. Allason, Mr. J. E. Holme, Mr. Oakes, Lieut. Head, Colonel Alexander, Mr. Dadabhay, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and family, Miss Erskine, Mr. D. R. Sangli, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. G. Lees, Mr. Jeffreys. From Brindisi: H.H. Maharajah of Cutch Behar, Mr. Bignell, Baboo Sinha, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald and child, Colonel Hennessey, Capt. Barry, Mrs. O'Donnell, General W. W. Lynch, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Dobbie, Mr. J. B. Worsman, Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. W. Watt, Capt. Flood, Rev. J. Beaumont, Dr. W. Center. For Madras (via Bombay): Lieut. Marsham.
For Port Said: Mr. J. L. Mackie, Rev. H. B. Swete, Mrs. Pain, Rev. R. N. Pain, Mr. Pain, Mrs. Hall.

For Malta: Mr. C. E. and Mrs. Lees and two children, Mrs. A. F. Daniell, Lieut. B. O'Brien, Mr. Hilder, Mr. Griffiths, Miss Jones, Mr. Stirbif and son.
For Brindisi: Mr. J. Belt.

Stirbif and son

For Brindisi: Mr. J. Belt.

The following passages have been engaged:—

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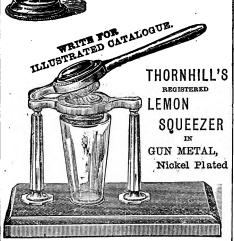


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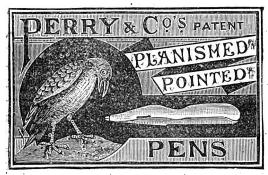
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 24th February; from Allahabad and Madras to the 22nd February; and from Calcutta to the 21st

February.

THE Supreme Legislative Council met at Calcutta on Police Population Rill was passed: Feb. 17th, when the Police Regulation Bill was passed; the Hon. Mr. Westland introduced a Bill to prohibit the making or issuing by private persons of pieces of metal for use as money, and also the making of coins resembling those of foreign States; the Hon. Mr. Scoble presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Patents Bill; and General Chesney obtained leave to introduce a Bill to regulate Her Majesty's Indian Reserve Forces.

THE Budget will be published on March 24th or 26th. Mr. Westland, it is said, will probably confine himself to facts and explanations, omitting disquisitions.

THE Bengal Legislative Council met at Calcutta on Feb. 18th, and the Calcutta Municipal Bill again came under discussion.

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN and family were to go to Darjeeling on the 2nd of March, returning to Calcutta on According to present arrangements the Viceroy will not leave Calcutta till about the 27th of March; and it has been finally settled that his Excellency will pay a visit to Lucknow, after a few days shooting at Rewah, travelling probably by the Benares route. He will then proceed to Srinagar via Murree, the recent presence of cholera at Jammu rendering that route unadvisable.

In the course of the past week the Commander-in-Chief has visited Delhi, where his Excellency inspected the troops, and visited places of interest. He left on Monday, Feb. 20th, for Meerut, where he arrived the same evening.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W. Provinces has proceeded to Rai Bareilly, where his Honour was to hold a durbar. He returns to Lucknow afterwards, and leaves again early next month to visit the headquarters of the only two divisions he has not yet seen since taking office. Leaving Lucknow on the night of the 6th of March he will reach Meerut the next day, and remain until the 10th, arriving the next day at Jhansi, where a two days' stay will be made. From Jhansi Sir Auckland Colvin goes down to Calcutta for three days, leaving again on the evening of the 18th, and returning to Lucknow on the

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was to leave Calcutta on the 2nd of March for a tour in Chota Nagpur. Sir Steuart Bayley will probably not go to Darjeeling until the middle of May, as the Calcutta Municipal Bill has to be first disposed of.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has gone to Calcutta.

Mr. H. M. DURAND, the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, is now on his way back to India from leave; but he purposes breaking his journey at Aden, and will visit Zailah, Berbera, and other important points on the Somali coast.

PRINCE BERNHARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR reached Calcutta on February 19th. He is the guest of the Viceroy. The Duc d'Orléans, who comes to complete his military education in this country, is also staying at Government

SIR LEPPOC CAPPELL leaves India by this mail, when Colonel Mallock officiates as Director-General of the Telegraph.

COLONEL LAW, Political Agent in Bikanir, goes to Dehra in charge of Yakub Khan on being relieved by Major Talbot next month.

DR- SWEENY becomes Civil Surgeon of Aligarh when Dr. Ellis takes leave, which he will shortly.

THE Amir intends remaining at Jellalabad until the spring has well set in. The climate there is milder than at Kabul, and he has administrative as well as military business to attend to.

AYUB KHAN is expected to arrive in India in April. He will be sent to reside in the Pindi district.

THE Viceroy's thanks have been conveyed to H.H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur for his loyal offer to place the resources of his State and the services of his troops at the disposal of the Government of India in connection with the defences of the North-West Frontier.

THE latest news from the Chittagong Hill Tracts shows no restlessness among the tribes across the border. It is now evident that it was some stray band that killed the ill-fated Lieutenant Stewart.

Mr. Paul and Mr. Bernard returned from Guntur Feb. 20, after having an interview with the Raja of Sikkim. The Raja appears utterly callous of advice, and there are indications that his influence amongst his people is on the decline.

It is now definitely settled that the Agricultural Conference at Delhi will be held between March 29 and April The main subject of discussion will be the means and method of establishing civil veterinary departments.

THE Indo-European Telegraph Department was brought under the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, with effect from Feb. 15.

MR. BARBOUR will not return to India till July at the earliest.

MR. GUILDFORD MOLESWORTH proceeds shortly to Burma to inspect the progress of the Toongoo-Mandalay Railway.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT after the production of the Budget will make a tour southwards, visiting on his journey the works of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

It is probable that a deputy will shortly be appointed to the office of Financial Secretary to the Government of

COLONEL LAW, Political Agent in Bikanir, goes to Dehra in charge of Yakub Khan on being relieved by Major Talbot next month.

UP to the 16th Feb. fresh cases of cholera were occur-

ring in Jummu.

AT a meeting held at Calcutta it was decided to place a memorial portrait of Mr. Turnbull, late Secretary to the Corporation, in the Town Hall. An influential committee was formed to carry out this decision.

SYED GOOL SYED KHAIRULLAKHAN, who was sentenced to death at the Criminal Sessions for the murder of his wife, Shariffa Khatoon, was to be executed in front of the county jail on Saturday morning, the 3rd March.

It is stated that from April next the office of Advocate-General will be abolished in Bombay and Madras, the Finance Committee having recommended its amalgama. tion with the post of Romembrancer of Legal Affairs.

THE Government of India having desired that the question of compulsory retirement from the Bengal Pilot Service raised by Mr. Daly's case should be considered in connection with the redistribution of tonnage it has been referred to the committee that has just been appointed.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA was to leave Calcutta for England on the 9th March, and will be absent for about eight months. His lordship's immediate object in visiting England is to represent India at the Pan-Anglican Synon, which will assemble at Lambeth Palace.

ANOTHER Parsee Cricket team is after all going to England, and the members have already engaged passages by the Austro-Lloyd's steamship Poseidon, leaving Bombay on the 7th May next.

THE net gain in the working of the Registration Department for the past year was Rs. 32,963.

THE forecast for the late cotton crops in the Bombay Presidency show that the area sown is 4,560,752 acres, a slight increase on last year.

THE out turn for the British districts is estimated at 336.818 bales.

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue for the first ten months of the current financial year, has amounted to Rs. 83,30,000, as compared with Rs, 81,69,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

NOTES.

The Times correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta that "the news of the death of the great Kaiser has created a profound sensation in India, and has dwarfed into insignificance all other topics of less immediate interest. The leading Calcutta newspaper pays an eloquent tribute to the private virtues and heroic qualities of the illustrious Emperor, and rightly interprets the universal feelings of admiration, regret, and sympathy which his noble character and the mournful intelligence of his death have excited in the public mind in India."

This is all very good, and what was, of course, to be expected. The Anglo-Indian Press was not likely to be behind its European contemporaries in expressions of regret and sympathy regarding the loss which Germany has sustained in the death of her great Emperor; but why the correspondent should wire part of a leader from the Englishman on the subject must be a puzzle to all but himself. As every newspaper in Great Britain, from Land's End to John O'Groat's, has already had leaders on the sad subject, to telegraph one from Calcutta seems a little superfluous, especially as all other news from India appears to have been excluded to make room for it.

The Indian editor whose aphorisms have thus been chonoured ought to feel flattered, but the action of the correspondent will be a misfortune if it leads our worthy confrères on the Press in the East to think that their atterances on European topics are looked forward to with interest at home. Those who, like ourselves, have to wade weekly through files of what are called the "Overland" editions of Anglo-Indian newspapers know how distressing it is, when searching for some valuable information or opinions regarding India itself, to come upon long and dreary platitudes about home or European politics. If the editors would only be as terse and as comprehensive at the same time as the late John Lang in his celebrated deader on the Gorham case all would be forgiven to them; but, alas! the spirit of John Lang, so far as wit and the soul of wit are concerned, does not appear to haunt the reditorial sanctums of India to-day.

But the desire to instruct home readers on home or Continental politics has always been a strong one in the breast of the Anglo-Indian editor. Some Anglo-Indians here may still recollect how the Editor of a very small print in one of the hill stations one morning startled its readers with the announcement: "We have at length discovered a clue to the infamous designs of the Emperor (Louis Napoleon), and it is our intention shortly to expose him to the world!" But this was bright and pleasant reading, and showed a confidence in oneself that was refreshing. But the hand which penned that sparkling paragraph has long been stilled in the eternal silences.

HOWEVER, it is better to read Anglo-Indian criticisms on European affairs than to peruse some of the effusions

of the English Press on Indian and Anglo-Indian topics. For instance, it is not pleasant to read the opinion of an organ of the London Peace Society that British troops in Upper Burma are sent to murder villagers in their beds asleep, and the following paragraph can hardly be said to give a true insight into British character or be accepted as a model of journalistic truthfulness: — "There is something utterly repulsive and humiliating in these expeditions of vengeance, in which our countrymen indulge, in all parts of the world, at the mere impulse of their own cruelty or caprice. No attempt is ever made to identify the actual offenders concerned, in any outrage we undertake to avenge. The ravages we commit are wholesale and indiscriminate. The instructions given and acted upon seem to be—"Kill, and burn, and devastate on a sufficiently large scale, and we may hope the guilty parties will be among those who are punished or destroyed."

THE Native Press also gives its opinion on European subjects. Here is what a vernacular paper says of the English girls of the period:—"The women in these days are not goddesses but stuffings of fashion. Everything is false in them—we mean Europeans. Their cheeks are coloured, their eyebrows pointed; their ears or sittings are extended by wires, their maternal reservoirs are made and not natural, and their waists are screwed in by tight lacing. We are sorry to say all this, but truth demands plain speaking."

SIR FRANK SOUTER, the Bombay Police Commissioner, has been asked a legal conundrum by Major Tucker, of the Salvation Army, which has been submitted to the lawyers for consideration. The Army is prohibited under the Police regulations from playing drums, tom-toms, and brass instruments through the streets, save only on the Esplanade. This is a hardship to the Salvation Army, which has to march in inglorious silence to the Esplanade before the music strikes up, and it is a deprivation to the people of the city, who press the musicians for music, and take unkindly the refusal to comply with the request for a little harmony. Major Tucker's point of law is this, that a tambourine is not a drum nor a tom-tom, and an accordeon is not a brass instrument. Sir Frank Souter declining to commit himself to an answer as to whether he would regard a band of tambourine and accordeon players as coming within the meshes of the law a legal opinion has been obtained, which sets forth that a tambourine is a modification of the drum, and an accordeon is a metal instrument, and therefore a band composed of those two instruments would come within the scope of the police order. Major Tucker is going to appeal.

Here is another "military grievance" which has found its way into the Press:—"If the authorities fancy the Burma medal business does not interest the soldiers, or that so long as a mark of distinction is given, its fashion and form matter nothing, they are wofully mistaken. An irate sergeant writes to a contemporary that when the medal was distributed to his battalion the other day many of the men who were already in possession of the Afghan medal immediately began to institute comparisons, and the result was anything but favourable to the new decoration. Errors in regimental numbers, rank, and the like are numerous; many of the medals are malformed, and style and finish are inferior. Our correspondent even notices that while the Afghan medals were presented in a neat cardboard box, those now given out were 'in small envelopes made of waste paper.' As a last grievance it appears that the allowance of medal ribbon is one incushorter."

It is already known that there is a great deficiency in the supply of horses wanted for cavalry and artillery purposes in India. A correspondent writes to the Times that a large proportion of the Government bullocks in that country are totally unfit for active military purposes, and it now appears that there is likely to be a decrease amongst the mules. This is said to be owing to a new head-stall which has just been adopted for those animals. Major Patch, Commissary-General, and Mr. Oliphant

Veterinary Surgeon, found during an inspection tour that this new invention, "when not injuring the mule's nose, injures his chin, and sometimes by way of a change enables his rider to hang him." Of course nobody else is likely to be hanged for this.

THE Punjah has been often boasted of by its civil and military administrators as being the model Province of India, but, if the following from an Indian contemporary be true, the capital of the province seems to be a little short of perfection:—"We must go back several years to find anything in India to equal the rapine and lawlessuess that obtains in Lahore at present. Hardly a day passes without some crime being attempted or committed with impunity, and it is safe to say that the supineness and imbecility of the police have seldom been equalled and never excelled. Europeans are commencing to put revolvers under their pillows, and the sampling of a thief or two as corpses will doubtless have an excellent effect. Lahore may be aptly compared to Gwalior as regards the bands of criminals that rampage round just in the old sweet way."

It is said that a fine trade in camels has sprung up between Kurrachee and Adelaide, whole steamer-loads of these useful animals being annually shipped to the latter port. The trade realists enormous profits, as much as £20 on each animal. At present a few Afghans and Pathans go over in companies, taking these animals with

THE Pioneer has a very sensible recommendation to the effect that the Government of India should grant rewards for the study of the Chinese language. It now does so for the study of the Shan language, but, as the Allahabad journal points out, with the Indian Empire extending eastward, the study of Chinese becomes a necessity, and should be encouraged by the grant of a moonshee allowance.

THE Rangoon Times thinks there are signs, in spite of the constant greanings heard from all sorts and conditions of men, in spite of a rice crop which has not turned out well, and a certainty of scarcity of food in some parts of the province, and in spite of the discontent which the raising of the salt duties and the prospect of an Income-tax have brought about, of a revival of trade in Burma. From all up-country correspondents it hears of large quantities of produce of all kinds lying on the banks awaiting shipment, for which their owners are unable to get carriage, owing partly to the low state of the river and partly to the fact that the present fleet engaged on the Irrawaddy is altogether insufficient for both Government requirements and private trade, when the latter is at all brisk. It thinks, then, in spite of the drawbacks mentioned, that there are more hopeful signs for the revival of trade and restoration of prosperity in Burma now than we have had for some years past, and that, at the end of the present dry season, the pacification of the whole of the apper country will have still have further brightened up the general aspect of affairs.

Death of Mr. Ardeseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee.—We Times of India) regret to announce the death of Mr. Ardeseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, which occurred on Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, at his father's residence in Hornby Road, Fort. Deceased was the only son of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, who is one of the leading members of the Parsee community; and for a long time past he has been suffering from dropsy. He was up to the time of his death the Secretary of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mills. During the Share Mania in 1863 and 1864 he was one of the leading Native cotton merchants of Bombay. He was a very shrewd business man, and his advice was frequently sought with reference to many important and difficult mercantile transactions. Mr. Ardeseer also took an active part in the welfare of the Parsees, by whom he was highly respected. He was a man of a wery genial disposition, and by his death the Parsee community have lost a worthy leader, and the Native merchants a valued friend and adviser. He was about 47 years of age.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11. As a contribution towards the defences of the Empire, the Maharajah of Cashmere has offered £100,000, the whole of his war material, and the services of himself and his troops.

AFGHANISTAN.

It is rumoured that the Ameer of Afghanistan contemplates the sending of a force against the Siahposh Kafirs. The Ghilzai revolt appears to have been completely crushed. The Ameer has endeavoured, but hitherto unsuccessfully, to induce the Orakzais, Afridis, and Shinwaris to visit him.

The Viceroy returned from Darjeeling on Friday. He has been unsuccessful in his attempt to induce the Rajah of Sikkim to discuss the political situation at a personal interview. The

to discuss the political situation at a personal interview. The Phodong Lama, however, who has acted as one of the two administrators of Sikkim during the Rajah's absence, had a meeting with the Viceroy on Wednesday. He states that the people of Sikkim seek British protection against Thibetan aggression. The Tibetans are said to be endeavouring to collect levies in the Chumbi Valley.

Colonel Graham has arrived at Padong and taken over charge of the expeditionary force. The 13th Native Infantry left Allahabad on Tuesday for the front.

The fort erected at Lingtu, right across our trade route, and garrisoned by Tibetan soldiers, is said to consist of a stone wall 12ft. high and 4ft. thick, with bastions at either end. The trade road runs through the gateway in the fort wall. It is possible that hostilities may yet be averted, as the Chinese Government has recalled its Resident from Lhassa, as a mark of Imperial displeasure at his failure to withdraw the Tibetan troops from Lingtu.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE HOME CHARGES. (Statesman.)

(Statesman.)

We have lived forty years in India, and with the single exception of Samuel Laing's outspoken convictions of the true state of matters, we cannot recal a single protest of any kind by the Supreme Government, against the exactions of the English treasury. Does any man living believe that this failure arises from the fact that these exactions have been of so conspicuously rightful an order, that it was improper to question them. As a fact, they have been, and are, a scandal to the nation, while Viceroy after Vioeroy, and Finance Ministers without number, have never opened their lips upon the subject. We have a sincere liking and respect for Lord Dufferin, as a most genial and generous-minded man, who desires to govern India so gently, and with such graceful tact, as to reconcile the country even to the financial relations between the two countries as they are known by ourselves, the facts would keep him tossing upon his bed at night, until he had delivered his soul about them. We have been all-powerful, and have used our power without a scruple. And what India wants is the Viceroy or Finance Minister, who is willing, if need be, to sacrifice himself, if he can but awaken the conscience of the nation to what she is really doing in Iudia. There is so little hope of such a man arising amongst us that we welcome these Congresses as a necessity. Let the people be but prudent and moderate, and abstain from all agitation but that what the force of reason elicits, and England herself There is so little hope of such a man arising amongst us that we welcome these Congresses as a necessity. Let the people be but prudent and moderate, and abstain from all agitation but that what the force of reason elicits, and England herself will awaken to the dishonour of the wealthiest nation in the world, robbing the very poorest of their resources, until untold millions of their number never know what it is to have a full meal. They rise hungry to toil in their fields, and go hungry to their beds at night, that England may indulge in the luxury of aggressive wars for which they are made to pay. In 1866 we went to great labour to show what the palpably wrongful exactions of the mother-country had amounted to, and found that a few great items alone aggregated 500 crores of rupees. exactions of the mother-country had amounted to, and found that a few great items alone aggregated 500 crores of rupees. The evil has grown steadily upon us, since the Crown assumed the direct government of the country; and as our Viceroys and Finance Ministers fail even to remonstrate upon the subject, there is nothing left the people, but to demand "representative" government of some kind or other, that will meet the evil, by awakening the conscience of the English people to the wrong.

SIND AND THE PUNJAB.

(Pioneer.)

We are glad to learn that the question of handing over Sind to the Punjab Government is once more under consideration, and that there is a prospect of the question being finally settled this time. The arguments in favour of the change have been repeated so often that we need not enter into details regarding them. The present system of administration in Sind differs in many points from that in Bombay, and it could readily be assimilated with that of the Punjab; while a want of unity must always exist when part of our frontier troops are under the Commander-in-Chief in India and part under the Commander in Chief in Parkey. are under the Commander-in-Chief in India and part under the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay. The weakness of the latter arrangement has been patent to all military observers for years: no other great European Power situated as England is in India would tolerate it for a day, for unity of control among forces lying on a possibly hostile border is one of the first principles which all strategists insist upon. The divided authority which exists in the long stretch of country from the sea at Karachi northwards to the Punjab was due originally to the want of communications, but the Indus Valley and frontier railway systems have done away with this, and troops can be moved from point to point as rapidly as in any part of India. In case of extended operations in Afghanistan, Karachi would become the sea-base, and its importance in this respect is universally recognised. The work which would then have to be done in the port in connection with field operations have to be done in the port in connection with field operations at the front would be simplified in every way if one authority were supreme all along the border line. The commercial aspect of the question is familiar enough; the good people of Karachi look upon Bombay as a jealous rival who will grant them nothing and will hamper them on every occasion, whereas the Punjab is deeply interested in promoting the welfare of its only natural seaport. If Bombay loses Sind it will probably look for compensation elsewhere, and this it may not be impossible to give in the Direction of the Central Provinces. In any case, the whole question is now being threshed out, and the issue, we hope, will be in favour of transferring Sind to new masters.

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN INDIA. (Englishman.)

The extraordinary density of population in many parts of India, with its tendency to go on increasing, constitutes, more than the agitation of the educated classes for place and emolument, the most difficult problem concerning the future of India. From the statistics of 235 villages in the Muzafarpur district which have just been accurately compiled in connection with survey and settlement operations, it appears that 78 per cent. of the whole area is cultivated and 22 uncultivated, but of the latter 3 per cent. is rent-paying land under thatching grass, 5³ per cent. is under orchards, and 7 per cent. is unfit for cultivation, so that only 6⁴ per cent. of the entire area is left for pasture land. When it is remembered that the agricultural population of this tract, which does not include the town of Muzafarpur, is 824 souls to the square mile, and that this population increased 15 per cent. within the last decade, it will be seen how little room there is for extension of cultivation, and how great is the pressure on the resources of the soil.

THE SIKKIM DIFFICULTY.

(Pioneer.)

The action of the Government of India in ordering a Pioneer regiment into Sikkim to repair the bridge over the Rilli river regiment into Sikkim to repair the bridge over the Killi river must not be construed into an actual intention to begin hostilities with the Tibetans forthwith. The fact that the infantry are to be accompanied by two mountain guns may seem significant; but it must be remembered that the distance from the Rilli to Lingtu, where the Tibetans have a party of men holding their fortified post, is only some 20 miles by road, and that contingencies must consequently be guarded against. The Lamas have grown so arrogant through our forbearance that they may feel tempted, even at this season of the year, to place a considerable body of men at Lingtu, and even threaten our working parties. If they are foolish enough to do that, then hostilities will be forced upon us, and the Tibetans will be driven back into their own country as soon as a force can be get together to open the consistency. got together to operate against them. It is not intended to send British infantry at present; but precautions have been taken to have these ready to move at a few hours' notice if matters assume a serious aspect. The immediate object of moving some 700 or 800 men into Sikkim is to exert a moral moving some 700 or 800 men into Sikkim is to exert a moral effect both upon the Tibetans and the subjects of the Raja of Sikkim. They will see that the limit of forbearance on the part of the Government of India has been passed, and that preparations are being made to break down, once and for all, the influence which the Lamas have for some time past exerted in Sikkim affairs. The capture of the Lingtu fort, or breastwork as it really is, is only a minor point after all; the real object is a political one. If the present display of force is

sufficient to induce the Tibetans to abandon Lingtu, and this is just possible, though we are not very sanguine on the point, is just possible, though we are not very sanguine on the point, then no expedition in the real meaning of the term will be needed. The Lamas will have admitted that they have no locus standi in the affairs of Sikkim, and the Raja of that State will doubtless show anxiety to fulfil his treaty obligations with India. The Sikkim people have no real desire to submit their fate to the Lhassa authorities: their representations the to Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling have proved this, and they cannot now he left in the lurch and they cannot now be left in the lurch.

THE GREAT CENSUS. [BY SMITH.]

Mowji was a mehter, but he was also a Punjabi, and conscquently, though in appearance something like a buffalo, had a head on his shoulders. Mowji was also my mehter—the property of Smith, who governs a vast population of servants with unprecedented success. When he was my subject I did not appreciate him properly. I called him lazy and unclean; I also protested against the multitude of his family. Mcwji asked for his dismissal—he was the only servant who ever voluntarily left the shadow of my protection—and I said: "O Mowji, either you are an irreclaimable ruffian or a singu "O Mowji, either you are an irreclaimable ruman or a singularly self-reliant man—in either case you will come to great grief; where do you intend to go?" "God knows," said Mowji, cheerfully. "I shall leave my wife and all the children here, and go somewhere else. If you, Sahib, turn them out they will die! For you are their only protector."

So I was dowered with Mowji's wife—wives rather, for le had forgotten the new one from Rawalpind, and Mowji went out to the unknown and proven single letter to his family. The

out to the unknown, and never a single letter to his family. The wives used to clamour in the verandah and accuse me of having taken the remittances, which they said Mowji must have sent, to help out my own pay. When I supported them they were quite sure of the theft. For these reasons I was angry

were quite sure of the their. For these reasons I was angry with the absent Mowji.

Time passed, and I, the great Smith, went abroad on travels and left my empire in commission. The wives were the feudatory Native States; but the commission could not make them recognize any feudal tie. They both got married, saying that Mowji was a bad man; but they never left the com

In the course of my wanderings I came to the great Native State of Ghorahpur, which, as every one knows, is on the borders of the Indian Desert. None the less, it requires almost as many printed forms for its proper administration as a real district. Among its other peculiarities, it was proud of its prisoners—kaidis they were called, which may or may not be a conception of dakaity as Doctor Sir W. Hunter spells it. In the old days Ghorahpur was wont to run its dacoits through the stomach or cut them with swords; but now it prides itself on keeping them in leg irons and employing them cn "remunerative labour"; that is to say, sitting in the sun by the side of a kutcha road and waiting until some road-metal comes and lays itself down.

A gang of kaidis was hard at work in this fashion when I came by, and the warder was picking his teeth with the end of his bayonet. One of the fettered sinners came foward and salaamed deeply to me. It was Mowji.—fat, well fed, and with a twinkle in his eye. "Is the Presence in good health, and are all in his house well?" said Mowjii. "What in the world are you doing here?" demanded the Presence. "By your honour's favour I am in prison," said he, delicately shaking one leg to make the ankle iron jingle on the leg-bar. "I have been in prison nearly a month." "What for—dacoity?" "I have been a Sahib's servant," said Mowji, offended. "Do you think that I should ever become a jungle dacoit like these men here? I am in prison for making a numbering for the people."

"A what?" Mowji grinned, and told the tale of his misdeeds thus:— A gang of kaidis was hard at work in this fashion when I

"A what?" Mowji grinned, and told the tale of his misdeeds thus:—

"When I left your service, Sahib, I went to Delhi, and from Delhi I came to the Sambhur Salt Lake over there!" He pointed across the sand. "I was a Jemadar of Mohter's there, because these Marwarri people are without sense. Then they gave me leave, because they said that I had stolen money. It was true, but I was also very glad to go away, for my legs were sore from the salt of the Sambhur Lake. I went away and hired a camel for twenty rupees a month. That was shameful talk, but these thieves of Marwarris would not let me have it for less." "Where did you get the money from?" I asked. "I have said that I had stolen it. I am a poor ran. I could not get it any other way."

"But what did you want with a camel?" "The Sahib shall hear. In the Salt Sahib's house was a big book which come from Bombay, and whenever the Sahib wanted anything to eat or good tobacco he looked into the book and wrote a chit to Bombay, and in a week all the things came as he had ordered. I took that book; it was a fat one; and I shaved my moustache in the way of Mahonimedans, and I got upon my camel and went away from that had place of Samhhur.

"Where did you go?" "I cannot say. I went for four cay

over the sand till I was very far from Sambhur. Then I came to a village and said :- 'I am Wajib Ali Bahadur, a servant of the Sirkar, and many men are wanted to go and fight in Cabul.

The order is written in this book. How many strong men have you? They were afraid because of my book, and because they were without sense. They gave me food, and all the headmen gave me rupees to spare the men in that village, and went away from there with nineteen rupees. The name of that village was Kot. And as I had done at Kot, so I did at other villages—Waka, Tung, Malair, Palan, Myokal, and other places—always getting rupees, that the names of the young men might not be written down. I went from Biganir to Jeysulmir till my book in which I looked to frighten the people, was nearly broken, and I got one thousand seven hundred a sight wrong the results and the people.

people, was nearly broken, and I got one thousand seven hundred and eight rupees, twelve annas and six pies."

"All from a camel and a Treacher's Price List?" "I do not know the name of the book, but these people who had never seen any Sahib log, and were like buffaloes, were very frightened of me. But I tried to take my Takkus from a servant of this Raj, and he made a report, and they sent sowars, who caught me—me, and my little camel, and my book. Therefore I was sent to prison."

"Mowji," said I solemnly, "if this be true, you are a great man. When will you be out of prison?" "In one year I got three months for taking the Takkus, and one year for pretending to be a Mahommedan. But I may run away before. All these people are very stupid men." "My arms, Mowji," I said, "will be open to you when the term of your captivity is ended: you shall be my body-servant." "The Presence is my father and my mother," said Mowji, "I will come." "The wives have married, Mowji," I said.

No matter," said Mowji; "I also have a wife at Sambhur and one here. When I return to the service of the Presence is my protection and a son of the gods,' said Mowji. "Without doubt I will come as soon as I can escape."

I am waiting now for the return of Mowii That man is lost. escape.

I am waiting now for the return of Mowji. That man is lost as a mehter or a kadi. I will make him overseer of all my house.—Civil and Military Gazette.

BENGAL.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has gone to Calcutta.

A PROPOSAL, says the Englishman, comes from home for the construction of a new Howrah Bridge. The proposal re-places the present floating bridge by a mere permanent structure.

The recent visit of the Nepaulese Prime Minister passed off, the Englishman understands, without any reference to business. It might have been expected that the Maharajah would have raised the question of the refugees' place of residence—a question involving large monetary considerations—but in the official interviews he confined himself to lavish expressions of lovalty.

Mr. S. S. Jones, Officiating Magistrate, Puri, near Calcutta, has come to a tragical end. The deceased was found in his nightdress with his throat cut. The circumstances point to suicide; although a man of genial temperament, it is believed that lately he has been depressed on account of the recent death of a friend. He joined the Civil Service in 1873. Great sympathy is felt for his wife and family, who are now at Murshedabad.

Mr. Guilford Molesworth has reached Calcutta after a MR. GULFORD MOLESWORTH has reached Calcutta after a tour in Upper India. He proceeds shortly to Burma to examine the progress made with the Toungoo Mandalay Railway. This line has been so rapidly pushed on that the first engine is expected to be got through within two months from the present time. Regular traffic will, of course, not be possible until next cold weather, as the earthwork must be allowed to settle during the rains. The line will be one of the most quickly built on record in India. quickly built on record in India.

In regard to the question of railway connection between Bengal and our new territory in Burma, it is stated that Government is already moving. The Bengal Central Railway will carry out surveys eastwrads from near Jessore through Narail; and it is hoped that, in view of the importance of a separate connection by the land with Burma, the Assam-Chittagong project will not be lost sight of. The proposed line of the Bengal Central Railway will help to secure our provinces against anxiety from famines, when the vast rice supply of Eastern Bengal is thus directly within reach of railway transport, and the immense rice and jute trade from these districts will also be served more rapidly and safely than at present. at present.

The Englishman mentions that it is stated in one or two Native papers that the retail dealers in salt have taken advantage of the increased salt duty to raise the price of salt by as much as 100 per cent. One paper naively remarks that, had such a thing occurred in a Native State, the salt dealers

would have been summoned to the cutcherry of the ruler and summarily punished. The writer suggests that as such summary justice cannot be expected under the British Government, shopkeepers should be warned by beat of drum not to sell salt at an improper price, but he does not say what is to happen if the sellers do not obey the proclamation.

Some news has been received of the doings of the survey Some news has been received of the doings of the survey and exploration party that is at work beyond the Eastern Assam frontier. Captain Michell, writing from Camp Hamyon on Jan. 23 states that he had to cut a path for 4,500 yards through the jungle. The country is uninhabited. A road or railway is feasible, but the climate is the greatest obstacle, as the country is a vast fever jungle. Mr. Needham had joined Captain Michell from Assam. Food was scarce, and might be the cause of the party returning. All the Singpho Nagas on the proposed route of communication have been forbidden by their chiefs to help the party with supplies or labour, and by this time they may be well on the way back to Debrugarh. to Debrugarh.

THE Englishman hears that a powerful syndicate has been formed in Calcutta for the purpose of operating for a rise in the gunny-bag market. It is headed by two well-known local capitalists, and includes several wealthy Natives. Purchases of gunny-bags on a large scale have already been made by brokers entrusted with the conduct of the venture. Since the jute mills have been working on short time, transactions of this kind have so increased that speculators virtually control the market for ready jute goods, and have, in a great measure, taken the place of the mills in supplying consumers. The danger lurking in such an anomalous situation is fully recognised by the Jute Manufacturers' Association, which recently found it advisable to raise the prices of certain goods in a dull market in order to support speculators who had been unable to dispose profitably of their purchases. The operations of the syndicate will, of course, be directed to securing, by its financial strength, results even more favourable than have been attained of late by the independent action of smaller speculators.

MADRAS.

Krishna Rao, Councillor to the Maharajah of Mysore, died at Mysore on February 20th.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE and party arrived at Bangalore by special train on February 16th, and proceeded to Mysore immediately to celebrate the twenty-fifth birthday of his Highness at Bangalore on Friday.

SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST, Officiating Resident, has declined to sanction the disbursement of Rs. 500 voted by a majority of the Bangalore Municipality for taking detail of the levels of the surveys catchment area of General Fischer's scheme for supplying Bangalore with water, on the ground that it is inadvisable for the Municipality to make a precedent of voting with money for testing or alchorating incomplete plans of public money for testing or elaborating incomplete plans of private individuals.

BOMBAY.

Mr. J. NUGENT, C.S., Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, has arrived in Bombay from Europe.

Mr. G. B. Reid, C.S., Collector of Ahmedabad, takes one year's furlough.

DURING the absence of Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Mr. J. H. Toddwill act as Collector of Kolaba.

Mr. W. H. Horsley, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandeish, takes furlough for one year and two months.

The services of the Rev. C. A. Mason have been replaced at

the disposal of the Government of the Punjaub.

MR. B. G. GILBERT-COOPER, Assistant Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, has been promoted from the third to the second grade of Assistant Superintendents.

The appointment of Deputy Surgeon-General J. Pinkerton, M.D., to be Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, vice Surgeon-General W. J. Moore, C.I.E., retiring, is announced in the Bombay Government Gazette.

SURGEON-MAJOR D. E. HUGHES, M.D., F.R.C.S., will act as Civil Surgeon, Poona, during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon H. Cook, M.D.; Surgeon-Major J. P. Greany, M.D., M.Ch., L.M., as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum; and Surgeon D. C. Davidson, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., as Civil Surgeon, Satara, till further orders.

H.H. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE has presented a cheque for Rs. 1,000 to be held at the disposal of the committee of the Cama Hospital Endowment Fund. It is in contemplation to employ his Highness' gift in founding a charitable organisation for extending the work of the hospital to the homes of the patients.

THE following postings have been ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:—Mr. J. T. Partridge, Examiner of Accounts, on being relieved of his duties on the Madras State

Rail ays, is a pointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern ahratta Railway. Mr. F. Morison, Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Maharatta Railway, on being relieved, will take up the duties of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

On the 16th Feb. the Duc d'Orleans, accompanied by Col. de Parceval, left the Victoria Terminus for Calcutta by the Jubbulpore mail train. A few minutes before the time fixed for the departure of the train Lady Reay drove with the Duc to the station. Captain the Hon. H. Yarde Buller, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, was also present to see him off. During his stay at Calcutta the Duc will be the guest of H.E. the Viceroy. The Duc d'Orleans joins his cousin at Calcutta, Prince Henry d'Orleans, and afterwards he will proceed to Chakrata to be attached to the 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Corps.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

A TERRIBLE murder, accompanied with arson, has been perpetrated not far from Delhi, and a special police officer has been sent out to investigate the case. It appears that the murdered man is a landowner and a cultivator in a small way. He is supposed to have been cut down or stabbed, the body being subsequently burnt. The murderers next burnt down the man's house and property, and his cattle were thrown into and allowed to perish in the general configgration. As the whole village must have witnessed the ghastly outrage, there appears every likelihood of the miscreants being brought to

AT a meeting of the Senate of the Allahabad University the proposed regulations for the studies in Arts were passed en bloc. This apparently inadequate treatment of the important subject is explained, says the Pioneer, by the fact that the Committee which drew them up consisted practically of every Fellow who wished to discuss them. Their appearance has been awaited with anxious expectancy by all members of the public interested in advention. public interested in education. A most erroneous suspicion had got afloat that the intention of Government was to follow the example of the Punjab University in the orientalisation of studies. The Senate has been careful to guard against the least tendency in this direction. The standard of English education will, if anything, be raised. The general principle adopted has been to carry on the Calcutta system with as little break of continuity as possible. The only changes of importance are the following. The number of subjects in the Intermediate examination has been reduced from six to five, a change made with the intention of diminishing cram. Separate Honours courses in the B.A. have been abolished, Honours being given for proficiency in the Pass course, the object of this being to relieve the overburdened staffs of the colleges. The M.A. degree has been placed two years after the B.A. for Pass students, and one year for Honours students, residence in college for one year being demanded in both cases. And a movement towards greater specialisation has been made in the Pass ourse, in Facility. the B.A. by allowing a student to take his degree in English and Mathematics alone. It remains now for the educational experts in this province to prove their mettle by working heart and soul in establishing the new University on a solid basis, and in securing for its degrees the reputation of being the best in India.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.—At a meeting of the Syndicate of the Punjab University the following business was transacted:—The Preliminary Distribution of the Budget of 1888 was ordered to be printed with slight changes. Mr. Rattigan, the Vice-Chancellor, generously promised to continue the Sanscrit Scholarship, hitherto given by Bishop French. It was decided to address Municipalities with the object of retaining the gratuitous services of the Head Master of Municipal Schools as Superintendent of Examinations for the University. A vote of thanks was recorded to the Registrar and his office for having brought out the results of the Middle School examination within five weeks of the examination test. It was also decided that it was too late to appoint Moderators It was also decided that it was too late to appoint Moderators fos the examinations this year, and that the question of the the Syndicate. The Black list (those who had used unfair means in the Middle School Examinations) was ordered to be circulated amongst middle schools.—Civil and Military Gazette.

ISLAM.

[By Elianus.]

There are zealous persons who, nevertheless, do harm to There are zealous persons who, nevertheless, do narm to Christianity; and there are well-meaning enthusiasts who are in the same position as regards Islam. The moral of this is, that our best friends are a source of danger if indiscreet and uninstructed. I have nothing particular to say against Islam, but I have against a bhisty's way of expounding to me its doctrines and boliefs. I say—to my shame—I know nothing of Islam, but have always thought of it in a spirit of toleration;

Islam, but have always thought of it in a spirit of toleration; but the bhisty, in advocating it, alienated my sympathies.

We had been speaking of that ever-interesting person—the devil, who, according to some anecdotes by the bhisty, occupied himself with rather trifling matters; and so I asked the bhisty if they couldn't keep the devil busy enough. "Not ve," replied the old bhisty, "ve are only too glad to sin without his exertions. He goes and disturbs difficult subjects, saints, and holy men, and fakirs, who are in danger of being lost to him. We are nobody to be tempted. The devil runs off ten paces on seeing us." "I trust you provide him punishment at last?" I asked hopefully. "Why not? On the last day he will claim all who have done wickedly; petitioning Allah that they should go with him. Allah will inquire 'Are they your creatures?' The devil will reply 'No, they are yours, but they have performed my works and obeyed my bidding in the world.' Then will Allah say, 'A crop grown on another's land may be cut and taken away, but not the land. So as you tempted these to sin you shall take their load of wickedness. land may be cut and taken away, but not the land. So as you tempted these to sin you shall take their load of wickedness upon yourself, but not them.' So," said the old bhisty in high glee, "he will be damned ten thousand times more than ever, and will have all the rage of seeing us escape him. That is all he will get for his pains. Ah! great is Allah."

A poor heart is the critics: it never rejoices. How I panted to share in the joy of the old bhisty in the gladness of putting the blame of oversize or expetter!

the blame of our sins on another!

His belief has a twofold advantage—it sanctions sinfulness and shields from punishment, which are pleasant conditions. Of course, we are all interested in making things more agreeable than we deserve, and in a scheme providing enjoyment in both worlds. It is natural to mankind; but perhaps the ordinary Mahomedan is most busy about the matter. At any rate, he has shown more ingenuity about it, having formulated a system of theology and religion which dispenses with merit, and holds out beatitude impartially to all. It is a plan which must be defective somewhere, and seems somewhat illogical and unfair. Besides, it brings the preacher, if pressed, into difficulties which he meets with offended looks and pity for difficulties. ignorance. But it is popular; it is the creed for the millior. People are glad to believe it to be faultless; because, if they co

People are glad to believe it to be faultless; because, if they conot believe it, they would have to brood upon their misdeeds and take to sackcloth and ashes, which is not so pleasant.

"Allah has made this world for our enjoyment. He wishes us to enter into worldly relations, which bring on sin in some way. But will he punish us therefore? Never. It is down what sins we will commit." "Then it is all right for the evildoers?" "True; and, therefore, in order that people may not be encouraged to further wickedness, we keep all these things covered," said the old bhisty, concealing the orifice of one fist with the other palm. "But you people rely on kismut when you go wrong?" "That is a mistake with the uneducated and ignorant. A man goes and steals something, gets lashes or ignorant. A man goes and steals something, gets lashes or prison; then returns and says 'My friends, it wasn't I. It was kismut.' You fool! could Allah put evil in your kismut? No; Allah desires everything good."

I was pleased with the repudiation of kismut, but the reason for it was getting confused with the previous statement, that

for it was getting confused with the previous statement that we had an allotment of sins to perform. I was perplexed with the scheme of providing a hell, but no inmates; Divine anger against wickedness, but license to commit it; a heaven for the just, but to which evil-doers had equal claims. But though I take much satisfaction in the discomfiture of the devil, really take much satisfaction in the discomiture of the devil, really I feared his arguments here were pretty sound. Even if not so, it seems reasonable that the wicked should be punished without reference to anybody's polemic weakness. I was therefore dissatisfied with our long conference. Observing this, the old bhisty, who delighted to instruct in a breezy way and to be agreeably questioned, left me, after waiting long enough for payment; not obtaining which, he made it seem that I had beat him engaged from more important duties whereas he had kept him engaged from more important duties, whereas he had thrust his arguments upon me.

I would advise the Mullas to look after their old bhisties.

THE MAHARANI INDAR KUNWAR AND UDIT NARAYAN v. MAHARANI JAIPAL KUNWAR.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Present—Lord Hobhouse, Lord Macnaghten, Sir Barnes Peacock, and Sir Richard Couch.)

reacock, and Sir Richard Couch.)

These were three appeals and a cross appeal (consolidated by order of Her Majesty in Council) from a judgment of the Judicial Commissioner of Oude of March 27, 1886, reversing a decree of the District Judge of Fyzabad.

Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., Mr. Doyne, and Mr. C. W. Arathoon appeared for the Maharani Indar; Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., Mr. Rigby, Q.C., and Mr. Brook Little for Udit Narayan; and Mr. Finlay, Q.C., Mr. Mayne, and Mr. T. T. Forbes for the Maharani Jaipal.

The suit related to the succession to and management of the

The suit related to the succession to and management of the vast estates of the late Maharajah of Bulrampur, Sir Digbijai Singh, K.C.S.I. The appellant, the Maharani Indar, is his

senior widow, and the respondent, the Maharani Jaipal, his junior widow. The other appellant, Udit Narayan, is the infant son adopted to the late Maharajah by the senior widow. The arguments were heard some time since and lasted several days, when their Lordships intimated that they would take

time to consider their decision.

time to consider their decision.

Lord Macnaghten, in now delivering the judgment of their Lordships, said the question in the appeals turned mainly on the construction and effect of the will of the late Maharajah Sir Digbijai Singh. The parties to the contest were his two widows and an infant adopted by the senior widow. The litigation was commenced by the junior widow, who challenged the validity of the adoption, and claimed joint proprietary possession of the immovable property and one-half share of the movable property of the late Maharajah, of which the senior widow had taken sole possession. The junior widow founded her claim on the contention that the expression "Maharani Sahiba" was used in the will as a collective term comprehending both widows. The senior widow maintained that it applied to her alone. The District Court held that the junior widow's claim was not well founded, and that she was only entitled to maintenance under the will. that she was only entitled to maintenance under the will. The Judicial Commissioner, on the other hand, held that the junior widow was included in the expression "Maharani Sahiba." He treated the adoption as valid, and held that the movables followed the raj, which was impartible; but he considered that the junior widow was entitled to equal beneficial enjoyment with the senior widow until the Government, should take action by assuming the management of the ment should take action by assuming the management of the estate in accordance with the request contained in the will. In the meantime the management was to remain in the hands of the senior widow. The conclusion of the Judicial Commissioner had not given satisfaction to any of the parties to the litigation. The senior widow and the adopted son had both appealed from the whole decree. Up to a certain point the case of the adopted son was the same as that of the senior widow. They differed only in their views as to the consequence of the adoption and the present rights conferred thereby—matters which could not come into question in the suit. The junior widow had also appealed from the decree so far as it held the adoption valid and the movables impartible, and so far as it committed the management of the estate to the senior widow. In order to construe the will it was necessary to understand the testator's position. The testator was one of the few Oude chieftains who remained loyal to the British Government during the troubles of 1857 and 1858. At that ment should take action by assuming the management of the remember during the troubles of 1857 and 1858. At that time he was Rajah of Bulrampur. His services were acknowledged by the Government. He was excepted by name from the proclamation which confiscated proprietary rights in the soil of Oude, and named first in the exception. He received the title of Maharajah and large grants of land, and he seemed to have been a parson of considerable invocation. and he seemed to have been a person of considerable importance. As president of the Oude Talookdars Association he took an active part in framing the Oude Estates Act, 1869, and he was also for a time a member of the Legislative Council of India. In 1860 the Maharajah married the Maharani Indar of India. In 1800 the Maharajan married the Maharani Indar Kunwar (the senior widow), and in 1877 he married the Maharani Jaipal. In 1878 he executed his will. His wives were then forty-one and nineteen years of age respectively. In May, 1882, he died, leaving his two wives surviving. He died without legitimate issue, and without having adopted a son in his lifetime. Their lordships went on to consider the testator's will, the scheme of which they thought was clear and consistent throughout. In the various contingencies which it contemplated the will showed no little thought and consideration, and there seemed to be a most anxious desire on the part of the Maharajah that the principle of succession which had prevailed in his family for generations—the rule of single heirship, or one owner at one time—should be maintained unimpaired. Turning to the passages of disputed meaning, the expression "Maharani Sahiba" occurred in connection with three different purposes which presented themselves to the testator's mind. "Maharani" signified the wife of a Maharajah, and "Sahiba" was Arabic for lady. Both words were in the singular number, but they were throughout used as governing verbs in the plural. The plural verb might properly have been used out of courtesy and as a mark of respect. It seemed to their lordships that all the passages in which the expression occurred almost irresistibly to the inference that one person occurred almost irresistibly to the inference that one person, and one person only, was intended by the designation "Maharani Sahiba" where the meaning was in dispute. That inference was strengthened by the passage in the will where the Maharani had a provided maintenance for his widows for there he had a residual provided maintenance for his widows for there he had a residual provided maintenance for his widows for there he had a residual provided maintenance for his widows for there he had a residual provided maintenance for his widows for there he had a residual provided maintenance for his widows for there he had a residual provided maintenance for his widows for there he had a residual provided maintenance for his widows for there he had a residual provided maintenance for his widows for there he had a residual provided maintenance for his widows for there he had a residual provided maintenance for his widows for there he had a residual provided maintenance for his widows for there he had a residual provided ma will, the scheme of which they thought was clear and conperson only, was intended by the designation "Maharani Sahiba" where the meaning was in dispute. That inference was strengthened by the passage in the will where the Maharajah provided maintenance for his widows, for there he used the expression "the two Maharani Sahiba." Their lordships found that in connection with the three purposes, succession to the estate, selection and adoption of an heir, and representation on an administrative council during the heir's minority in each of which a great noble in the testator's position in each of which a great noble in the testator's position

might be expected to have in view only one person, he used the expression, "Maharani Sahiba" without qualification or addition; but in the two passages in which he must have had both his wives in view, in connection with the possibility of issue, and the usual provision for widowhood, he qualified the expression by other words which left no doubt as to his meaning. It was not disputed that if one person only was intended, that person must be the senior widow, who was for some years before the Maharajah's second marriage the only person entitled to the style and dignity of "Maharani Sahiba," and who after that marriage still retained the preminence of an elder wife. Their lordships proceeded to consider the question of the maintenance of the junior widow, which maintenance they thought should commence from the testator's death and should be payable out of the whole estate. Although their lordships held that the claim put forward by the junior widow was not well founded, and that the order of the Judicial Commissioner granting relief on the footing of that claim must be discharged, they thought it would be proper to make a declaration as to the allowance for maintenance to which they considered the inview widow not the proper will have relief and they will have resided cotts. allowance for maintenance to which they considered the junior widow entitled under the will. As regarded costs, the difficulty had been created by the testator himself, and in the circumstances, having regard to the position of the parties, their Lordships thought it right that the order of the Judicial Commissioner as to costs should not be disturbed, and that the costs incurred in the execution proceedings in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and the cost of all parties in these consolidated appeals should be paid as between solicitor and client out of the estate. Their Lordships would, therefore, humby advise Her Majesty that an order be made to the following effect:—To discharge the order of the Judicial Commissioner effect to the control of missioner, except so far as it provided for costs, and, in lieu of the decree of the District Court and of so much of the order of the Judicial Commissioner as was discharged, to declare that according to the true construction of the will the junior that according to the true construction of the will the junior widow was entitled only to an annuity during her life of 25,000 rupees, commencing from the day of the testator's death, and that such annuity was charged upon and payable out of the income of the entirety of the testator's estate. The costs incurred in the execution proceedings in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and of all parties in these consolidated appeals would be taxed as between solicitor and client and paid out of the estate. and paid out of the estate.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.--MARCH 6.

EAST INDIA (PURCHASE AND CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS)

Sir J. Gorst, on rising to move the second reading of this Sir 3. Gorst, on Ising to move the second reading of this Bill, entered into a statement of its financial proposals. The Bill consisted of two parts—one enabling the Secretary of State to raise money for the purchase of the railway, and the other to enable the Secretary of State to borrow a sum of money which would be a guarantee to the company. It would be a proportion of the second reading of this second reading reading of this second reading of this second reading of this second reading of this second reading rea in fact, be a merely nominal transaction, but the effect would be to save the revenues of India to a considerable extent, as under the Bill the Secretary of State could borrow at a lower rate of interest. It was not intended to guarantee any new companies, and the purpose of the Bill was to enable matters to be managed more economically than at present. The last clause provided that the Secretary of State must lay before Parliament every year an account of the moneys raised and expended. The House would, therefore, be able to check the

expenditure.

SIR G. CAMPBELL said that at the present stage he certainly should not oppose the first part of the Bill, relating to the purchase of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway, and his to the purchase of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway, and his objections to the second part were almost entirely removed by the assurance of the Under-Secretary that no fresh companies would be guaranteed. He objected strongly to the system of guaranteeing, for we were constantly buying up guaranteed railways at enormous premiums. He could not quite agree that money was likely to be saved by the arrangements set out in this measure. Guaranteed railways could at present raise money by debentures at 3½ per cent. The Under-Secretary said the Government could borrow and lend money at 3½ per cent, and that the difference between the two sums would be saved. Yet the Government had given a guarantee of 4 per cent, to certain railways with a share of the profits in of 4 per cent. to certain railways with a share of the profits in addition. In the circumstances, surely that was an extravagant proceeding. He feared that in the past guarantees had been given in consequence of the pressure put upon the Government by syndicates at home. The Executive ought to beware lest the result of any of their arrangements should be

to make the railways dearer to purchase hereafter. He wished to express his most decided opinion that, situated as the Government was in India, with a great Public Works Departments, it was most impolitic and unwise to allow the railways to pass out of their hands into those of private syn-

Mr. Childers wished to ask a question of some importance. In 1874 a Committee on Indian Railways sat, and its report strongly deprecated any further guarantees being given by the Government. He should like to know whether the policy recommended by that Committee was being observed.

Sir J. Gorst said that the policy had been observed as far as-possibly could be. There was at the present moment no intention to guarantee any further railways.

Mr. A. O'Connor remarked that the Bill resulted in the

addition of something like twenty millions sterling to the fixed debt of India. Considering what India was now suffering from the depreciation of the rupee, any addition to her liabilities was a very serious consideration. The Under-Secretary for India ought to give them such information as he possessed with regard to the gross and net income of these railways.

Dr. Clark moved that the Bill be read a second time that

day six months.

The hon. member was speaking at twelve o'clock, when, by the rules of the House, the debate stood adjourned.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

At a time, when the serried masses of armed men assembled, At a time, when the serried masses of armed men assembled, and the enormous military preparations made, in some cases at least at the imminent risk of bankruptcy, by every State on the Continent of Europe, for a war which cannot be long deferred (and which the death of that gallant, yet pacifically disposed, Paladin the late Emperor William, probably brings within the immediate future) attract the attention of the least observant, the question may well be put, Can we keep out of such an all but universal conflict? We fear that there can be but one opinion as to the impossibility of our doing so. And then comes the further query, What is to prevent a combatant England, dependent on foreign sources for a large proportion of its food-supplies, from being starved into submission within of its food-supplies, from being starved into submission within the first few months of a declaration of war? One-sided "Free" trade has brought us to such a pass that it is difficult to answer this question satisfactorily. And Mr. C. A. Cripps, in his article on "Free trade and the Economists," supplies much food for reflection on our present fiscal policy, which seems specially designed for the annihilation of nearly every British industry, imprimis, that most important one, agriculture. "The English people" (a phrase against the common abuse of which "An Englishman" (p. 62) warmly protests) may be expected, sooner or later, to awake to this wanton sacrifice of their interests, and to see, as other nations have seen, that the only truly Free trade is that which is based on reciprocity,

and which, in other words, is Fair trade.

The reform of the House of Lords has, not unnaturally, considering recent scandals, engaged a good deal of attention.

Mr. G. N. Curzon, the Conservative Member for the Southport Division of Lancashire, contributes to the present issue of the "National" the first of two articles on this subject, embodying (but with more elaboration of details) the views to which he gave utterance in speaking, last Friday, on Mr. Labouchere's motion for the abolition of the Upper House. The question, though scarcely a "burning" one, deserves, and will no doubt receive, early attention; and there could scarcely be a more favourable time for its solution than one in which a Conservation of the there were adverted to the second relative Ministeria of the second rela favourable time for its solution than one in which a Conserva-tive Ministry is in power, and when the Prime Minister, unlike his predecessor, will not insult the Hereditary Chamber by telling it that its members are "up in a balloon." Turning to the House of Commons, or rather to the constituencies which create it, we find a clever, rather than a convincing, article in favour of "Women's Suffrage" from Mrs. Henry Fawcett, the widow of the late universally-esteemed Postmaster-General.

widow of the late universally-esteemed Postmaster-General. We see no reason to modify the opinion which we have repeatedly expressed on thi ssubject.

Everything which Mr. Matthew Arnold writes is worth reading; and his article on "Disestablishment in Wales" is no exception. Believing "the power of attraction in the Church of England to be great and increasing," and deprecating its disestablishment as "a stupid remedy, a mere work of destruction" (p. 13), he thinks that the Church ought not "to be established sole," but that large concessions should, in the interests of the Church itself, be made in districts where "almost every soul is a Dissenter."

We have endeavoured to keep Ireland, as far as possible.

We have endeavoured to keep Ireland, as far as possible, out of the legislative programme of the present session. But

the Irish question is ever with us, and it is, emphatically, one regarding which plain speaking is desirable. Mr. G. C. Brodrick's "Plain Facts about Ireland" furnish a real armoury of controversial weapons which are well adapted for general

The well-known initials "R. B. C." are appended to a vigorous onslaught on the defendant in the case of Allopathy v. Homeopathy. Of this perennial controversy we may (if it be permitted to parody Shakespeare) say:—

"Age cannot wither it, nor time assuage Its infinite asperity.

Without professing to accept the infinitesimal doctrine—a thing totally distinct, by the way, from the celebrated similia simibilus—we are not prepared to deny that medical science owes a great debt of gratitude to homoeopathy for exposing the absurdity of filling a patient's stomach with incongruous medicinal agents, and leaving them to fight it out in the dark. Few islands in the Mediterranean (Crete and Rhodes are

perhaps the sole exception) are more interesting than Cyprus; and we rejoice to see that there is some prospect of a systematic exploration of its many remains of antiquity. Mr. Ulick Burke's paper, "What we have done for Cyprus," contains much readable information respecting the acquisition, for making which Lord Beaconstield was so roundly a bused.

contains much readable information respecting the acquisition, for making which Lord Beaconstield was so roundly abused. Tom Coriate, the traveller of 1608 and subsequent years, hailed from Somersetshire, and well deserved the praise of the Biographie Universelle as "Le type de ces voyageurs que rien ne rebute, et tels que la grande Bretagne en a produit plus que toute autre nation." His travels in Europe, published in 1611, under the quaint title of "Coryate his Crudities," are the subject of a pleasant article by Mr. M. H. Dimsdale. The undaunted explorer subsequently visited Syria, Persia, and India, reaching (on foot) the capital of the "Great Mogul." He died on his return journey, in 1617.

A STUDY OF RELIGION.*

To the thoughtful and reflective reader there is something singularly attractive in the analysis of religion. Nor could it well be otherwise, for not only is the subject of stupendous importance, but the interest of peeping into the unseen realms of futurity cannot well fail to entice and to allure. But the difficulties of the situation are neither few nor far between. difficulties of the situation are neither tew nor far between. The keenest intellects, the most subtle understandings, at times fail to grasp questions so momentous, so intangible, that they seem to merge into the mists of eternity. How, too, can the capacities of human intelligence analyse the "Great Unknown?" Who by searching can find out God?" To put things in the true but distressing terms of a logical dilemma, "If there is no knowing whether I know, how can I know the boundaries of my knowledge?" The form in which this mental enigma is given are Dr. Martineau's own words.

How then is the barrier to be overcome? To ask such a

How, then, is the barrier to be overcome? To ask such a question is easy; to answer it needs two goodly volumes by one question is easy; to answer it needs two goodly volumes by one of the most intelligent inquirers of modern times; the few lines of a review would utterly fail to touch even the fringe of this vexed and intricate problem. It must suffice to say that a great help in the study of religion is analogy. If, for example, we see that day by day persons around us pass to their long account, we may fairly and reasonably assume that our turn will come in due time. It is impossible to prove that such will be the case till death steps in and settles the dispute. Yet who amongst us would dare to deem himself immortal? Yet who amongst us would dare to deem himself immortal? Similarly in the deep and hidden mysteries of the future world analogy is a material aid. When it is clear that the system of the present world is working towards gradual improvement when the most casual observer can find ample evidence that the when the most casual observer can find ample evidence that the chain is unfinished, is it not fair to suppose that the completion must be brought about somehow and sometime? If not, then, during this life, when can it be save in a future state of existence? As before, there is no proof on this head; but if we believe in death on the score of analogy, why is the human intellect to be denied the right of placing credit in an eternal life basing its conception upon this very same groundwork of analogy?

This is one of the methods worked out in an endless variety of change, in every form of thought and imagination, in Dr. Martineau's most thoughtful, most masterly "Study of Re-

ligion."
That his arguments are abstruse, that his deductions are at times bewildering, that his language is replete with little used terms; in a word, that his language is replete with little used terms; in a word, that the book wants reading and re-reading, is, of course, just what might have been expected. A "study" must be studied, but to draw attention to a very remarkable work is alike a duty and a pleasure. And if our readers approach these volumes with the interest which we attach to them, our object will have been amply fulfilled.

^{* &}quot;The National Review." [March, 1888. (London: W. H. Allen and Co.)

^{* &}quot;A Study of Religion." By James Martineau, D.D. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.

ADELAIDE RISTORI.*

To say that Ristori is a wonderful woman is, perhaps, only another way of saying that she is Ristori. Her life has been a well-nigh unbroken series of triumphs from the period when, at the mature age of three months, she made her first appearance on the stage as a baby in arms, on which occasion she squalled so lustily and refused to behave herself with becoming decorum, that, emphatically, she attracted more attention than all the other actors put together. "Under every sky," writes the authoress of the autobiography under review, "I have personated the immortal heroines of immortal masternieges and I have seen the powerful accents of human passion. pieces, and I have seen the powerful accents of human passion thrill with intense emotion the most different peoples." Her debut and childhood were passed in Italy, where she remained till her marriage. In due course she betook herself to France, mainly to avoid the difficulties and absurdities which the Government Censor created in the region of art in the sunny climes which had given her birth. In this gay city she had many triumphs, but the roving spirit was upon her, and she resolved to make a tour in Europe, to be followed by a visit to America; and even this wandering, unsettled mode of life did not satisfy her propensities for change of scene and the resture property and the statement of the satisfy her propensities for change of scene and t pastures new, so she ultimately took a journey round the

Everywhere she proved an enormous success, and why? The answer is simple. She took unbounded pains in studying her part; difficulties of language, difficulties of tradition, difficulties of art, were each and all surmounted. She never presumed upon her talents, and as a result when on the boards before an audience she thought, she felt, she realised her part; the character to be sustained was for the time her own very self; it was natural, not assumed, real; not artificial. And is not the lesson in life to be derived from a perusal of this interesting autobiography at once important and practical, in so far as we are taught that the road to success is arduous, steep and thorny, and we see that once again in the history of triumph the old adage has proved true—omnia vincit labor.

THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS.+

"Living as I do with men of all parties, I collect a variety of opinions, some of them intrinsically worth little, except as straws which show which way the wind blows." Such is Mr. Greville's apology; but such is, in fact, the raison d'être for the interest and value which attach to his most charming invarial. There is no party bias: perhaps on the whole the journal. There is no party bias; perhaps, on the whole, the author stands forth as an old-fashioned Liberal, but of the mildest and most unobtrusive nature. His criticisms are aimed at "all sorts and conditions of men." None escape; none are scot-free. It is interesting, also, to read by the light of anno domini 1888 the events of the earlier decades of the content. anno domin 1888 the events of the earlier decades of the century. Of course, sometimes the entries in the journal are ludicrously wide of the mark; but this is a charm rather than a disparagement. To read backwards is almost as enjoyable as it would be to read forwards, though, perhaps, not equally advantageous, and mistakes are occasion rather for laughter and fun than contempt and disdain. Who amongst us can at this crisis amidst nations read the events of the time even one day in advance? So in fault ourselves, we should be generous day in advance? So, in fault ourselves, we should be generous to the failings of others.

to the failings of others.

The first volume deals with the events of the reign of King Geeorge the Fourth, and the reader is brought face to face with the celebrities of the day. Canning, a statesman "who saw everything and did everything himself—not a dispatch was received that he did not read, nor one written that he did not dictate or correct." Brougham, the erratic, talented, flighty orator, who "neither commands respect by his character, nor inspires confidence by his genius." Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, an advanced Radical, at a period when a Radical was an almost unknown being—a perfect rara avis. The illustrious an advanced Radical, at a period when a Radical was an almost unknown being—a perfect rara avis. The illustrious Duke of Wellington, "a man of great energy, decision, and authority, with talents of a very superior, though not of the most shining, description." Wetherell, who delivered one of the finest orations ever uttered in the House of Commons when he was so drunk that the Speaker said, "the only lucid interval he had was that between his waistcoat and his breeches," an allusion to the peculiar custom of unbuttoning his braces when addressing the House. Mackintosh, a man of "prodigious memory," but "amiable, modest and unassuming." Scott, the immortal novelist, a writer so voluminous that he once went twice over the same portion of a history of Scotland, the second composition being perused in forgetfulness that he was covering ground which he had already traversed. Then the reader is indulged with tirades against the Church as a "bad concern." He finds Boycotting no new offence, save as regards name, and much more alike curious and new.

The second volume opens with the accession of William IV,

The second volume opens with the accession of William IV, of which monarch a charming anecdote is told in regard to his

mode of showing grief at the death of his brother. This portion of Mr. Greville's memoirs, which deals rather with measures than men, will be read with interest, as drawing the veil aside in connection with the great Reform Bill, the O'Contact of the contact of nel agitation, in regard to which latter it will suffice to say that history is now repeating itself, in so far that the events of 1888 are, mutatis mutandis, an exact replica of the occurrences of fifty years ago—the same "mobocracy," the same want of courtesy and manners, the same [foul-mouthed derision, the same reliance upon outrage, the same disregard of reason. Mr. Greville also tells of the first advent of Asiatic cholera in England, whereupon the authorities organised a Board of Health, which, as soon as established, met at a public-house, where they all got so drunk that they were utterly unable to transact any business.

where they all got so drunk that they were utterly unable to transact any business.

The third volume is chiefly political, but it deals with an extremely difficult and delicate period of English History. The Whigs and Tories were so equally balanced that a single speech of marked ability not infrequently led to a change of Government. And to add to the difficulty, King William IV. was wont to interfere in politics to an extent that, on one memorable occasion, he absolutely turned out the Liberal Ministry of the day and replaced them by a Conservative Administration, solely on the ground that he disliked the one and liked the other. There are also some most interesting entries in regard to Sir Robert Peel, Macaulay, M. Thiers, Graham, Lord John Russell, Palmerston, Lord Stanley, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Melbourne, &c., &c. There are, too, details about the relations between the Government of the day and the Times, which tend to show that whatever may be the case about the relations between the Government of the day and the Times, which tend to show that whatever may be the case nowadays, then statesmen had the good sense to see that the fourth estate was a power in the realm. One strange tale merits attention. Stephenson, the great engineer, is stated, on the authority of these Memoirs, to have proclaimed that "his doubt was not how fast his engines could be made to go, but at what pace it would be proper to stop; that he could make them travel with greater speed than any bird can cleave the air; and that he had ascertained that 400 miles an hour was the extreme velocity which the human frame could endure—at which it could move and exist!" at which it could move and exist!

—at which it could move and exist?

We have endeavoured to give a cursory outline of these most fascinating volumes; they are a perfect mine of information in regard to the sayings and doings of the Upper Ten. Mr. Greville seems to have been a sort of go-between in high life. He was always consulted on delicate and difficult occasions, and his readers have the opportunity of sharing his successes, his failures, and his excitements.

THE GOVERNMENT YEAR BOOK.*

The aim and object of the Government Year Book, as given in the author's own words, "is to exhibit the principal forms and methods of Government in each particular state, and then, having these facts laid down for ready reference and com-parison, to review each year the most striking of contemporary events, and to note how they hinge upon or tend to modify political organisation." The idea is a happy one, for in these days of political intelligence and democratical tendencies it is supremely important that the many-headed public should understand the methods of government which are adopted throughout the body politic of the world at large. Mr. Sergeant has executed his task conscientiously, ably, and with a complete absence of bias. He is warmly to be congratulated upon a very valuable addition to the standard works of the day.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"The Miss Crusoes," by Colonel Colomb (W. H. Allen and Co.); "History of Portugal," by Edward McMurdo (Sampson Low and Co.); "Through the Yang-tsze Gorges," by A. J. Little (Sampson Low and Co.); "Simon de Montfort and his Cause," by Rev. W. H. Hutton, M.A. (David Nutt); "Statesman Series: Lord Beaconsfield," by T. E. Kebbel (W. H. Allen and Co.

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—Indian Gold Mining Shares on Saturday were firm. Mysore rose \$\frac{1}{6}\$, and Nundydroog 1-16. Mysore Shares were last quoted 4 7-16 to 4 9-16, Nundydroog 1 9-16 to \$1\frac{1}{6}\$, Indian Consolidated 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 11s. to 12s., ditto fully paid \$(\frac{1}{2})\$ 16s. to 17s., Ooregum 17s. to 17s. 6d., ditto Preference 16s. 6d to 17s., Devala-Moyar 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., Nine Reefs 19s. to 21s., Mysore Reefs \$(\frac{1}{2}1\$ paid) 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. paid) 4s. to 5s., Indian Glenrock 7s. to 8s., Gold Fields of Mysore \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$1\frac{1}{6}\$, New South-East Wynaad 3s. to 4s., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 5s. to 6s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. 6d. to 4s., and Mysore West (fully paid) 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

Adelaide Ristori." An Autobiography. (W. H. Allen and Co-) † "The Greville Memoirs." Edited by Henry Recve, C.P., D.C.L. (Longmans, Green and Co.)

[&]quot;The Government Year Book." Edited by Lewis Sergeant. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1888.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNCILS IN INDIA.

It has been too often our misfortune in calling attention to the utterances of the Native Press in India, especially that of Bengal, to have to write in terms of condemnation of its seditious tone or of the hostile attitude towards the Paramount Power, which it mistakes for the independence of patriotism. It has been said that there is no real word in the Bengali language which can be accepted as a true equivalent for the English word "gratitude," and hence it has been somewhat unfairly argued that there is no such sentiment in the Bengali nature. We should be sorry to accept such a charge as fully proven, but no surprise need be felt that it should have been made, considering the manner in which "Young Bengal' has "returned thanks" for all the advantages of peace, security, and education which British rule has given to him. The very ideas, hopes, and ambitions which he now holds or pretends to hold have all resulted from that English influence which he now condemns or derides. His abuse of English officials who have been honestly striving to do their duty towards India as well as towards England has long been a scandal in the land, and no Government except our own would have been so tolerant in allowing it the free play it has had. But as good comes frequently out of evil it is possible that the long suffering of the Paramount Power will be rewarded by its aims and actions being better understood and by confidence in its sincerity being gained and strengthened. "All are not Israel who are of Israel," and the honourable exceptions to the vituperative and disloyal class of the Native newspapers in India are, we are glid to say, increasing. One such honourable exception we are pleased to find [to-day in the file of the Native papers which has come to hand. The question of representative institutions is one upon which the Indian Press has written much, and not altogether wisely. It has not altogether been in the language of "children crying in the night, and with no language but a cry," but generally in very bad language indeed. Insolence and defiance and threatened appeals to the lowest types of English radicalism or socialism have been allowed to take the place of argument and sober share he expects in the booty

reason. And in some cases the attempt has been made to create a union of the evil passions of the several races and creeds of India against the Ruling Authority. Under such circumstances it is satisfactory to find a Native journal of Bengal giving expression thus:—

To the friends of the National Congress, who are likely to work something tangible within the course of a year, it is well that we bring home the truth that the agitation has only begun, and that it will perhaps take years, unless some good angels were to smooth the path, before it can be brought to a successful issue, and it is well that they should know the full extent of the difficulties so as to see what has to be done, and how much help is needed. Those who know anything on the subject are aware that nothing can be done by the Government of India, or the Legislative Councils here. All that the most sympathetic of Viceroys can do is to recommend a reform; of course such recommendations ought to go a good way; but the ultimate reform rests with the Parliament and people of England. The present constitution of our Legislative Councils is fixed by a Parliamentary statute (24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter LXVII.), and Parliament alone can alter a Parliamentary statute.

statute.

The first step in the process is to demonstrate without having any loophole for cavil that India, or a large majority in India, wants such a reform; and herein all India have a present duty to perform. The Congress must be more and more representative year by year, all conflicting interests must be reconciled at home. Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Eurasians, domiciled Europeans, must unite for the common end. There must be toleration of each other's views, nothing done or said, at least by the friends of reform, which would excite rancorous feelings in others, and every opportunity availed of by them to bring others to their views. Good feeling is almost infectious, and living as we do in a common country, speaking almost a common language, but, above all, living under a common Government, we do not see why India and the Indians should not be united. Friends of reform must educate themselves and their countrymen to this extent before the agitation even in India can be rendered successful. This will indeed be a grand achievement, and if the Congress and its advocates can achieve this, they shall have done good work indeed. But we must not forget that this will be the very beginning. Though this will clear the way, the final appeal is to England, its Parliament, and its people. The good people of England must know what we want, and want with a united voice. They must be made to feel for us.

If the moderation thus expressed could only become contagious amongst the editors of the Native Press the power for good which that Press would have would be considerable, for the British Government in India and in England would only be too glad to be able to get directly at Native opinion if it be honestly and correctly represented in the Native Press. At present it is not so. That Press should learn that the Government under which India enjoys herpresent security and growing prosperity does not fear the light of truth being thrown upon any question affecting Native interests. It is the darkness which would hide the truth, or the twilight which distorts it, that is objected to. Let the Native Press endeavour to become a truly representative Press, and it will then become what it is not yet—a friend to the people and a power in the land.

ALL British warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, ordered home from India to undergo instruction in England, are entitled to receive from the date of embarkation in India to the date of their return to India precisely the same pay and allowances as men of the same rank serving at home.

in India to the date of their return to India precisely the same pay and allowances as men of the same rank serving at home.

The Lahore Tribune says:—We are glad to be able to announce that our friend Mr. Frederic Pincott, of London, who is so well-known for his ceaseless activity in tee interest of India, has been elected patron by the Benares Association. The Benares Association has done a very good thing. It should begin by supplying Mr. Pincott with authentic reports of cases of police oppression to enable him to succeed in the difficult and noble work in that connection he has been doing these many months steadily though silently. The police is a scandal, it is utterly corrupt. From our own experience we can say a man has a better prospect of recovering his stolen property if he goes after the thief himself, instead of calling in the police constable, whose pity for the thief is proportionate to the share he expects in the booty



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 18.)

WOODTHORPE, Colonel R. G., C.B., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, having made over charge of his duties in this department on Feb. 10, the following temporary promotions are made from the same date:—

Соок, Mr. G. H., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to

officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.
Twining, Lieut P. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to

the North-West Railway.

Temple, Captain R. C., cantonment magistrate, Mandalay, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner of the 2nd grade in Burma,

but will continue to hold the appointment of cantonment magistrate,

DAVIES, Rev. G. M., M.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) DAVIES, Rev. G. M., M.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on Feb. 2. The services of Mr. Davies are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

LABUSSIER—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. Labussier as acting vice-consul for Portugal at Madras, during the absence of Mr. A. de Guigne.

TOBIN, Mr. G. T. W., inspector of police, Neemuch cantonment, is appointed to officiate as assistant superintendent of police on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway (Central India Section), from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Raj

assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Rai Bahadur Pandit Bala Parshad.

MILITARY.

Collett, Brigadier-General H., C.B., Bengal S.C., commanding the 3rd brigade of the Burma Field Force, to be a brigadier-general on the Establishment, vice Major-General Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., who has vacated his command on promotion, dated Nov. 1.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State

for India:—
BARNES, Lieut. J. P., East Lancashire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 18th Bengal Lancers, May, 21, 1886.

Jones, Lieut. H. J., East Lancashire Regiment, wing officer 14th Bengal Infantry, June 16, 1886.

WALLACE, Mr. D. R., B Battery, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, to be lieutenant, vice W. Smith, who has resigned his commission.

ADAM, Mr. J. G., Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieutenant.

COONEY, Mr. H., Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieutenant to complete the Establishment, dated Jan. 1.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

STOPFORD, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. J., Bombay Cavalry, to be colonel in the army from Feb. 11.

the army from Feb. 11

Austin, Lieut. Colonel E., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from Feb. 12.

Abbott, Captain and Brevet-Major, to be major, Bengal Staff Corps,

from Feb. 13.

DCOLEY, Sergeant R., to be sub-conductor from Nov. 30, 1887, vice Sub-conductor P. L. Leyden, transferred to the Pension Establish-

GREGORY, Lieut. G. M., to be captain, Ghazipur Volunt er Rifle Corps, vice W. G. Jackson, transferred to the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

WIGGENS, Lieut.-Colonel F. E., General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service from March 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

PARSONS - G.G.O., notifying Captain J. H. Parsons' transfer to the half-pay list, is cancelled.

HATTON, Captain A., adjutant, Surma Valley Light Horse, resigns his appointment.

appointment.

HEXT, Captain J., R.N., to be director of the Indian Marine for a further term of five years, from Feb. 26.

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. H. C. I., R.E., temporary assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, is permanently appointed to the P.W.D. in that grade, from Aug. 8, 1886.

BAXTER, Mr. B., ex cutive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., State Reilware is temporarily transferred to Burma Provincial Estab.

Railways, is temporarily transferred to Burma Provincial Estab-

DODSWORTH—The Government of India in the P.W.D. has no further need of the services of Mr. A. T. Dodsworth, executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., N.W.P. and Oudh, temporarily employed in Burma.

Rose, Lieut. C. S., R. E., is appointed to the P.W.D. as an assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and posted to the State Railways. Lieut. Rose is placed at the disposal of the director-general of railways.

FURLOUGHS.

AYDE, Captain A., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and 2nd in command 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent (m.c.), for one year. FULLERTON, Surgeon-Major J. C., M.B., agency surgeon, Biluchistan (p.a.), for one year and 213 days.

O'CONNOR, Surgeon-Major P. F., M.D., 6th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for

one year.

one year.

Lewis, Sub-Conductor C., supervisor, 1st grade, Military WorksDepartment (m c.), for one year.

Chatterton, Lieut-Colonel F. W., General List, Infantry, commandant.

Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers (p.a.), for 228 days;
pension service, 29th year, commenced Nov. 5, 1887.

AISLABIE, Lieut.-Colonel W. B., General List, Infantry, 3rd SikhsInfantry, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year; pension
service, 29th year, commenced Jan 30.

BARRY, Surgeon D. F., M.D., 15th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year;
pension service, 10th year, commenced Nov. 30, 1887.

McNeile, Colonel J. M., R.E., chief engineer, 3rd class, joint secretary
to the Government of Bengal, P.W. Department, is granted special
leave for one year from Jan. 15. leave for one year from Jan. 15.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Feb. 11.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

appointments:—

LYE, Lieut. R. C., Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 5th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Jan. 28.

Lowis, Lieut. R. M., Somersetshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 2022. Purish Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 2022. Purish Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 2022.

Lowis, Lieut. R. M., Somersetshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 22nd Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Jan. 27.
Powell, 2nd Lieut. N. J. H., East Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 23rd Pioneers, on probation, dated Jan. 24.
Blair, 2nd Lieut. W. C., Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 24th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Jan. 18.
Eardley-Howard, 2nd Lieut. W. S., Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 29th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Jan. 21.
Gurdon, Lieut. B. E. M., Manchester Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 30th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Jan. 19.

Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 30th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Jan. 19.

Gowan, Lieut.-Colonel W. E., 38th Bengal Infantry, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Jacob, retired, dated Jan. 22.

Dun, Captain E. W., wing officer 38th Bengal Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Gowan, dated Jan. 22.

Watson, Lieut. A. C., Wiltshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 40th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Jan. 28.

Norie, Lieut. C. E. de M., officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, vice Captain Newall, on furlough.

Hammond, Lieut.-Colonel A., C.B., V.C., second in command of Cavalry, to be second in command of Infantry, vice Steward, retired, dated Oct. 31.

Battye, Major F. D., squadron commander, to be second in command of Cavalry, vice Hammond, dated Oct. 31.

ADAMS, Captain R. B., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Battye, dated Oct. 31.

PRENDERGAST, Lieut. C. G., 4th Punjab Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Daniell, transferred to the 1st Punjab Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Commander-in-

WILLCOCKS, Captain J., D.S.O., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, to be adjutant, vice Captain Shakespear, resigned, dated Dec. 27.
WILSON, Colonel G. A., East Surrey Regiment, having retired from the service on retired pay, is permitted to proceed to England.
The following transfers and postings are ordered in the Military

Works Department:—
MAUDE, Captain F. N., R.E., from the Lahore Division to the Quetta

Division, Military Works.

PORTER, Captain G. M., R.E., on return from privilege leave, is transferred from the headquarters of the Inspector-General of Military Works to the Bombay Defence Division.

GIBBON, Lieut. J. A., R.E., from the Lucknow to the Sibi Division,

Military Works.

EDGELL, Lieut. E. A., R.E., from the headquarters of the inspectorgeneral of Military Works to the Bombay Defence Division.

NORTON, Lieut. C. E., R.E., on return to ludia, is posted to the
Presidency and Oudh command.

FURLOUGHS.

CLEEK, Captain H, 2nd Dragoon Guards, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

private affairs.

RAINSTORD, Captain J. R., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

TODD-THORNTON, Captain F. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment for six months, on urgent private affairs.

STRACHAN, Lieut. and Quartermaster D, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, for seven months, on private affairs.

(Feb. 15.)
The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following CHALDECOTT, Lieut. A. W., 1st Punjab Cavalry, officiating wing officer

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on probation, 22nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as squadron officer 1st Punjab Cavalry, vice Lieut. Shaw, on furlough.

NORMAN, Lieut. W. W., squadron officer and officiating adjutant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be adjutant, vice Grover, vacated, on promotion to captain.

ROCHE, Lieut. H. J., wing officer 6th Bengal Infantry, to be quarter-

ROCHE, Lieut. H. J., wing officer 6th Bengal Infantry, to be quartermaster.

BINGLEY, Lieut. A. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, 7th Bengal Infantry, vice Macnabb, vacated on appointment to the Burma Commission.

WOOD, Lieut. E. J. M., East Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 30th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Jan. 28.

MAXWELL, 2nd Lieut. H. G., Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 30th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Jan. 29.

CRASTER—Subject to the approval of H.M., Major-General G. A. Craster, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from Jan. 31. titled, from Jan. 31.
PLANT, Captain W. A., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Umballa

to Woolwich, and join the Depôt Royal Horse Artillery, to which

he has been appointed.

Russell, Lieut. B. B., Royal Engineers, Military Works Department, is transferred from the head-quarters of the inspector-general of Military Works to the Bombay Defence Division.

FURLOUGHS.

WARD, 2nd Lieut. W. P. B., 6th Dragoon Guards, for nine months, on

WARD, 2nd Lieut. W. P. B., oth Dragoon Guards, for line models, or medical certificate.

BROMLEY, Captain A. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

Welstead, Lieut. H. M., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Thackeray, Colonel E. T., C.B., V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to Calcutta, on private affairs, and thence to England pending retirement, from Feb. 15.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 15.)

Peterson, Mr. M. P., joint magistrate, Dacca, is appointed to act as judge of Rungpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. R. Hallett.

GEIDT. Mr. B. C., joint magistrate, is posted temporarily to the sudder station of the district of Darjeeling.

D'OYLEY, Mr. W. H., magistrate, Sarun, on furlough, is appointed to be magistrate of Mozufferpore.

BOURDILLON, Mr. J. A., officiating magistrate, Sarun, is confirmed in

that appointment.

Power, Mr. A. W. B., officiating magistrate, Shahabad, is confirmed in that appointment.

PEDLER, Mr. A., professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act as principal of that college, during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. H. Tawney, in addition to his duties as officiating meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

HEWIT, Mr. J. C., assistant engineer. is transferred from the Jessore to the Hazaribagh division.

The Lieutemant Governor is pleased to make the following proposes.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promo-tions and reversions in the Engineer Establishment:—

MILLS, Mr. C. A., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade.
White, Mr. J. C., from executive engineer, fourth grade, to executive

engineer, 3rd grade.

Boase, Mr. J. T., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank,

to executive engineer, fourth grade.

MASON, Mr. A. H., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade.

BUTLER, Mr. T., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank,

to assistant engineer, 1st grade. CARTER, Mr. R. E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive

engineer, 4th grade. FURLOUGHS.

RUDDOCK, Mr. E. H., magistrate, Rajshahye, is allowed furlough for eighteen month

BADCOCK, Mr. F. W. officiating judge, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for three months.

WARREN, Captain J. H., of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for ten months.

TAWNEY, Mr. C. H., principal, presidency, Presidency College, is allowed furlough for eight months.

BUTLER, Mr. T., assistant engineer, attached to the Brahmini-Byturni

Division, is allowed furlough for nine months.

LEES, Mr. O. C., executive engineer, in charge of the Circular and

Eastern Canals Division, is granted furlough for nine months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Feb. 16.)

WALKER, Mr. T. G., registrar, Chief Court, is appointed senior secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab, vice Mr. R. G. Thomson, from Feb. 1. Mr. Walker will continue to officiate as registrar of the Chief Court, and Mr. R. E. Younghusband will continue to offi-

ciate as senior secretary to the financial commissioner.

The Hon. the Licut.-Governor is pleased to make the following changes and promotions in the Punjab Commission from Jan. 15, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. V. Siddell, deceased:—

CHANNING, Mr. F. C., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be district judge 1st grade

judge, 1st grade.

CLARK, Mr. W. O., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

Anderson, Mr. H. A., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant

commissioner, 1st grade. HARRIS, Mr. R. L., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

Canal, is allowed furlough to Europe from one year and seven months, from April 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Ventral Provinces Gazette, Feb. 18.)

HURST, Mr. J., officiating district superintendent of police, 5th class, Chanda, is transferred in the same capacity to Damoh.

HIGGINS, Mr. J. J., district superintendent of police, Damoh, is transferred to Chanda.

REEVES, Surgeon F. C., whose services have been placed by the Government of India at the disposal of the chief commissioner, Central Provinces, is posted to the Betul district as civil surgeon.

LEVENTHORPE, Mr., executive engineer, is posted to the chief engineer's office on special duiv.

office on special duty.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 14.)

The following transfers and appointments are made:—
FALCONER, Mr. S. E., L.R.C.S., resident apothecary, Lying-in Hospital, to be lecturer on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children to the female students of the Medical College, vice Miss

Bourchier, resigned.

Dobie, Rev. J., B.D., to be chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Secunderabad.

Secunderabad.

ARCHIBALD—The services of the Rev. W. F. Archibald, chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Secunderabad, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

Kearns, Mr. A. S., assistant inspector, Sait and Abkari Department, is transferred from the Tinnevelly to the Calicut Circle.

Marshall, Mr. F. G., assistant inspector, salt and abkari department, is transferred from the Kurnool to the charge of the Guntur circle.

The following transferred are ordered during the absence of Mr. World.

The following transfers are ordered during the absence of Mr. Ward

on other duty:

GAUDOIN, Mr. T. G. A., forest ranger, Kistna district, from Bezvada to Kodur Range, Cuddapah district.

Tweeder, Mr. M. H., forest ranger, Cuddapah district, from Sidhout to Bezvada range, Kistna district.

FURLOUGHS.

WILLIAMS, Rev. A. A., chaplain of Bellary, furlough to Europe for two

years from or after Feb. 28.

Kidd, Rev. D. W., joint chaplain of St. Matthias' Church, Vepery furlough to Europe for one year, one month, and four days, from

after April 23.

WRIGHT, Rev. C. H. L., acting chaplain of Secunderabad, privilege leave for three months from or after March 15.

MILITARY.

BERKELEY, Colonel J. C., Madras Infantry, is permitted to reside out

LAWRENCE, Honorary Surgeon C. St. John, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on a pension of Rs. 200 per mensem or £20 per annum from Feb. 14.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the colonel's allowance from the date specified CARNEGY, Colonel (Brigadier-General) P. A., Staff Corps, dated

Feb. 6. The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's

approval:—

Added Feb. 11.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, Lieutenant T. H., to be captain, dated Feb. 11.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, Lieutenant H., to be captain, dated Feb. 11.

Ross, Captain G. H., Madras Volunteer Guards, is granted the honorary rank of major on retirement.

FURLOUGHS.

LANE, Colonel W. M., Staff Corps (p.a.), for one year, from Feb. 1; pension service, 37th year, commenced March 2, 1887.

Keate, Lieut. C. R., Staff Corps, 4th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year, from Jan. 15; pension service, 8th year, commenced Jan. 22.

MAUDUIT, Lieut. F. R. M. C. DeR., Staff Corps, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry (p.a.), for one year, from Jan. 25; pension service, 5th year, commenced June 22, 1887.

Bird, Colonel G. C., Staff Corps, 1st Paris Commenced June 22, 1887.

Bird, Colonel G. C., Staff Corps, 1st Punjab Cavalry (p.a.), for 260 days; pension service, 32nd year, commenced Oct. 26.
Watson, Lieut. Colonel C. J., Staff Corps, 21st Madras Infantry (p.a.),

for one year, pending retirement; pension service, 30th year, commenced June 7.

BURLTON, Lieut. R. D., Staff Corps, 2nd Madras Lancers (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 10th year, commenced Jan. 22 MILLER, Lieut. Colonel W., General List, Infantry, 32nd Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

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PICKANCE, Lieut.-Colonel W. J., Staff Corps, superintendant Central

Jail, Coimbatore (m.c.), for one year.
Wingfield, Captain G. F., 7th Hussars, aide-de-camp to H.E. the

Governor (p.a.), for four months.

Stone, Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary C.,
Commissariat Transport Department (p.a.), for one year.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Octacamund, Feb. 17.)

(Adjutant-General's Office, Octacamund, Feb. 17.)

McLeod. R. A., Captain R. G. McQ., proceeds from Bellary to Bangalore, to rejoin his battery for duty.

Croker, Major J., 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be commandant, Convalescent Depôt, Wellington, vice Lieut.-Colonel Tickell, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Loundon, R.A., Captain R. D., officiating adjutant, R.A., Eastern District, to be station staff officer, Saint Thomas' Mount, in addition and without prejudice to his other duties.

Ross, 2nd Lieut J. W., 1st South Lancashire Regiment, a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 28th Regiment Madras Infantry, on probation.

Unwin, 2nd Lieut. R. B., 2nd Suffolk Regiment, a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 31st Regiment L.I., on probation. on probation.

Jackob, Surgeon A. H., doing duty, Eastern District, is posted to the Burma Division, vice Surgeon W. H. Karney. Walter, Captain R. L., 7th Hussars, has leave to China, Japan, and

Australia, for 167 days.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 23.)

GOLDSMID, Mr. F. L., acting district superintendent of police, Kolaba, is allowed furlough for one year, from the date on which he may be

Telleved.

LAWRENCE, Mr. E., is appointed to act as assistant judge and sessions judge of Thana.

PEYTON, Major C. T., is appointed to act as cantonment magistrate at Devlali, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Trueman.

MACNAGHTEN, Mr. C., principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, is granted furlough for nine months.

SLATER—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. S. Slater, B.A., barrister-at-law, to act as professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, in the 4th grade of the Educational Department.

WOODWARD, Mr. W., C. S., is allowed furlough for fifteen months, from

April 1.

WINCHESTER—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr.

WINCHESTER—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. B. Winchester, C.S., on his return from leave, to do duty as assistant collector, Ahmedragar.

WILKINS—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major J. S. Wilkins, officiating in medical charge 21st Bombay Infantry, to act as Presidency surgeon, second district, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon E. H. R. Langley, M.R.C.S., B.A.

SUBRAO, Mr. C., B,A., L.C.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an assistant engineer, 3rd grade.

MILITARY.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following pro-

motion:—
PINKERTON, Deputy-General J., M.D., to be surgeon-general, Indian Medical Service, from the 25th inst., vice Surgeon-General W. J. Moore, C.I.E., retired.
WIGLEY, Sub-Conductor C. A., Commissariat Department, is allowed furlough to Europe, for twelve months, on medical certificate.
DAVIDSON, Surgeon-Major J., M.B., Indian Medical Service, in medical charge Bombay Sappers and Miners, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs.

for two years on private affairs.

BLANK, Major W. C., Staff Corps, wing commander 10th Bombay
Light Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on private
affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension
service, twenty-third year, commenced Jan. 12.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Feb. 17.)

The 1st Battalion Cornwell Light Infantry, due at Bombay on March 6th, will be stationed at Bellary and Madras, not at Secun-«lerabad.

Morphew, Surgeon-Major A., Medical Staff, is detailed to proceed in H.M.'s Troopship *Crocodile*, leaving on March 17.

Wilson, Brigade-Surgeon W. J., to proceed to England, pending retirement from the service.

LIEUT. G. LUND has been promoted to the Captaincy in the Bombay Rifle Volunteers rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Roughton.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Esta'.—Major W. Peacocke, R.E., Capt. F. Peel, R.E. Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. E. Pitman, C.I.E., A. C. C. Rogers. Bombay Estab.—C. E. G. Crawford (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. C. H. Cantor, S.C., six months; Surg.-Major J. Reid, 90 days; Capt. F. Hawkins, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Macdougal, S.C., six months.

Eombay Estab.—Col. A. T. Moore, C.B., V.C., S.C., till 28 July, 1888; Capt. A. L. B. Hughes, S.C., four months; Surg. C. F. Willis,

Bengal Estab.—H. L. Hebbert, four months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Col. T. F. C. Rochfort, Cav., Lieut. G. W. Rawlins,

Madras Estab.—Brig.-Surg. W. H. Roberts, M.D.
Bombay Estab.—Col. V. Birch, S.C., Capt. J. R. C. Domvile, S.C.,
Lieut. J. E. Barry, S.C.

Madras Estab -E. J. Sewell (Cov.).

MARCH 6.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants—James Fearnley Stewart, from the Scottish Rifles (May 11, 1886, to rank March 10, 1883); Charles Frederick Venner Sidebottom Venner, from the Royal Sussex Regiment (May 20, 1886, to rank January 30, 1884); Sylvester Bertram Grimston, from the Liverpool Regiment (May 12, 1886, to rank Feb. 6, 1884); George Henry Cooper Colomb, from the Liverpool Regiment (August 16, 1886, to rank Feb. 6, 1884); Allen George Medley, from the Suffolk Regiment (April 14, 1886, to rank Feb. 6, 1884); Edward Willoughby Richards, from the R.A. (May 2, 1886, to rank July 5, 1884); the Hon. Henry Dundas Napier, from the Scottish Borderers (May 19, 1886, to rank Aug. 23, 1884); Charles Gordon Prendergast, from the Oxfordshire L.I. (April 29, 1886, to rank Aug. 23, 1884); Charnock Ingleby Harrison Willianson, from the Yorkshire L.I. (March 22, 1886, to rank Aug. 23, 1884).

Madras Staff Corps.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Ethelbert William Carrick, from the Hampshire Regiment (April 13, 1886, to rank Feb. 7, 1885).

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-Pay List:—

Capt. James Henry Parsons, Bengal Staff Corps (Sept. 11, 1887).

The Queen has also approved of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

BENGAL

To be Surgeons (March 31, 1887)—William Henry Wilson Elliott, James Murray, William Ronaldson Clark, George Frederick William Braide, Robert John Marks, Charles Edward Sunder, Malcolm Albert Ker, Albert Robert Jollifte, Andrew Buchanan, Percy Oswald Ward Hailey, Lewis Gordon Fischer, William Vost, John Garvie, Charles Edwin Lloyd Gilbert, Herbert William George Macleod, Courtenay Clarke Manifold, Gerard Beatty Irvine.

MADRAS.

William George McEvoy, Frederick James Crawford, M.D., David Simpson, Robert Robertson, Thomas Charles Moore, Arthur Howard Jacob, William Henry Karney.

BOMBAY.

Charles Hardwick Louw Meyer, Letterstedt Frederick Childe, Herbert Herbert, Thomas David Collis Barry.

To be Surgeons (Oct. 1, 1887)—Alfred Ernest Roberts, David Macdonald Davidson, Frederic Pinsent Maynard, John Charles Lamont Arthur Holbrook Nott, Albert Coleman, William Westropp White, M.D., Robert Charles Macwatt, William Henry Edward Woodwright, Walter James Buchanan, Joseph Kinneard Close, M.D., John Maurice Macnamara, M.D., Henry Moore Brabazon, Daniel Thomas Lane, M.D.

William Henry Martyn Ingham, Frederick Joseph Dewes, Joseph Orphino Pinto, Percy Charles Hutchison Strickland, Thomas William

BOMBAY.

Joshua Holt, Thomas Howard Griffith, John Lloyd Thomas Jones, William Ernest Jennings.

MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS. BIRTHS,

HOME. BIRTHS.

COXHEAD—March 8, at St. John's Vicarage, Fitzroy-square, the wife of Captain James Alfred Coxhead, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MASEFIELD—March 5, at Rosehill, Cheadle, Staffordshire, the wife of John R. B. Mazefield, of a daughter.

POPE—March 2, at Avenue House, King's Lynn, the wife of Barry Pope, of a son (stillborn). Williams—March 4, at Clarham, the wife of W. Williams, of Bombay,

MARRIAGES.

Dobbie Of Exmouth, to Florence, fifth daughter of the late Charles Shadbolt, of Stamford hill, and Iniece of Charles Prettejohn, of Exmouth.

RITHERDON—NICHOLSON—March 8, at St. Peter's, Brockley, Charles Harry, second son of the late Charles Talbot Ritherdon, of the India Office, to Amy, elder twin daughter of the late Joseph Nicholson, of

100, Tressilian-road, Brockley, S.E. STRAATEN - WATSON - March 6, at St. John's Church, Brixton, Edward Van Der Straaten, of Bombay, to Flora, youngest daughter of H. Watson, Esq. DEATHS.

Anderson—March 4, at 19, Augusta-place, Leamington, Mary, daughter of the late Captain Thomas Anderson, H.E.I.C.S., aged 79.

Blenkinson—Feb. 29, at Vellore, Bournemouth, Louisa, widow of the late William Thomas Blenkinsop, fornerly Senior Chaplain of the Madras Presidency, East Indies, aged 72.

Clark—March 4, at Park-circus, Ayr, N.B., John Andrew Clark, Surgeon, &c., late Bengal Army, and late Younger of Fingask, Inverness-Costello—Feb. 29, at Maitland-street, Portland-place, London, Elizabeth Mary, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon C. P. Costello, Indian Medical Service, aged 36.

Elizabeth Mary, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon C. P. Costello, Indian Medical Service, aged 36.

FITZGERALD—March 5, at 2, Fauconberg villas, Cheltenham, Colonel G. F. C. FitzGerald, late Bengal Artillery, aged 80.

HAMILTON—March 1, at Torquay, General Richard Hamilton, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, aged 78.

HAWKINS—Feb. 26, Richard, eldest son of the late Major-General Hawkins, Bombay Army, aged 32.

McLeod—March 7, at 28, Adamson-road, South Hampstead, Lieut.-Colonel William Sim McLeod, Madras Staff Corps, Superintendent Central Jail Vellore.

Central Jail, Vellore.

Metcalfe—March 8, at 44, Harcourt-terrace, S.W., Lieut.-Colonel James Metcalfe, C.B., late Bengal Army, of Aston House, Stevenage,

Herts, aged 70. ETERS—March 6, at 18, St. Leonard's-terrace, Chelsea, Edward Peters,

late of the Madras Civil Service, aged 70.

RIVETT-CARMAC—Feb 28, at Southsea, Colonel E. Stirling Rivett-Carnac (late 11th P.A.O. Hussars), aged 47.

THOMPSON—March 8, at Rossmore, Beckenham, Alexander Mowle Thompson, son of the late Alexander Thompson, of Calcutta, aged

7ALTER—Feb. 1^a, on board the s.s. Rohilla, Florence Isobel, third daughter of Sir Edward Walter, K.C.B. WALTER-

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

DIBLE—Feb. 20, at Bellary, the wife of Surgeon-Major S. L. Dobie, 4th Madras Cavalry, of a son.

GREEN—Feb. 12, at Sealkot, the wife of Sub-Conductor T. Green, Commissariat Department, of a son.

HEWETT—Feb. 15, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain W. Hewett, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MARSH—March 5, at Etawah, India, the wife of Henry Marsh, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

McCleverty—Feb. 16, at Dum Dum, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. McCleverty, 2nd Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters, Derbyshire Regiment, of a daughter.

Pulley—Feb. 3, at Almorah, the wife of Major Charles Pulley, 1st Battalion, 3rd Goorkhas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARRY—OSTREHAN—Feb 29, at Calcutta, Arthur John Barry, C.E., second son of Charles Barry, Esq , Architect, to Mabel Maud Josephine, daughter of Colonel Ostrehan, Bombay Staff Corps. (By

telegram.)

Collins.—Rodgers.—Feb. 23, at Fort Chapel, Bombay, Thomas Patrick
Collins, Sergeant-Major, East Yorkshire Regiment, to Jane Margaret, only daughter of J. T. Rodgers, of the Bombay Tramway

Company.

PAISLEY—NISBET—Feb. 20, at Malabar Hill, James Paisley, son of the late Rev. Robert Paisley, D.D., of St. Ninians, Stirlingshire, to Christian, younger daughter of the late Rev. Robert Nisbet, D.D., of St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

MORIARTY—Feb. 13, at Shahjehanpore, N.W.P., Janet, the wife of Surgeon-Major M. D. Moriarty, M.B., Civil Surgeon, and daughter of James Irving, M.D., late Surgeon-General of Bengal, aged 29.

NEWSON—Feb. 12, at 14, Chowringhee-road, Calcutta, William Henry, son of William Newson, London, aged 47.

Pulley—Feb. 7, at Almorah, Edith Marion, the wife of Major Charles: Pulley, 1st Battalion, 3rd Goorkhas, aged 28.

WOODHOUSE—Feb. 11, at Wyra River, near Bezwada, R. W. Wood-

house, late P.W.D., aged 58.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANTS S. M. SCHNEIDER, H. M. Prior, and E. Inglis, having completed eleven years' service, have been promoted to Captains.

CAPTAIN A. W. L. BAYLY, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 21st Bombay Infantry (officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Mhow Division), has been appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster on the establishment, vice Major Dean Pitt, R.A.

COLONEL J. W. H. ANDERSON, Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service.

LIEUT. E. R. INGLIS CHITTY and Second Lieut. C. P. Ducat, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, have been appointed probationers to the Bombay Staff Corps

CAPTAIN G. C. Dobbs, S.C., Assistant Commissary-General, has been allowed twelve months' leave out of India.

An Army Circular just issued notifies that the Governor-General in Council has much gratification in announcing to the Native Armies in India that the sanction of Her Majesty's Government has been accorded to the grant of good conduct medals with annuities and gratuities on the following scale: To each regiment of cavalry and infantry a silver medal inscribed "for meritorious conduct," with an annuity of Rs. 25 for duffadars and havildars only. Two silver medals will be given annually in each regiment for long service and good conduct, with a gratuity of Rs. 25 open to the rank and file. Duffadars or havildars must have eighteen years' service, and privates twenty years. The men will be chosen by selection. The order takes effect from April 1. It is sure to be highly appreciated by the Native army.

THE 17th Lancers have gone out into camp from Lucknow in the direction of Rai Bareili.

Appointments to the Military Accounts Department in India are to be for five years, during the first of which the officer will be on probation. Officers appointed will be officer will be on probation. Officers appointed will be seconded in their regiments, and at the expiration of the five years they will be transferred permanently to the department, or revert to regimental duty at their own request, or on the recommendation of the head of the department. Officers of the Indian Staff Corps desirous of entering the department will apply to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Vicercy—in the case of a regimental officer through the officer commanding his regiment, and in that of a departmental commanding his regiment, and in that of a departmental officer through the head of his department.

UNDER instructions from the Surgeon-General of H.M.'s Forces in India, Brigade-Surgeon Waters is placed in administrative medical charge of the Allahabad Division during the time Deputy Surgeon-General Roberts may be on the sick list, or till further orders

SURGEON-MAJOR GEORGE HARE, Medical Staff, is retiring from the service.

THE 1st Bombay Lancers embark at Rangoon in three parties on the 7th and 18th March and 8th April, for conveyance to Madras, en route to Deesa; the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will embark at Rangoon on the 20th April, for passage to Bombay, and rail to Baroda; the 23rd Bombay Light Infantry will embark at Rangoon on the 6th May, for passage to Bombay, and thence rail to Malegaon; and the 25th Bombay Light Infantry embark at Rangoon on the 3rd April, for conveyance to Bombay, and rail onwards to Indore and Neemuch. The 7th Bombay Infantry, now en route from Burma via Madras, have been posted to Mhow.

The Secretary of State for India has intimated the grant of

The Secretary of State for India has intimated the grant of a wound pension of £70 per annum to Lieut. L. C. Fryer, Bengal Staff Corps, renewable from year to year according to subsequent medical reports.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP "SERAPIS."—Her Majesty's troopship Serapis, 4,173 tons, Captain F. R. Boardman, arrived in harbour on the 16th Feb. from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 3rd January, calling at Queenstown on the 6th, Malta on the 14th, and Port Said on the 18th. She reached Suez on the 20th, and left on the 21st and proceeded on her voyage. At 11 P.M. on the 22nd ult., a bolt of the high presvoyage. At 11 P.M. on the 22nd ult., a bolt of the high pressure cylinder was carried away. No one in the engine room was injured, though one man was standing on the cylinder cover at the time. Soon after the accident the Dutch s.s. Gelderland, bound for Java, was sighted, and was communicated with. She took the Serapis in tow next morning and got into Suez on the 28th. The damage was repaired, and the Serapis left Suez again on the morning of the 2nd inst During the voyage five children died from measles. She brought seventy-one officers, thirteen ladies, four children,



1,268 men, forty-six women, and sixty-three children, belonging to the Rifle Brigade, the Royal Warwick, the West Yorkshire, the Scottish Rifles, the East Lancashire, the Devonshire, Derbyshire, Leinster and other regiments. The troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock and sent by three special trains to Deolali, whence they will be sent to their destinations as follows:—The 2nd Battalion Devonshire to Jhansi, 4th Battalion Royal Brigade to Dinapore, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwick to Jubbulpore, 2nd Derbyshire to Dum Dum, 1st Battalion Leinster to Fort William, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles to Ranikhet, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire to Mooltan, 1st Battalion East Lancashire to Ferozpore, and other regiments to Allahabad, Roorkee, Umballa, Poona, Nusseerabad, Kurrachee, &c. The Scrapis will sail for England on the 21st inst., with the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment from Bombay to Aden, and the 2nd Battalion North Stafford Regiment from Aden to England.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM SIM MACLEOD, of the Madras Staff Corps, who died last week, at 28, Adamson-road, South Hampstead, entered the Army as Ensign in November, 1858, receiving his Lieutenant's commission five months after. During the China campaign of 1850 deceased served with a squadron of the 1st Dragoons, and was present at the action of Sinho, the capture of Tangchow, the capture of the Taku Forts, and at the surrender of Pekin. He received for his service a medal with two clasps. The deceased officer had seen 28 years' service. His commissions bore date—Captain 1864, Brevet-Major 1875, Major 1883, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1885.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL RICHARD HAMILTON, C.B., late Madras Staff Corps, died at Torquay on Thursday of last week, aged seventy-seven. He obtained his first commission in January, 1828. He served in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-58, including the affairs of Kubrai, the battle of Banda, and surrender of Kirwee, and received the medal and clasp for Central India. He was placed on the Retired List in December, 1880. In recognition of his services he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in May, 1875.

a Companion of the Order of the Bath in May, 1875.

COLONEL WILLIAM HEATHCOTE TAPP, who was killed in an action with the dervishes outside Suakim on Sunday, was born on August 27th, 1855. He entered the Army as a sub-lieutinant in the 69th Foot ii 1875, and was at once gazetted to the Welsh Regiment, in which regiment he got his captaincy in August, 1882. In 1884 he entered the service of the Egyptian Government with the rank of colonel, and at the time of his death was in command of one of the Egyptian regiments garrisoning Suakin. Colonel Tapp for his services in Egypt had received the 4th Class of the Order of the Osmanieh.

Osmanieh.

Mr. D. Mackinnon.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Donald Mackinnon, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., which sad event occurred on Sunday night at about 10 o'clock. The deceased had for some time been suffering from fever, and though everything that could be done by the doctors attending him, and the other members of the "chummery" where he resided, was done, his condition seemed to get steadily worse, till at last the fever exhibited decided typhoidal symptoms, and the illness ended fatally as stated. For some time the members of the "chummery" had complained of a most offensive smell, the seat of which could not be discovered, although the drains round the building were carefully examined. It was subsequently discovered that the sweeper, from pure laziness, had been for some time using the wastewater pipe, which passed down the wall close to the deceased's window, as a sink, into which he emptied filthy matter which he was too lazy to carry downstairs to dispose of in the usual and proper manner. Thus owing to the culpable negligence of the sweeper, the deceased lost his life. He was very popular in Calcutta, and his large circle of friends will receive the news of his loss with feelings of the deepest sorrow. Foremost in all athletic exercises, a popular member of the Mounted Rifles, and a genial and respected companion, his death at an early age, and at the beginning of his career, will be regretted by all who knew him — Indian Daily News.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Lightfoot.—By the death

knew him —Indian Daily News.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS LIGHTFOOT.—By the death of Lieutenant-General Lightfoot, C.B., which is announced as having occurred on the 3rd inst., at 16, Victoria-park, at the age of sixty-eight years, the Army has lost an officer who has seen much service in India. Entering the service as ensign in 1838, he served as Brigade-Major to the 5th Brigade at the second relief of Lucknow, and at the defeat of the Gwalior rebels at Cawnpore. He was present at the passage of the Kala Nuddee, and commanded the 84th (York and Lancaster) Regiment at the Alumbagh from January 23 to March 10, 1858, in which year he received rank of Major. Deceased was

also present at the capture of Lucknow, the relief of Azimghar, the pursuit of Koer Sing, and all the operations in the Sahabad district, including those which ended in the ejection of the rebels of the Jugdespore Jungles. He subsequently commanded a field column under Brigadier Douglas to the final suppression of the rebellion in Shahabad. For his gallant services he was created a C.B., and was several times mentioned in despatches, bsides being thanked by the Governor-General. He also received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel and received a medal and two clasps. Lieutenant-General Lightfoot was the son of the late Lieutenant-General Thomas Lightfoot, C.B., and received his rank of Lieutenant-General in 1882.

The Indian Planters' Gazette says:—"With deep regret we record the death of as good a sportsman as ever drew breath, Captain Broughton, of the 8th Hussars, who has fallen a victim to that fell scion of the fever—King Typhoid. Popular throughout his short life either at home, at school, or as a brother soldier, a genial, kind-hearted fellow, whose good nature knew no bounds, his loss has not only cast a gloom over Meerut society, but caused a blank not easily to be filled in the sporting regiment in which he was so universally liked. The gates of Valhallah will never open to braver soldier or more thorough gentleman. Peace to his manes."

thorough gentleman. Peace to his manes."

The same journal in recording the death of Mr. F. F. Wyman remarks that "Both those able papers, the Tea and Medical Gazette, owed their origin to his energy and enterprise, while as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council Mr. Wyman earned from the public deservedly high praise for his unbending plain speaking, and his name will long be remembered with respect by the colleagues who sat with him on the Municipal Board. He had also for many years been one of the Honorary Magistrates of the Capital. As an honest, able, and fearless public servant and journalist, his loss to the Calcutta community will be great, while the many tea-planters who have known him chiefly through his Gazette will learn with regret that the pen which so often was fearlessly used in their service can be wielded no more."

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888.

OUTWARD. To Leave Other Ports 'th. in United Kingdom. Arrivos Bombay. Leaves Malta. Arrives Port Said Loaves Suez. Ship. P'tsm'th. Q'town. 22 Mar Malabar .. HOMEWARD Arrives Suez, Leaves Port Said Arrives Portsm'tl. To Leave Bombay. Ship 17 Mar. 31 Mar. 28 Mar. 11 Apr. 30 Mar. 13 Apr. Crocodile 3 Apr. 17 Apr. 25 Apı. Malabar

It seems that Queen Anne is not dead! A correspondent writes to me:—"You know how often I have lauded the kind of life we lead in Queen Anne's Mansions: its freedom from worries; its facilities for hospitality; the opportunities it gives for kindnesses to a great many people; its release from burdensome responsibilities. I have now to speak of it in illness. I have just had a sharp attack of congestion of the lungs, when the resources of the house have been called on freely and without stint. Imagine the comfort of being able to simply order and be supplied! From hothouse grapes to linseed meal for poultices; from beef-tea, sweetbreads, mutton chops, to fresh blankets—all that can possibly be wanted is at hand; and the speaking-tube serves as a Slave of the Lamp or a wishing cap. There is no fuss and no confusion. Your nurse and your friend are accommodated with rooms at a word; and night or day you can have help and outside attendance. There is no derangement of a whole household, as in ordinary families; and the concealed wheels do not creak in the working. Add to this, supreme care and kindness, small attentions and great, the most thoughtful consideration, the most friendly solicitude from the master to the servants, and sickness is really robbed of some of its pains and all its domestic inconveniences in our lordly Mansions. For myself, I can never speak with sufficient gratitude of the kindness I have received—a kindness which has nothing to do with £ s. d., and which indeed no money could repay. And as I have had a rather hard pinch, I am in a position to testify, as I do, with thankfulness and sincerity, to the good feeling of all concerned, and the ease and comfort with which the supplies were obtained."—The World.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 3, Etolia (s), Bombay.—7, Sutlej (s), Bombay. BOMBAY.—March 3, Pallaarat (s), Colombo.—5, Siam (s), Lendon. 6, Henzada (s), London.
MADRAS.—March 5, India (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 3, Mandalay (s), Bombay. BOMBAY.—March 6, Zambesi (s), Hong Kong. MADRAS.—March 5, Clan Buchanan (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:

S.s. Sutlej, from London, March 15; from Brindisi, March 26. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Spence, Miss Runciman, Miss Hyslop, Colonel and Mrs. Holdich and infant, Mr. M. F. Reid, Mr. Shewring, Colonel and Mrs. Holdich and infant, Mr. M. F. Reid, Mr. Shewring, Miss Fanny Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Courtney, Capt. H. G. Weir, Capt. Ogilvie, Lieuts. E. H. Cox, W. St. C. Bland, H. G. Leaby, M. Williams, S. il. Hooper, A. J. Battine, Mr. W. N. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Sim, Mrs. Morrison, Capt. E. C. Hill, Lieuts. R. W. and W. L. Rooke, Major Corbett. From Bindisi: Mr. W. R. and Mrs. Burkitt, Capt. Hildebrand, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Bellett, Mr. R. B. Sedgwick, Mrs. Hildebrand, Mr. M. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Lambrunurdi, Mr. J. Leckie, Mr. W. R. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Pitall and infant, Capt. Cradock, Mr. H. Straker.

For Malta: Mr. G. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. David James, Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Mr. and Miss Marcom.

For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Burness, Major W. Osborn, R.E. For Kurrachee: Miss H. Gambier.

For Port Said: Mr. Heathcote.

S.s. Ravenna, from London, March 15; from Naples, March 23. For Calcutta: Miss Whatman, Lieuts. H. Franks, W. F. A. Hopkins, V. R. Wilbraham, Mr. J. Goodman.

For Naples: Mr. J. Thompson, Miss G. Thompson, Mr. Wilks, three Misses Lloyd Pierce.

Per s s. Ancona, from London, March 21; from Marseilles, March 29. For Bombay: Rev. J. A. Sellar, Colonel and Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Agnes Murphy, Mr. G. F. Mackrow, Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Riches, Lieuts. A. L. Bray, F. F. Lambarde, E. E. Edeman, D. Morris, G. V. Davidson, T. H. Crozier, C. E. Stewart. *From Marseilles:* Dr. W. H. Roberts. *Prom Brindisi:* Mr. F. G. and Mrs. Selby, Dr. T. Duncan, Mr. Brad-

For Colombo: From Marseilles: Mr. Tyagarya.

Per B.I S.N. s.s. Kerbela, to sail March 15. For Kurrachee: Mr. J. Tipping, Mr. T. Griffin, Mr. J. Thexton, Mr. A. Crawford, Mr. W. Hadden, Mr. W. Reuss.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Almora, to sail March 22.

For Madras: Lieut. S. Belfield, Second Lieut. L. J. Chapman, Second Lieut. T. G. Tulloch, Lieut. T. H. Kemmis. For Aden: Second Lieut. A. J. Peile. For Colombo: Major W. I. Brockman, Mr. C. Spedding.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia, from Liverpool, March 3. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Glanville, Miss K. Brown, Major G. C. Money, Mr. H. A. Kelso, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Reid, Major W. Osborne, R.E.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Hispania, leaving Liverpool on March 22. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hampton.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Persia, leaving Liverpool on April 7. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Francis and infant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Victoria, leaving Bombay on March 17. For Liverpool: Colonel and Mrs. Forteath, Miss and Master Forteath, two Misses Small.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Asia, leaving Bombay on March 31. For Liverpool: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Wilkie, two children and nurse, Dr. and Mrs. Wien and two children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia, leaving Bombay on April 14. For Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. Cumberlege, Mrs. Dobbs and child, Brigade-Surgeon A. Garden and two Misses Garden.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS. Per s.s. Clan Graham, from Liverpool March 8. For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Dening, child, and infant, Capt. Shirres,

Per e.s. Clan Macpherson, to sail from Liverpool, March 10. For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. A. Plate, Mr. W. Hunter.
For Madras: From Port Said: Mrs. Steward, Miss Steward, Miss J. Hudding, Mr. J. Finn Smith, Mr. Dunn.
For Calcutta: Mr. George Fetter, Mrs. Hart and two children, Mrs. Still and two children.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail from Liverpool April 1. For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. Bower.

Per Star Line s.s. Mira, to sail April 7. For Colombo: Mr. Reginald Glanville, Mrs. Patterson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Surat, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, Feb. 20.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Surat, Capt. J. L. Parhtt, Feb. 20.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins Smith, Mr. Broughton, Rev. and Mrs. Clifford, Rev. Cowie, Rev. Parker, Rev. Harper, Rev. J. L. Greaves, Mr. L. Pinto, Miss J. Adams.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, Colonel and Mrs. Strong, Capt. D. Steuart, Mr. G. T. Jackson, Mr. H. G. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Mr. Richardson, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Colonel Ramsden, H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, H.H. the Maharanee, five ladies, seven gentlemen, eight female servants, one accountant, one priest, one jamedar and twenty native servants, Mr. Elliott, Lieut.-Colonel Mciklejohn.

From Adea: Colonel Merriman, Lieut. Lee, R.N.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Peshawur, Capt. W. A. Wheler, left Bombay, Feb. 24. Per P. and O. s.s. Peshawur, Capt. W. A. Wheler, left Bombay, Feb. 24.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. J. Hennessey, Miss Hennessey, Mr. J. S.

Begg, Mr. J. S. Taylor, Mrs. Allen, Mr. H. M. Allen, Mrs. Becher and
two children, Colonel and Mrs. Hume and two children, Mr. and Mrs.

Manniken, Mr. A. J. Cambridge and two children, Mr. Seymour Keay
and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Morrow, Miss Mitchell, M.D., Mr. and
Mrs. Hicks and child, Mr. H. Gregory, Mr. Battenley, Mr. Darby, Mr.
and Mrs. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Mrs. Got, Mr. T. Bliss, Rev. and Mrs.
Dowsley and family, Dr. and Mrs. Macleod and family, Mrs. Feltham.
For Brindisi: Mr. F. C. Channing, Rev. and Mrs. H. Morrow, Mr.
A. H. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Gould, Mr. Cornabe, Mr. and Mrs.
Alcock, Major A. A. Rawlinson, Mr. E. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Norman,
Mr. Winstanley, Mr. G. M. Fowler, Mr. S. Fletcher.

For Plymouth: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Caithness and two infants.

Per P. and O. s.s. Malwa, Capt. Atkinson, from London, March 8; from Marseilles, March 15.

For Bombay: Mr. J. C. Townsend, Mr. Stanley, Lieut. G. V. Holmes, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Collabroalta. From Brindisi: Mr. W. Mulock, Mr. R. J. Bruce, Mr. W. W. Drew, Mr. E. B. Harris, Colonel J. H. Crowdy. Rev. F. H. Greig, Lieut. Caulfield, Major C. Stoddard, Colonel Truman, Mr. Lovett. From Marseilles: Dr. T. Little, Mr. G. T. Thornhill, Mr. Conybeare.

For Port Said: From Marseilles: Mrs. Steward, two Misses Steward. For Marseilles: Mr. J. Campbell.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Dacca, from London, March 8.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Daoca, from London, March S.

For Calcutta: Miss A. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. C. Ledlie, Cartand Mrs. G. G. Gastrell, Miss A. Bayley, Mr. G. H. Docker, Mr. Gorald Shillingford, Mr. W. Donnan, Mrs. Elliott, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Perry, Miss Perry.

For Colombo: Colonel S. C. Clarke, R.E., Mrs. Clarke, child and infant, Miss Clarke, Miss Sandford, Mr. Montague Hatchell, Mr. C. H. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Booth, Mr. J. W. Lea, Miss Booth, Mr. R. C. H. Ellis, Mr. R. K. Muir, Mr. G. Miller, Mr. John Dausey.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Boyson and two children, Miss Gunning, Mr. A. Lambert, Colonel Rowiandson, Miss E. Gompertz, Mr. John M. Beestan.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per P. and O. s.s. Coromandel, Capt. I. Reeves, sailing on March 2.

Per P. and O. s.s. Coromandel, Capt. I. Reeves, sailing on March?

For London: Mr. A. Clark, Miss Clark, Miss Lock, Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin and two infants, Mrs. W. Koye, Mr. and Mrs. Mereik and child, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Newman. Miss Greville and infant, Mrs. Angelo Short and infant, Mr. and Mrs. P. Young, Mrs. Walsh, child and infant, Rev. and Mrs. Robinson and four children, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Mr. S. Fletcher, Lieut.-Colonel Cox.

For Marzeilles: Mr. J. P. Thomas, Lord and Lady Russell, Surgeon-General W. J. Moore, Colonel and Mrs. Havelock and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Atterbury, Miss Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. H. Spencer, Mr. F. Whitney, Mr. Hendley, Mr. J. F. Hamilton, Hon. R. Steel, Mrs. F. D. Mackenzie and infant, Mrs. Walker and child, Mr. W. D. Kilburn, Mr. C. M. MacDonald, Mrs. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. De-Courcy Agnew, Mrs. Henway, Mrs. Fedden, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmording Mr. W. A. Lucas, Mr. J. Gall, Mr. and Mrs. J. McLaughlin and two-children, Lieut. A. H. Meyer, Mr. John D. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Mr. J. Hunter, Kumar Runjitsingh, Kumar Ramsingh, Kumar Mansarkhachar, Mr. Cowley.

For Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel Robertson, Colonel Nicolson, Mrs. Baines, Mr. Schillizzi, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Macnaughten, Capt. Mumm, Mr. E. Wilton Caston, Mr. McDougal, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Horsfall and child, Dr. Langley.

and child, Dr. Langley.

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Enowing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

--0-MILITARY.

Adye, Capt. A, S.C., B.
Adye, Capt. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, '87, B.
Attchison, Bie.-Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I E., till May
14, '83, B.
Aitken, Lieut. A. E., S.C., fr. Oct. 4, '87, Bo.
Andersen, Col. W., N.C., 6 m ss., fr. Dec. 1, '87, M.
Aplin, Lieut. P. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, Bo.
Arbuthnov, Col. G. A.. Cav., yr., fr. Msr. 24, '87, M.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., 13 mos., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., rr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Bainbridge, Col. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '87, B.

Bainbridge, Col. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '87, B.

Bu-Lay, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 22, '88, B.

Barton, Liout. F. J. H., S.C., B.

Bateman, Surg.-Maj. D. F., M.

Bates, Lieut. W. N. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 0, '87, M.

Batte, C. I. A., C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 51, '86, B.

Beadon, Lt.-Col. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, 87, M.

Bravan, Lt.-Col. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 8, '87, B.

Beckett, Lt.-Col. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 2, '87, B.

Bell, Col. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M.

Bernar d. Lieut. B. H., S.C., 1yr., fr. Dune 26, '87, M.

Brer, Maj. W. J. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.

Bird, Capt. W. J. B., S.C., 1yr., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B.

Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., 14 mos., fr. April 2, '87, B.

Biscoe, Col. W. W., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 3, '87, B.

Blair, Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '87, B.

Blancard, Maj. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 5, '87, M.

Blanchard, Maj. F. H., S.C., 1yr., fr. Sept. 5, '87, Bo.

Bowman, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '87, Bo.

Brander, Capt. H. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 14, '88, M.

Browne, Lieut. W., S.O., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 7, '88, M.

Browne, Lieut. W., S.C., 28 mos., fr. Jan. 25, '87, M.

Browne, Lieut. W., S.C., 28 ms., fr. Nov. 18, 83, M.

Browne, Lieut. W., S.C., 28 ms., fr. Nov. 18, 83, M.

Browne, Lieut. W., S.C., 28 ms., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.

Brydon, Maj. W., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Nov. 20, '86, B.

Brydon, Maj. W., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.

Burton, Lieut. E. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '87, Bo.

Burton, Lieut. H. G., S.C., M.

Burton, Lieut. E. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '87, Bo.
Cabill, Lt.-Col. C. J. S., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '87, Bo.
Cahusac, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. A. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '87, B.
Campbell, Col. E. D., S.C., till June 15, '88, B.
Cantor, Col C. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 1, 87, B.
Carruthers, Lt.-Col. F. S., Inf., 8 mos., fr. May 1, 87, B.
Carruthers, Lt.-Col. J. G. T., Inf., 16ms, fr. Vot. 26, '67, B.
Carruthers, Lt.-Col. J. G. T., Inf., 16ms, fr. Vot. 27, '87, B.
carter, Lieut. E. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Uct. 20, '67, Bo.
C. ulfeidl, Lt. F. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '87, Bo.
chambors, Col. W. E., S.C., B.
C. camier, Col. F. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., 279 dys., fr. Aug., '86, B.
Chapman, Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 18, '87, M.
Chaster, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B.
Cheryn, Lleut. C., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B.
Cheryn, Lleut. C., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B.
Clark. Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1yr., 50408s, fr. Feb. 28, '84, M.
Clocte, Col. J. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '87, M.
Conyel, Lieut. C., F., Inf., 22 ms., fr. Nov. 23, '86, Bo.
Cones, surg. G. A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B.
Coolly, Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, 15, '87, B.
Cotton, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, M.
Cowie, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '87, M.
Cya, Lieut. H. V., S.C., M.
Craeroft, Lieut. B. W., S.C., fr. Doc. 1, '87, B.
Crowther, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '83, B.
Dale, Major H. M., Inf., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 13, '86, M.

Dale, Major H. M., Inf., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 18, '86, M. Davidson, Maj. J., S.J., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B. Davidson, Lieut. C., S.J., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B. Davidson, Lieut. C., S.J., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '87, B. Davis, Lieut. C., S.J., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '87, B. De Brath. Capt. E., S.J., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '87, B. Dennys, Lieut. W. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B. De Tatham, Surg. Maj. H., M. D., 1 yr., fr. April 9, '87, Bo. Ditm.s, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, M. Dobble, Lieut. C. F., S.C. (Prob.) B. Dobbs, Lieut. Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M. Drake-Brockman, Maj. R. R. E., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. June 20, 86, M.

Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.

Faulkner, Surg. A. S., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 27, '87, Bo. Peilows, Col. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '87, Bo. Forguson, Surg. A. F., 1 yr., fr. May 25, '87, Bo. Field, Capt. W. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '87, B. FitzGerald, Col. J., S.C., 15 mos., fr. April 20, '87, B. Fitzpatrick, Col. F. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, M. Foord, Lt.-Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 17, '87, M. Forster, Lieut. H. J., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 8, '87, Bo. Fraser, Lieut. W. F. M. I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B. Fryer Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr. 196 dys., fr. May 13 '86, M.

Gabbett, Col. J., S.C., 10 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M. Gallie, Lieut. A. L., Prob. for S.C., 6 ms., fr. Nov. 5, '87, M. Geoghegan, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Feb. 7, '87, Bo. Gerard, Col. M. G., C.B., S.C., 13 ms., fr. Fob. 10, '87, B. Goldney, Capt. F. C. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '87, B. Gordon, Maj. Gen. J. J. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Ap. 15, '87, B. Grabam, Col. R. B., S.C., 1 yr., 325 dyz. fr. Apr. 18, '87, B. Grant, Col. S. F. M. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '87, M. Graves Maj. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B. Gray, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr fr. Dec. 16, '87, Bo.

Griffith, Col J. G. E., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Aug. 17, '86, Bo. Grigg, Lt.-Col. E. E., Inf., 15 mos., fr. May 24, '87, B. Grove, Lt.-Col. A. S., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Oct. 2, '87, M. Grover, Capt., M. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, M. Gubbins, Maj. C.E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B. Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.

Halles, Lt.-Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 11, '85, B. Hancock, Surg. J. G., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 10, '83, B. Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B. Hatton, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '87, M. Hawkes, Col. H. P., C.B., S.C., 4 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M. Hawkes, Col. H. P., C.B., S.C., 4 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M. Hawkins, Capt. F., S.J., 21 mos., fr. Jan. 7, '87, B. Hennell, Lt.-Col., R., D.S.O., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 21, '86, B. Heyman, Lieut. C. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, Bo. Heymod, Col. J. M., R.E., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Hill s, Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 26, '87, B. Hodgson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B. Hodgson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B. Hodgson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B. Hodgson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B. Hodgson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B. Hodgson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B. Hodgson, Lieut. C. J. C., 1 yr., fr. 28 Mar. '97, M. Holt, Lieut. E. W. L., Pr.b. S.C., till Apr. 28, '88. Bo. Homfray, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Ilf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 1, '85, B. Hooper, Bde. Surg. W. R., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B. Hore, Maj. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '87, Bo. Horne, Col. J. C., S.J., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '86, B. Houghton, Gol. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 2, '86, B. Hughes, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 15 mos., fr. May 31, '87, Bb. Hughes, Lt.-Col. W. G., S.C., 94 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '87, M. Lunt., Col. J. V., C. B., S.C., 1 yr., 291dys., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B. Hunter, Maj. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 10, '87, Bo.

Jackson, Lieut. C., S.C., B.

James, Lt.-Col. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Doc. 7, '86, M.

Jamieson, M.-J. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.

Jamieson, Lieut. E. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 28, '87, M.

Jenkıns, Maj. T. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '87, M.

Johnson, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.

Jounstone, Col. Sir J., K.C.S.I., Inf., till July 16, '88, B.

Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M.

Joses, Liout. U. G. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '87, Bo.

Joseph, Lt.-col. F. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. S.pt. 24, '86, Bo.

Keate, Lieut. C. R., S.C., M.
Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Kellio, Lieut, A. H., S.C., M.
Kelly, Maj. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.
Kemball, Lt. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Kerr, Col J. M., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.
Klernander, Surg.-Maj. W. C., fr. Oct. 26, '87, Bo.
Knigl.t, Lt. W. C., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 7, '87, B.
Knowler, Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '87, B.

Landon, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 10 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '87, Bo. Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 26 mos., 1r. Apr. 3, '86, B. Lecky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '87, M. Lesiie, Maj. Sir C. H., Bt., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B. Leslie, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '86, B. Lewtas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. June 23, 87, B. Lloyd, Col. K. M., S.C., 8 mo., fr. Aug. 29, '87, Bo. Lockh.rt, Brig.-Gen. Sir W. S. A., K.C.B., U.S.I., Inf., 182 dys., fr. Aug. 4, '87, B. Lowdell, Surg. C. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '87, Bo. Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 12 mos., fr. Feb. 15, '87, M. Luxmoore, Lt.-Col. C. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, M. Lydard, Maj. A. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '87, B. Lyons, Surg.-Maj. R. W. S., M.D., Bo. Lys, Col. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '87, M.

Macdougall, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 27, '87, M. Macdougall, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., 11 mos., fr. Nov. 19, '86, M. MacGregor, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '87, B. Macmahon, Capt. E. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M. Macpherson, Capt. T. R. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '87, Bo. Maisev, Capt. F. C., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Dec. 5, '87, B.

Macmaton, Capt. E. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M. Macpherson, Capt. T. K. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '87, Bo. Maisey, Capt. F. C., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Dec. 5, '87, B. Major, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 1, yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, Bo. Major, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 1, yr., fr. Nov. 7, '87, Bo. Malcolm, Lieut. P., e.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '87, B. Martin, Capt. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '88, B. Martin, Capt. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, B. Martin, Capt. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, B. Martin, Surg.-Maj. F. R., M.D., fr. Sept. 23, '87, M. Mason, Capt. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Lot. 20, '87, B. Mauduit, Lieut. F. R. M. C., S.C., M. Maxwell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '87, B. Maxwell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, B. Maxwell, Lieut. R. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, B. Mayne, Maj. M., S.C., 44, mos., fr. Uct. 27, '87, Bo. McConnell, Surg.-Maj. J. F. P., M.D., 1 yr. 98 dys., fr. Apr.l 3, '87, ll. McCudden, Maj. L. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 17, '57, Bo. McInroy, Col. C., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Aug. 26, '86, M. McKee, Surg. G. M. E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 6, '87, M. McNally, Surg.-Msj. C. J., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 20, '87, B. Medley, Lieut. E. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B. Melliss, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 25, '87, B. Mclinco, Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, B. Mclinco, Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, B. Mclies, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 18, '87, M. Middleton Col. F. B., D.S.O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '87, M. Middleton Col. F. B., D.S.O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '87, M. Middleton Col. F. B., D.S.O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '87, M. Middleton Col. F. B., D.S.O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '87, M. Middleton Col. F. B., D.S.O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '87, M. Middleton Col. F. B., D.S.O., S.C., till July 28, '88, Bo. Moore, Col. A. T., C.B., V.C., S.C., till July 28, '88, Bo. Moore, Col. C. A., S.C., till Mos., fr. Nov. 13, '86, M. Morris, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 29, '87, B. Murray, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr

Nepean, Col. H. A. T., S.C., M. Newnham, Lt. A. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '86, Bo. Nicholson, Surg.-Maj. F. C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 0, 87, B. Nicholson, Lieut., R. W., S.C., 21 mo., fr. Nov. 21, '86, Bo. Nurse, Lt. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.

Ogilvie, Surg..Maj. C. S., Bo.
O'Mealy, Capt. W. A. D'O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 17, '87, B. | LONDON: W H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE

Orchard, Col. M. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, R. Ostiehan, Col. E. S., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '87, lie. Owen, L'eut. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '87, Bo.

Owen, L'eut. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '87, Bo.
Parkor, Lt.-Col. N. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 31, '87, B.
Parkors, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, tl.
Pearse, Bde.-Surg., R. E., 1 yr., fr. May 30, '87, M.
Peart, Lieut.-Col. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '87, Bo.
Pedrozs, Surg.-Maj. F. H., 6 mos., fr. Doc. 3, '87, M.
Peet, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 20 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '83, B.
Phillips, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 22, '87, B.
Pitt, Capt. W., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B.
Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr. 5 mos., ir. May 29, '83, M.
Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 15, '87, B.
Pratt, Col. H. M., S.C., till Dec. 17, '88, B.
Prendergast, Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '87, B.
Price, Lt.-Col. R. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 22, '87, B.

Quin, Lieut.-Col. T. J., Inf., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Mar. 10, S7, P.

Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '83, M. Reid, Surg.-Maj. J., 17 mos., fr. April 8, '87, B. Reilly, Maj. R. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 3, '87, Fo. Richmond, Col. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M. Ridgeway, Col. Sir J. W., K.C.S.I., C.B., Inf., 18 mo., fr. Sept. 24, '87, B. Ridway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Mar. 25, '87, B. Ridway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '8C, 18, Rogers, Col. R. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '87, B. Rooke, Lieut. A. S., S.C., M. Ross, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '83, B. Rowlandson Lt.-Col. M.A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 24,'86, M. Ruttledgo, Surg.-Maj. E. B., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 29, '87, B.

Sandilands, Maj. A. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, B. Sargert, Surg. A. F., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 17, '83, Bu. Schofield, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Occ. 11, '83, Bu. Schofield, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 51, '87, B. Scott, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '87, M. Scarle, Lieut. A. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sopt. 8, '87, Bu. Schofield, Lieut. Col. H. W. J., S.C., B. Schofield, S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sopt. 8, '87, Bu. Schofield, Lieut. D. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, '87, M. Shaw, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., 1 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '87, M. Shove, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., 304 dys., fr. July 1, '87, B. Shewen, Lieut. O. E., S.C., 1 yr. smos., fr. Apr. 32, '87, B. Shewen, Lieut. M. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Man. 16, '87, Bu. Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Man. 16, '87, Bu. Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Man. 7, '87, M. Smith, Surg. M. H., 1 yr., fr. Cot. 11, '63, B. Smith, Surg. M. H., 1 yr., fr. Cot. 11, '63, B. Smith, Surg. M. H., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '63, B. Stainforth, Lieut. L. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 15, '87, B. Steele, Lieut. St. G. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, 87, B. Stewart, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B. Strachey, Lieut. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 17, '87, B. Stewart, Lieut. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 17, '87, B. Swinton, Lieut. R. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jury 17, '87, B. Swinton, Lieut. R. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jury 17, '87, B.

Taylor, Co'. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, 88, M.
Taylor, Lt.-Col. R. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Juny 4, 87.
Toed, Maj. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, 87, Bo.
Templer, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, 87, B.
Thornton, Maj. A. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oca. 14, 87, B.
Thwaytes, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 14, 87, M.
Trogear, Lt., Col. V. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, 87, B.
Trueman, Col. T., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Nov. 13, 84, Bo.
Turner, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, 87, Eo.

Underwood, Lt.-Cul. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, M. Unwin, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B. Upporton, Cul. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. 27 Uct., '86, B.

Van Someren, Lt.-Col. G. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr Aug. 4, '87, M. Vibart, Col. E. D. H., S.C., B. Vidal, Lr. L. H., S. C., 1, yr., fr. May 22, '87, Bo. Vivian. Capt. F. G., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B. Vyvyan, Lt.-Col. H. O, Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B.

Vyvyan, i.t.-Col. R. O, Inf., 1 yr., ir. Oct. 21, '67, B. Walcott, Col. E. S., C.B., Inf., 18 mos, fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo. Ward, Lieut B. R., R.E., 2 yrs. 3 mos., fr. July 8, '86, B. Warren, Lt. R. F., 8.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '87, B. Watson, Lt. G. F., 8.C., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '87, M. Watson, Col. J. W., 8.C., 23 mos, fr. July 20, '86, Bo. Way, Lieut. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '86, Bo. Way, Lieut. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 3, '87, B. Weldon, Col. F., 8.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '86, M. Weldon, Col. F., 8.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '86, M. Whistler, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '87, B. Whitlock, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B. Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. R., Inf., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B. Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. R., Inf., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B. Williams, Col. B., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 15, '87, B. Williams, Col. B., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M. Willis, Surg. C. F., M.D., 14 mos., fr. May 7, '87, Bo. Wilmer, Lt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B. Willen, Lt. Leut. Col. J. R., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Nov. 10, '87, B. Willson, Capt. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 24, '67, M. Woodcock, Lt.-Col. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B. Woodcock, Lt.-Col. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '87, B. Worlledge, Capt. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '87, B. Worlledge, Capt. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 16, '87, M.

Yate, Maj. C. E., C.S.I., S.C., Bo. Yate, Capt. W. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '87, B. Yates, Maj. C. J. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 9, '87, Bo. Your g. Surg.-Maj. J. 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B. Ygung, Lt.-Col. T. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 4, '87, M.

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LETTERS FROM IRELAND, 1886.

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Trust Bond 109 to — Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 104½ to —	Port Canning Co 700 325	Kunchunpore (Cachar) 199 13 to 14 Kursong and Darjiling 250 52 to 93 Db. contributory 200 82 to 81
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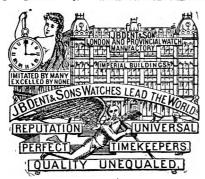
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Should the Resolutions be passed by the majority required by the Company's Act, 1862, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Articles of Association be altered as fol-

a:— Article III.—On line 5 insert the word "wives" before the word "widows." On line 8, after the word "canteens," insert the words "also Privy Councillors, Lord Lieutenants, and Deputy Lieutenants of Counties, and Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve."

Article XXI.—On first line substitute "may" for "shall." On line 3, after the word "one," insert the words "or more." On line 4 omit the word "a" before, and the word "or" after, the words "Managing Director," and after these words insert "or Directors," and on line 7 substitute "Directors" for "Director."

Article XXVI.—On lines 4 and 10 substitute "Directors"

"Directors" for "Director.

Article XXVI.—On lines 4 and 10 substitute "Directors" for "Director." On line 9 strike out the words "like jatio," and substitute the words "such proportion as the Directors may determine."

On last line substitute "£450,000" for "£300,000."

On last line substitute "£450,000" for "£300,000."
Article XLIII.—At the end of this Article and Form of Proxy strike out the words "In the presence of," and at the end of such article insert the following paragraph: "The Committee shall be at liberty to send out stamped Proxy Papers to the Shareholders before any General Meeting, and to pay the expense, including postage, and return roostage, out of the moneys of the Society."

Article LII.—Strike out the last words of the Article commencing with "call an extraording meeting," &c., and substitute the words "appoint a new Auditor, who shall remain in office until the ensuing Annual General Meeting."

By Order.

H. LAWSON, Secretary and Assistant Manager. March 14, 1888.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 2nd March; from Allahabad and Madras to the 29th February; and from Calcutta to the 28th

The Supreme Legislative Council met at Calcutta on February 24th, when the Hon. Mr. Scoble presented the report of the Select Committee on the Imprisonment for Debt Bill. The Bill has undergone very considerable modification in Committee. In its new form it will no longer be possible to imprison either paupers or women for debt, and the decision as to whether a debtor is in a position which would justify his imprisonment will rest with the Court. Some valuable criticism of the Bill was given by Sir Charles Elliott.

THE Viceroy, after visiting Kashmir, will reach Simla the first week in May. His Excellency's visit to Lucknow is fixed for April 2nd.

THE services of the Hon. Mr. J. W. Quinton in the Legislative Council this season at Simla will not be required. He will consequently resume his place in the Board of Revenue in the North-West Provinces, thereby causing Mr. J. C. Robertson to revert to the Commissionership of Rohilkhund.

Mr. A. P. Howell, Commissioner of the Hoshungabad Division, takes furlough immediately preparatory to retirement.

Mr. Marsden, officiating Administrator-General in Bengal, reverts to his substantive appointment as Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta upon Mr. L. P. D. Broughton's return on March 1st.

SIR ALEXANDER WILSON is likely to be the coming Chairman of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.

A DEMONSTRATION in honour of the Viceroy is being arranged for at Calcutta, and a committee is being organised to carry out the necessary details.

THE settlement of the estate of the late ex-King of Oudh is now under the considera ion of the Government of India. It is expected orders will be issued before the Viceroy leaves Calcutta for Rewah.

It is intended to lay a telegraph line forthwith from Darjiling to Kalimpong. A light field wire may also be laid onwards to the Rilli River.

THE 32nd Pioneers have reached the Rilli River, where they will proceed to build the bridge forthwith. They have already put the road up the Teesta Valley in thoroughly good order.

An order for 12,000 tons of steel rails for the East Indian Railway has gone home. The steel rail market is firmer than it has been, but the contract should be placed on board at about £4 per ton.

The scheme for the reorganisation of Divisional, Brigade and Station Commands may be expected to see the light in the spring. The proposals of the Government of India were submitted to the Secretary of State last autumn, and were returned in due course for reference on certain points. The scheme has now been sent back to the India Office for final consideration.

THE officers who took part in the railway time-table con-

ference at Allahabad were the Consulting Engineers for Railways, Calcutta and Lucknow, the traffic managers of the East India and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, and a Traffic Officer of the North-Western Railway.

AYUB KHAN and his followers from Meshed are reported to be within easy distance of Teheran. They will embark at Bagdad for India about the beginning of April, and will have a steamer to themselves.

The amendment of the Civil Code will shortly be taken in hand. Sir Charles Elliott, alluding to the subject in Council, indicated the nature of several of the changes which will probably be introduced.

A Bombay journal strongly urges upon the commercial community the necessity of establishing a Calcutta Exchange, as likely to promote the interests of trade and simplify the relations between buyers and sellers, and brokers and agents.

At the first meeting of the Calcutta Madrassah Union Club Mr. Scoble delivered an interesting and forcible speech, pointing out the importance of such associations as educational instruments, and urging on Mahomedans the necessity of putting themselves on a level with Hindus in the race for Government employment. It was right that the study of Arabic and Persian should be valued and maintained, but for those who aspired to enter Government service attention to English was indispensable.

The raiders who killed Lieutenant Stewart managed to recross the frontier before the party under Lieutenant Baird and Captain Shakespear could cut them off. This party has now been withdrawn to Demagiri, and will probably be unable to complete the reconnaissance in the Hill Tracts this season. The identity of the tribesmen who formed the raiding party is a puzzle to the local authorities. The name given is Mulein Pois, but no such people have ever been heard of before. It is unlikely that any expedition will be sent this season against the clan, as rain falls in the hills during March, and such paths as there are become impracticable. Next cold weather the country will be systematically opened out by combined operations from Chittagong and Burma.

THE escort of the late Boundary Commission arrived at Kushk on Feb. 17, having marched from the Oxus without a casualty.

CAPTAINS MASON AND WAHAB, of the Royal Engineers, with three or four Native surveyors, have made a trip up the Gomal Pass. They were under a tribal escort, and intended to proceed about fifty miles inland, but they were obliged to return owing to tribal jealousies and disputes.

The Bolan railway has been breached in several places by floods.

LATEST Khashmir news concerning the disturbance in the neighbourhood of Gilgit indicates that it will pass away without perceptible effort beyond the locality. A force of 1,500 men has been despatched by the durbar towards the two petty forts, Chuprote and Chilput, which have been seized by the raiders, and news will doubtless come in due time of their expulsion therefrom without too much bloodshed.

LIEUT. A. W. HUNT, 13th Bengal Lancers, died at Bareilly on the 23rd February from a gun accident. This promising young officer had but lately joined the regiment, in which he was very popular, and his loss has thrown a great gloom over the station.

Mr. S. S. Jones, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Puri, committed suicide a few days ago. Mr. Jones was found lying dead with his throat cut. The unfortunate gentleman joined the Service in 1873, and leaves a wife and family at present resident in Murshidabad. This is the second case of suicide in the Bengal Service within a very short period, Mr. H. J. Fasson, late Collector at Backergunge, having made away with himself about two months ago.



NOTES.

THE news telegraphed by the Times correspondent to-day, to the effect that the Bengali Press is virulent in its abuse of Lord Dufferin, may occasion regret, but need cause little surprise to those who know the character of that Press. The correspondent wonders at its hostile tone, considering all that the present Viceroy has done to conciliate the Natives of Bengal, and all that Lady Dufferin has been doing for the benefit of the women of India. But their Excellencies have no doubt learnt that the best way to treat the scribblers is to show that their remarks cause neither pain nor irritation. Let them pass by as the idle wind. The statesman who accepts the great responsibility of an Indian Viceroyalty must accept with it this trouble—that of being maligned and misrepresented in certain quarters. His own conscience, his own countrymen, and time must alone be looked to to do him justice.

The Indian Mirror, published at Calcutta in English, and supposed to be the representative organ of the enlightened Babús, has led the way in this abuse of Lord Dufferin's administration, and its tone has, of course, been readily adopted by the more ignorant vernacular Press. But the Reis and Rayet, another Native organ, printed in English, takes its contemporary the Mirror to task in a curious way. It says:—"However numerous his offences, whatever the enormity of his transgressions, the Earl of Dufferin has not yet been definitively adjudged an outlaw. The poor Viceroy of India is entitled to some protection from causeless attacks and incoherent reproaches, and frivolous annoyances. In the interest of the Empire he ought to be protected. Nor ought the task be left to the British in India. The Natives, who are constantly demanding justice, ought to show the example of it themselves—let loyalty alone. Having never been among the admirers of the administration, we are better able, without loss of self-respect, to perform the duty."

The Hindu inclines to be patronising:—"We are glad that his Excellency correctly appreciates the attitude of the Native community towards his administration. Whenever opportunities presented themselves, it must be said, he met in a confiding and generous spirit the aspirations of the people. He was never unwilling to take counsel of competent Natives, and he was uniformly courteous and considerate. He is quite right in his belief that he has the sympathy and good-will of his Native fellow-subjects. If he has not done much for which the people of India will remember him with feelings of enduring gratitude, they are, we believe, willing to allow that it is not because Lord Dufferin was wanting in sympathy for their aspirations and appreciation of their wants, but because suitable opportunities did not present themselves during the term of his office.

THE best answer, however, to all the "irresponsible "chatter" of the Bengali Press is to be found in the action of the Native Chiefs and Princes in following that of the Nizam of Hyderabad. A telegram to the Times last week gave the list of the moneys and troops made by the feudatories to the Government:—"The total amount of money offered reaches Rs. 1,03,80,000, including Hyderabad, Rs. 60,00,000; Cashmere, Rs. 10,00,000; Jodhpore, Rs. 10,00,000; Bhurtpore, Rs. 8,00,000; Kota, Rs. 6,00,000; Kapurthala, Rs. 5,00,000; Nabha, Rs. 4,00,000, and Maler Kotla, Rs. 80,000. These Princes offer troops in addition. Of the other Princes, the ruler of Mysore expresses a wish to raise and maintain a suitable military force, trained by British officers; the ruler of Patiala offers troops whenever required; the ruler of Bhawalpore a contingent of troops and money aid, proportioned to his resources; the ruler of Tonk the services of himself, his family, his troops, and the whole resources of his State; the ruler of Alwar money and troops whenever required; the ruler of Rampore to defray the expense incurred in raising and maintaining a Native Infantry regiment in every war, ogether with all the resources of his State; the ruler of Mandi the services of himself and the resources of his State; the rulers of Suket and Mantes the like; the ruler of Loharu the services of himself, his brothers, his property, and a caravan of fifty camels; and the ruler of Chamba land for cantonments." A later telegram states that the Maharaja Holkar has also placed the resources of his State at the service of the Empire.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN has spoken publicly in India again, and also again in no uncertain language. In presenting the Raja of Rutlam with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire he is reported to have expressed a hope that the higher grades of that order should be reserved for the recognition of conspicuous political merit, and not be bestowed as is the G.C.S.I. or the Garter for reasons altogether apart from merit or virtue—these insignia being possibly "worn on the breast of an illustrious prince or by a useless débauchée or tyrant."

HE contrasted the Government of India with Providence—perhaps rather to the advantage of the former. "The Government of India represents an ideal Providence, not with indiscriminate and careless hand showering its rain of favours on the evil and good, on the just and unjust, but rewarding the good and public-spirited ruler and degrading and punishing the evil oppressor of a people." And he very practically wound up his exordium by mentioning that in another part of Central India it would in a few days be his painful duty to deprive the ruling prince of all his administrative powers, in accordance with the sentence passed on him by the Supreme Government, for continued neglect and abuse of them."

"The Hurnai Railway, when judged by any reasonalle standard, must remain," according to the Civil and Military Gazette, "on record as a case of reckless and disgraceful extravagance almost beyond parallel; and a nice calculation might bring General Brown's method of railroad construction and our incometax into the relation of simple cause and effect." A parallel, however, may be found in the Bolan railway, which was laid down in much the same manner. These two lines were laid down without any estimates, or surveys even, having been made beforehand. It will, therefore, be interesting to learn, when the accounts of the lines are published, how much was really expended upon these monumental works.

THE P. and O., that often abused but much appreciated company, comes in for a little wrath from the Pioneer to hand to-day: - "So far the accelerated Mail Service which the Peninsular and Oriental Company have contracted to provide has proved a fraud, at any rate, to everyone out of Bombay; nor has Bombay itself much cause for grati-The mails both of the 3rd and 10th inst. were signalled between twelve and two in the morning, seven or eight hours too late for the up-mail train of the preceding evening and two or three hours too late to be sent up by special train, so as to overtake the mail train at Jubbulpore. Two or three hours more ocean speed would have accelerated the delivery of letters to all India above Bombay by twenty-four hours. Do the P. and O. Company understand this? On both the occasions referred to the letters from Europe were detained in Bombay about fifteen hours."

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—There was no change on Saturday in these shares. Mysore Shares were last quoted 4½ to 4½, Nundydroog 1 9·16 to 1 11-16, Indian Consolidated 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 11s. to 12s., ditto fully paid (£1) 16s. to 17s., Ooregum 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d., ditto Preference 18s. to 19s., Devala-Moyar 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., Nine Reefs 19s. to 21s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 6s. to 6s. 3d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. paid) 4s. to 5s., Indian Glenrock 7s. to 8s., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 9·16 to 1 11-16, New South-East Wynaad 3s. to 4s., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 5s. to 6s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. 6d. to 4s., and Mysore West (fully paid) 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.



LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA MARCH 18.

The Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces held a durbar in Meerut on the 10th inst., at which 500 Native Princes and gentlemen attended. In the course of his speech

he said:—

"I find education well advanced, agriculture very flourishing, and generally everything indicating an age of rapid progress, wherein the march of intellect and the advance of civilisation give no time to lose. A benevolent Government has started the system of local self-government, whereby its subjects can rule themselves, and look after all the small concerns of life and so aid in the general improvement, by assist-

cerns of life, and so aid in the general improvement, by assisting the officials to administer the State for the eventual good

of all.

"There is one among us here this afternoon who has done much for the people of India, and who will be better able to explain all I wish explained. Yes, Sir Syud Ahmed Khan is one from among you all, and one who has worked for years in

one from among you all, and one who has worked for years in your cause."

This well-merited testimony to the public character of this distinguished Mahomedan has served as a text for an indignant attack in the Bengalee Press. To praise a Mahomedan is almost as bitter a ground for offence in the eyes of the advanced Bengalee politicians as to praise a European, and all this notwithstanding their professed ideal of a unified India, governed from within by a Native representative Parliament, and safeguarded from without by English ships and bayonets. The feeling of sensitive jealousy which the race and creed antagonism of the Hindoos and Mahomedans produces is easily stirred into bitter animosity by Government action. The stirred into bitter animosity by Government action. The resentment by the Hindoos of the public bestowal of praise by a Lieutenant-Governor on a Mahomedan illustrates in a remarkable manner what an impossible dream is cherished by

remarkable manner what an impossible dream is cherished by Young Bengal of a unified Indian nation, based upon a political fusion of the innumerable Indian races, castes, and creeds.

Yesterday Lady Dufferin distributed prizes to the Volunteers. Lord and Lady Dufferin, accompanied by the Ladies Helen and Hermione Blackwood, the young Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and the whole of the personal Staff, arrived on the ground at five o'clock. In the course of his speech the Viceroy said he sincerely regretted that it was probably the last time he would inspect them. He then proceeded to congratulate them on the distinction gained by the splendid victory over the crack team composed of the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff, and also on winning from the whole Bengal army the Presidency Rifle Association Cup. At the conclusion of the ceremony a bracelet was presented to Lady Dufferin by the corps, as a mark of high esteem.

The following Native letter from Afghanistan has been published relative to Lord Dufferin's resignation:—

"I do not know what the Russian Government will think when it hears how the strong friendship of the Residence."

published relative to Lord Dufferin's resignation:—
"I do not know what the Russian Government will think when it hears how the strong friendship of the English Government under Lord Dufferin has gained over the Afghans. The chiefs of Swat, Bajour, and Dir, as well as Asmar, and those who attended the durbar recently held at Peshawur, are filled with sorrow at Lord Dufferin's departure from India. When Mohamed Tamas Khan, ruler of Asmar, who is at present at Jellalabad, first heard of the news he at once wrote for confirmation, and when the fact was proved to him he received it with great regret.

with great regret.

"The departure of Lord Dufferin is regretted by all in Afghanistan. Even Khunjan Khan, ruler of Ryat, on the Pung Kora river, although he was not invited to the durbar, has expressed his regret at the Viceroy's departure. All of us Afghans who were honoured with an interview with the highly-praised Viceroy of India must be grateful to the Commissioner of Peshawur who arranged it."

Influential Mahomedan meetings have been held at Amritsur and other up-country places to express regret at the retirement of Lord Dufferin. It is proposed to hold a representative demonstration in honour of the Viceroy at Lahore. The public meeting in Calcutta will be held on Wednesday next. A Hindoo nobleman, the Maharajah of Durbhunga, will preside, and will be supported by the leading Mahomedan Prince in Bengal, the Nawab of Moorshedabad. The attendance will be thoroughly representative, notwithstanding the fact that the leading newspapers of the Bengalee Irreconcilables have been endeavouring to terrify the Hindoos and prevent them from taking part in the meeting. The attacks on Lord Dufferin in these newspapers have been so coarsely virulent and shameless that they have entirely failed to excite even Native prejudices in Bengal. The small but energetic and zealous band of Bengalee malcontents has been applying Influential Mahomedan meetings have been held at Amand zealous band of Bengalee malcontents has been applying

all its political machinery to work up counter demonstrations in various districts in Bengal, but hitherto it has, strange to say, been unsucessful.

It seems difficult to account for all this apparently bitter

animosity directed at so enlightened and conciliatory a ruler as Lord Dufferin, especially when it is remembered to what an extent Lady Dufferin has consecrated her best energies to mitigate the sufferings of Indian women.

BURMA.

RANGOON, MARCH 17.

A very successful attack has been made on the dacoits in the Pagyee district in the Chindwin valley, near the place where Major Kennedy and Captain Beville were killed. Lieut. Hunter, of the 10th Bengal Infantry, who has, with 100 rifles of that regiment, been engaged in attacking the so-called "Shwegyobin" Prince," surprised the prince's camp, capturing 45 prisoners, 127 guns, 71 dahs, 45 head of cattle, and a large quantity of ammunition and food. The prince and his two chief lieutenants narrowly escaped, and fled towards Mingin. A number of cases of dacoity occurred last week in the Mandalay district. In the Ava district a column under Colonel Walker surprised Boh Toke's gang, killing four and wounding two dacoits. Our casualities included one ressaldad willed and one trooper wounded. Successful encounters with small gangs of dacoits have taken place in several districts of Upper Burma. A very successful attack has been made on the dacoits in

Upper Burma.

Several cases of cholera have occurred among the detachments of the Rifle Brigade in Upper Burma.

Detailed information has been received of the visit of Captain Triscott's columns to the jade mines and Endawgyee lake. The jade mines are situate near the junction of the Uru and Nanthan rivers, about 80 miles from Manoung, the intervening country being very difficult. The mines are in the territory of a Kachyen Tsawbwa named Kongsehaing, one of the most powerful of the Kachyen chiefs. The column halted on its arrival at Mamsa, about seven miles from the mines. A small party sent on to examine the mines was forced to return without visiting them, owing to the presence of large bodies of armed Kachyens. Kongsehaing was in the immediate neighbourhood with a large number of followers. The column remained halted for two days, while negotiations were carried on with Kongsehaing to obtain his consent to the troops proceeding to the mines.

On the evening of the second day an ultimatum was sent

to Kongsehaing, stating that if he did not visit the camp before noon next day the column would advance to the mines whether he consented or not. This message had the desired effect. At 10 o'clock next morning Kongsehaing, accompanied by 200 armed followers and about a dozen minor chiefs, visited the camp. The majority of these men had never before seen Europeans, and they evinced the liveliest curiosity about the soldiers. It was ascertained that there were about 1,000 armed Kachyens in the neighbourhood, most of whom had flintlock

muskets.

Muskets.

Kongsehaing having signified his consent, the column advanced to the mines, which are in the hills, about 1,500ft. above the Uru river and some 2,500ft. above the sea. The mines consist of a series of large open pits. The pumping apparatus is very primitive, and most of the pits were flooded. A great portion of the stone extracted is white and valueless. A great portion of the stone extracted is white and valueless. The green veins so highly prized by the Chinese run through the white stone. With improved appliances the quantity of jade extracted could be vastly increased. Captain Triscott and his followers are the first Europeans who have visited these mines. In 1836 Dr. Bayfield visited some jade mines in the contract of the state of the st Upper Burma, but they were in a different district and are now worked out and abandoned.

The column only remained at the jade mines for three hours before returning to Mamsa. It then proceeded to the Endawgyee lake, which it described as a beautiful sheet of water, eighteen miles long by six wide, surrounded by pineclad mountains, 6,000ft. high. The distance from Mogoung to the mountains, 6,000rt. high. The distance from Mogoting to the Endawgyee lake by water is 110 miles, and the river is navigable for large boats or launches. The country along the river was found to be very sparsely inhabited, and the districts round the lake are in a distressed condition. Years ago the country was severely ravaged by the Woontho Tsawbwa to suppress a rebellion which had broken out against the Burmese Government of the part of this ment, and it has not since recovered from the effects of this

In the Shan States Kon-San as Tsawbwa will be acknow-ledged Tsawbwa of a portion of Theinnee. Although he has no hereditary claim to it, he is a man of energy and ability and is in actual possession. He has now no hope of Chinese assistance, and will probably become thoroughly loyal to the British. The Chief of Maingyee, now at Port Stedman with Mr. Hildebrand, Resident in the Shan States, will probably be installed as Tsawbwa of Southern Theinnee.

The northern Shan column, under Major Yates, R.A., before

The northern Shan column, under Major Yates, R.A., before

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marching for Mandalay, quelled a civil war in Maingyee which threatened to assume serious dimensions and spread to other States. Some excellent surveying and exploring work has been done by Captain A. C. Yates, attached to this column, in the districts along the eastern bank of the Salwen, which were hitherto unknown.

As the Shan chiefs are showing a willingness to rally to the British, and the country is quieting down, it is desirable on many grounds that the northern and north-eastern frontiers of Burma should be delimited at an early date by an Anglo-Chinese Commission. It wil probably be necessary to establish a protectorate over the Trans-Salwen Shan States. The Chinese Government does not claim them. If they are left to themselves they will continue in a state of anarchy and prevent the pacification of the Cis-Salwen Shan States, which are now British territory.

SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

The latest telegraphic report from Sikkim states that the whole of the expeditionary force, with the exception of the detachments of Pioneers stationed in advance at Renock, Rugli river, and Dolopchen, was concentrated at Pedong. The force numbers in all 2,000 men. On Friday last the troops commenced their march for an attack upon the Lingtu fort, with the object of compelling the Tibetans to vecate the place and retire into Tibet. The advance is to be made slowly, so as to enable the Tibetans to retire without forcing the Government to commence military operations. The garrison is reported to be anxious to negotiate for a surrender.

Lingtu is only 40 miles from Darjeeling, and the Tibetans have but to retreat seven miles through the Jalapla pass to reach Tibet. Lingtu is over 12,000 feet above the sea level, and the Jalapla pass is 1,700 feet higher, with precipitous mountain paths all the way across. The first part of the route follows the Teesta river. Very wet weather was encountered by the 13th Bengal Infantry in this part of the march. The

weather was afterwards, however, more favourable.

The Government is most anxious to avoid hostilities with Tibet—not from any regard to the Tibetan authorities, who have acted throughout in the most insolent, arrogant, and aggressive manner, but solely with the view of cementing as far as possible our existing friendship with China. China, however, quite recognises the fact that we have been very patient and long-suffering in this matter, and that were we to continue to sit quiet under this attempted annexation of Sikkim by Tibet in all probability we should before long be compelled to take defensive measures to protect Darjeeling itself from invasion. Were it not for our alliance with China we should in all probability punish the Tibetans by making an advance upon Lhassa; but unless 'they compel us by continued aggression to advance on Lhassa we shall content ourselves with the occupation of the Lingtu fort and with adopting precautionary measures for the defence of the Sikkim frontier on the side of Tibet.

Mr. J. Sanders Slater, B.A., barrister-at-law, acts as Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, in the fourth grade of the Educational Department.

A LITTLE time back some particulars were published of a scheme for working the Eastern and Northern Bengal Railways in combination with the Darjeeling line, with Mr. Franklin Prestage, the Manager of the last named concern, at the helm. The scheme has fallen through. A proposal for bringing one of the lines named, the Eastern Bengal, under the management of the Bengal Central Company, has been made from home; but this again appears to find no favour with the Government of India.

A LITTLE Native paper, the Telagu Mitra, the organ of the lower grades of the Medical Service, has a very appreciative and well-written article on Surgeon-General Moore, from the point of view of the medical subordinates. From the higher ranks of the profession to the lowest, Dr. Moore seems to have won nothing but golden opinions, and he will everywhere leave pleasant memories behind him. He did all he could as Surgeon-General, says the Telagu Mitra, to protect the interests of his subordinates, whether Assistant Surgeons or of the hospital assistant class, and was always ready to protect their independence against the encroachments of local boards and municipal authorities; he put an end to the unnecessary transfer of hospital assistants from one end of the presidency to the other, and facilitated the arrangements for leave, ever earning for himself the sympathy of his subordinates. Dr. Moore's career is certain to be widely discussed before he leaves India, but no notice is likely to be more gratifying than this simple record of the affectionate regard in which he is held by the subordinate officers of his department.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

HOW TO WORK MUNICIPALITIES. (Englishman.)

Immediately after his assuming the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces, Mr. Mackenzie evinced a strong interest in Local Self-Government; and his second year's review of the fifty-nine Municipalities under his sway shows that these bodies may be trained to wonderful performances by a duly proportionate use of whip and rein. Here is an example of the way the rein is used:—"Mr. Mackenzie has had opportunities of meeting many of the Municipal Committes, and has been struck with their general shrewdness and capacity, with the interest which most of them take in municipal affairs, and with the evident value which is set upon the privilege of membership. He is satisfied that, in most towns, the Committees are now composed of truly representive members in every way qualified to look after local interests, and that, ere long, if District Officers do their duty as counsellors and supervisors, a sufficiently high standard of performance will generally be secured in all the more important centres." Under such skilful encouragement, it is positively asserted that town after town can boast of a clean appearance, well-kept roads, garden-like [squares, and improved drainage and admirable conservancy. But the Chief Commissioner can also use the whip. He tells the Committees that their reports are not punctual, and that if they do not mend their ways in that respect, the dreaded District Officers will pay personal attention to the matter. Two of the largest Municipalities had deteriorated instead of improving, but a hint in season made them "take up their workwith renewed energy." Some Committees spent their time in wrangling, and neglected their duties; others were too extravagant; one was guilty of harshness towards some sections of the community; others took too much on themselves, and did not consult the Public Works or the Civil Surgeon; they are all disposed to set up unnecessarily large establishments. Regarding these and other forms of edministration for which a town or locality is found not to be ripe;" and

THE INDIAN RESERVES BILL.

General Chesney's Bill providing, in technical language, "for the government, discipline and regulation of Her Majesty's Indian Reserve Forces," is a model of brevity and clearness. It simply sets forth the fact that the Reserve now being formed from the Native Army shall be divided into "active" and "garrison" portions, of which the latter will be called upon only to serve within the limits of India, and enumerates the three offences and their punishments under the Act. Briefly, if an officer or soldier in the Reserve fails to attend the place to which he is summoned, or fails to comply in any other way with the order which recalls him to the ranks, or fraudulently obtains pay contrary to the regulations, he will be liable to imprisonment on conviction by a court-martial or a Magistrate. These provisions are only fair and reasonable, for the State cannot afford to pay what is really a kind of pension to Reservists without being empowered to enforce the terms under which such payments have been accepted. If a man can show "reasonable excuse" for noncompliance with orders, he would not, of course, be punished. The splendid discipline which obtains throughout the Native Army will probably render any application of the law very rare indeed, for the Indian sepoy is the most docile soldier in the world, and his warlike instincts are such that he will, if in the Reserve, hasten to join his old colours not only with alacrity but with enthusiasm. Until the introduction of the Reserve system a year ago thousands of men after four or five years' service "cut their names" and returned to civil life: they were, with few exceptions, excellent soldiers, but they were lost to the Army absolutely, as not even a record of their residence was kept. Now this very class of men will have the same opportunity of leaving, in order to look after their private affairs; but instead of cutting themselves absolutely adrift, without pension, from the Army, they can pass into the Reserve, receiving a small monthly "retaining fee" in return

come as smart as when they left their regiments, instead of raw recruits who take two or three years to learn their duties. General Chesney said the Reserve system is peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of the Indian Army, because adapted to the circumstances of the Indian Army, because that Army is composed in a great measure of men drawn from the agricultural population, who ordinarily live in their villages ready to be found and who will themselves be glad to accept the system. The original idea that the Reservists should be on the footing of men on unlimited furlough and that their legal status should not be in any way affected, has been wisely abandoned. No harm can possibly come from a Reserve Act such as that now before the Legislative Council, and the precedent of the English Act fully justifies its introduction. duction.

LOSS OF ANIMALS IN BURMA. (Times of India.)

(Times of India.)

From a veterinary point of view, the campaign in Burma has been fruitful of lessons, and Mr. Steel in an article in the new number of the Quarterly Journal of Veterinary Science in India very appropriately brings these together, his résumé of facts being interesting and instructive. The great loss of horses in Burma was, everyone knows, not due to the fighting, but to peculiar climatic conditions and to the exigences of service of a very special kind. Bad as matters were, however, they showed a considerable improvement as compared with our previous wars in Burma, the history of which Mr. Steel, from his own special point of view, sums up in the laconic formula, "Veterinary staff, nil; fatalities of animals, 100 per cent." In the recent campaign veterinary officers were to the fore, though the recent campaign veterinary officers were to the fore, though the supply was very far from being adequate. The blanks were apparently filled up anyhow; "ignorant men," writes Mr. Steel, "scraped up from the lines of pensioned sowars and camp followers, were supposed to be in veterinary charge, drawing the pay which ought to have gone to men who knew something at least of animals and their diseases." At the very out-set of the waranimals died wholesale in some stations, elephants even succumbing, the loss of each of these being about equi-valent to the pay of a veterinary surgeon for six months, a fact which is certainly a grim commentary on the system of false economy adopted. The mortality amongst all classes of animals at last became so great that a special veterinary investigation was ordered, this duty being entrusted to Mr. Steel. It was found that a special febrile disease was working most of the mischief, and at many of the stations terrible defects of the mischief, and at many of the stations terrible defects in feeding and in hygiene were also discovered. Microscopic examination showed that the prevalent malady was surra, a then little known disease of a febrile nature characterised by relapses and invariable fatality, due to an organism in the blood described as a spirilloid. Some facts, Mr. Steel tells us, stood out prominently with regard to this equine scorrege:—
It always followed exposure in the jungles and bad hygiene; it assumed the character of enzootic fatality in September, and deaths began to become few in March and April: it seldom deaths began to become few in March and April; it seldom affected animals during their first year in the country; and was specially infrequent in animals watered from rivers. Only the ponies of the country appeared capable of withstanding this insidious disease. Mules for a time seemed to stand against it, but at length they, too, began to succumb. The disease known as kumree was also rife among the horses more especially and not so much among the smaller equines. Altogether, during the past three years the loss of animals in Burma has been enormous, and the veterinary officers have had an anxious and an arduous time of it. However, important lessons have been gained for the future, and the sum total of our knowledge in regard to Indian veterinary diseases has been considerably increased. The veterinary staff certainly have a grievance in that none of their number were mentioned in the Burma honours' list. They bore their full share of the burden and heat of the day, and official recognition would have been but a very slight recompense for their invaluable services.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.

The following paragraph, from Indian Engineering, has been going the rounds of some of the Indian papers. "The been going the rounds of some of the Indian papers. "The following curious telegram from Mandalay appears in an upcountry paper:—'Mr. Crawford, Supervisor, Public Works, and five contractors, natives of India, wait their trial in Shwebo Jail for conspiracy to murder Mr. Simpson, Executive Engineer, Shwebo, on the way to Kyoukmyoung, on the river-bank. Fortunately the plot was discovered through the agency of an office peon."

Mr. Crawford, writing to the Mandalay Herald on the subject, says:—"The following are the facts. The office peon in question, and several others with him, who were inimical

in question, and several others with him, who were inimical to me and the five natives of India mentioned as being in jail hatched this charge among themselves, and, I believe, made the Executive Engineer believe it to be correct. The police thereupon took action, and arrested me with several others. I was placed in a military guardroom, and the five Natives (four

being contractors and one my clerk) put in the police jail, the latter man with leg irons on him. On being arrested, I asked who had preferred the charge, but was told that I could not get the information. I was not allowed to speak to anyone, or to write or receive telegrams or letters. I saw the D.S.P. on two occasions, and asked him when I was to be brought before a magistrate, and he told me the police inquiry had not yet ended. No bail could be accepted. I was three days in a hambon quarter-great and then folling very ill (having been bamboo quarter-guard, and then, falling very ill (having been on medical certificate and under medical treatment when arrested), was removed to the military hospital, where I was arrested), was removed to the military hospital, where I was treated with the greatest kindness and consideration by Dr. Bell. On 13th January, 1888, bail for Rs. 1,000, in two sureties of Rs. 500 each was asked, and provided. I was then called up, on 16th January, 1888, and the Deputy Commissioner told me that I was released. No charge was preferred, and no form of court gone through, nor witnesses called. The five men who were also in the jail were released, but did not get free for some two days after. Several other men who had worked under me as contractors or maistries on the Shwebo-Kyoukmyoung road, were also arrested and locked un for Kyoukmyoung road, were also arrested and locked up for different periods, and released. Many were intimidated by different periods, and released. Many were intimidated by the threats, beating, offers of rewards, and of good employment, &c., if they would only tell—what? putting it mildly, a lie, in order to convict us under section 506 of the LP.C. Myself and five others had, in the meantime, to be kept in durance vile (for in hospital I had a guard over me) until it pleased the police to finish its inquiry—I should have been allowed to see a magistrate at least forty-eight hours after arrest, but this was denied me—nor would bail be accepted. It was 20 days before I was allowed to come before the Deputy Commissioner, and was then immediately released. I was, therefore, altogether 117 days under confinement. The other five men were 22 days in jail, and, all being caste men, suffered great privations. The time of this occurrence was very unfortunate for me, since the Chief Commissioner and Superintending Engineer were daily expected—and I who had borne the heat and burden of the day for close on two years in the district, and had done downright good work to boot under anything but favourable circumstances, was locked up as a the district, and had done downright good work to boot under anything but favourable circumstances, was locked up as a felon, under a false charge, hatched by a lot of Native malicious blackguards. I hope the above may meet the eye of the Chief Commissioner, and humbly trust that he will cause the strictest inquiry into the case, or a half-dozen Natives will be able to swear away the lives of officials from whom they fancy they have received ill-treatment, acting in their official capatity."

THE ILLEGITIMACY OF MAHARAJA DHULEEP SINGH.

THE ILLEGITIMACY OF MAHARAJA DHULEEP SINGH.

Captain Andrew Hearsey writes to the Tribune as follows:

"It is much too late in the day for anyone to call in question the legitimacy of Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, nor could the Field Officers, who have recently been discussing the question in the columns of the Standard in England, be very well up in the laws of their own country regarding legitimacy or illegetimacy. If I am not much in error, the law of England holds, if a married woman produces a child during the time she is actually cohabiting with her husband, or even within a reasonable time after she has cohabited with him, and her husband, knowing the child not to be lawfully begotten of his body, condones any "laches" on the part of his wife, and continues to cohabit with her, he actually legitimizes such child, and such child, if the eldest in law, would succeed to any title that he (the putative father) might possess, and also to any entailed property; or if the only child, to the whole property to the exclusion of all others. Maharaja Runjeet Singh not only acknowledged the legitimacy of Dhuleep Singh, but what is more, appointed him his heir, so, whether he was the son of a Jat trooper, or of a Muzbi sweeper, it does not much matter, although in former days amongst old Indians the rumour neither spoke of this Jat trooper nor Muzbi sweeper, but ascribed the paternity of Maharaja Dhuleep Singh to a bhistic with whom the Maharani Chunda had an intrigue. Maharani Chunda was a second Catherine of Russia—she was never without a favourite. At one time it was Raja Lal Singh, the head of the Toshakhana, who, for his influence with her was deported to Deyrah; then it was Sirdar Prema Singh, Commandant of the troops of the Maharajah of Jummoo, who was likewise deported by Sir Henry Lawrence, and kept a close political prisoner for twenty-two years in the Fort of Allahabad. But, as I have shown, these facts do not interfere one iota with the main point, that is, the legal legitimacy of her son, Maharaja Dhuleep Singh

THE DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERALSHIP OF

BOMBAY.

The Times of India gives the following on high autho-

rity:—
"Your local contemporary states that the Surgeon-Generalship with the Government of Bombay was offered first to

Brigade-Surgeon Carter and then to five other officers, who declined. This is incorrect. The Deputy Surgeon-Generalship was offered to the officers named, viz., Brigade-Surgeons Carter, Langley, Hunter, Dymock, Sexton, and Hojel; but this was contingent on the interpretation of the age rules, and it was decided by the Government of India that all the gentlemen named, excepting Dr. Hojel, were disqualified under the age rules, as none of them could serve the full period of five years. Brigade-Surgeon Hojel is the only officer declining proyears. Brigade-Surgeon Hojel is the only officer declining promotion, so that your contemporary's little fable of the emoluments of private practice, deciding the officers named to decline, has no foundation. It is only in very exceptional instances that the gains of practice are sufficient to bias an officer. Very erroneous ideas prevail as to the gains by fees of army doctors in India, which probably do not average each man Rs. 50 a month, taking the services all round."

A well-informed correspondent writes as follows on the same

A well-informed correspondent writes as follows on the same subject:—

"There appears to be a good deal of misapprehension in regard to the vacant post of Deputy Surgeon-General. It was offered in succession to the following five officers:—Brigade-Surgeons Carter, Langley, Hunter, Dymock, and Sexton. All of these were, by the age regulations, eligible to hold the appointment for three years, but not for the full period of five years. Such service would have earned only half of the extra pension for the five years' service. Under these circumstances, the five officers named declined the appointment. Dr. Hojel, who stands next in seniority, was capable of holding the appointment for the full term, but, as you announced yesterday, he has also de clined. Of course, to doctors, such as Brigade - Surgeon Langley, with large private practices, acceptance of the appointment would have been of the nature of an 'Irish rise,' as it would have involved removal to Sind and the relinquishment of their practices."

BENGAL.

It has already been announced that Mr. Paul and Mr. Bernard returned from Guntuk on Monday, after having had an interview with the Raja of Sikkim. It appears that they experienced very inclement weather on their journey. It is believed the Raja is callous to advice, and that his influence among his people is declining. The Lingtu mountain is covered with snow, and the Thibetans still hold the stockade.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT was to leave Calcutta on March 1st for five or six days' tour in Orissa. He goes by the Coast Canal and up the Irrigation Canal as far as Cuttack. His object is to see the canals and country, together with the system of irrigation; and especially to judge for himself as to the carrying capacity of the Coast Canal, and how far Government may trust to it as a highroad of relief in case of local

THE first portion of the Orissa Coast Canal was opened for THE first portion of the Orissa Coast Canal was opened for trade in July, 1885. In the nine months following the total quantity of traffic amounted to somewhat over 3½ lakhs of maunds, while in 1886-87 it rose to over 16 lakhs of maunds. In speaking of the canal, the Executive Engineer of Balasore Division observes that though it is yet premature to speak of the whole canal, there is every indication of the excellent beginning made developing into a prosperous future when the other ranges are complete and the Hidgellee Tidal Canal remodelled, and a through line of communication thereby opened.

DEATH OF A NATIVE MERCHANT.—We deeply regret to hear of the death of Babu Tarruck Nath Sircar, of the firm of Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck, and Co., of this city, merchants and agents. The deceased was an essentially self-made man, who amassed a large fortune by taking to commercial pursuits. set an example to the younger generation of our countrymen by his enterprise and perseverance. He did not choose to earn his livelihood by becoming a clerk in a public office, nor did he care to court the smiles of officials. He chalked out an independent career for himself, and, in a short time, grew to be a rich man. When will the Bengalis learn to follow more largely in the late Babu Tarruck Nath Sircar's footsteps? He was a gentleman universally liked for his amiable disposition and agreeable manners.—Indian Mirror.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE AND THE PENSION QUESTION.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

A large meeting of the Uncovenanted Service Association was held yesterday evening. Sir Alfred Croft, who occupied the chair, said that at the last meeting an objection was taken to the grounds on which their claims to sterling pension were based. It was suggested that the legal right which was put forward should be abandoned for the moral right, and that as an alternative pension they should ask for an increase to the rupee pension. The subject had since been considered at two committee meetings. He hoped the proposition which would be put forward would be accepted unanimously.

Mr. Rowe proposed the following resolution:—In 1831 the court of directors of the East India Company sanctioned pensions at the rate of one-third and one-half the pay of the Uncovenanted officers. By the rules of 1855, while the claims of officers appointed under the former rules to pensions varying from £500 to £1,200 were fully recognised, the pensions were limited in the case of persons appointed after 1855 to £500 for officers in receipt of over a thousand a month and to £400 for those whose pay ranged from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000. In these rules sterling only was mentioned. The Secretary of State, in a despatch of Dec., 1862, at which time no serious fall in exchange was anticipated, agreed to pay the amounts in England at the official rate of exchange fixed annually. In the adjustment of accounts between India and England, this notification was omitted from the several authorised copies of the Civil Pension Fund since 1862. In the various orders issued by the Secretary of State and the Government of India respecting pensions, these orders were summarised in the Government pensions, these orders were summarised in the Government Resolution of July, 1870, which was printed in the Civil Pension Code of 1876. In this, while the salaries were stated Pension Code of 1876. In this, while the salaries were stated throughout in rupees, pensions were almost invariably expressed in sterling. In the edition of the Code for 1879, prefixed to orders of July, 1870, the following note for the first time appears in 1879: "The rate of exchange had for some years been below two shillings." Note wherever in the following re solution pension is stated in sterling the equivalent in rupees is meant at two shillings the rupee, which had been at that time for several years the fixed rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian Government. This interpretation of what was then clearly the intention of Government, coupled with the fact that in all previous orders pension limits had been generally expressed in sterling, has naturally created in the minds of the Uncovenanted officers a reasonable expectation that on retirement to Europe they would able expectation that on retirement to Europe they would receive their pensions at the sterling rate of two shillings. Under the present condition pensions drawn at home have fallen by 30 per cent. and are liable to a further depreciation. The meeting therefore desires to emphasize the unanimously expressed views of the association regarding the serious loss and distress caused by the fall in exchange to officers retiring to Europe under the painful uncertainty as to the amount of their future income, and expresses the hope that Government will adopt measures to save retired officers from disastrous consequences, either (1) by paying them pensions at the rate of two shillings, or (2) by fixing the rate at not less than the official rate of exchange of the year (when the officers entered the service, or (3) by so increasing the amount of the rupec pension as to compensate for the fall in exchange

pension as to compensate for the fall in exchange
Mr. Rowe said that it would be seen that they had absolutely dropped any insistance of their supposed right being their legal right to claim pension in sterling. They had made an appeal for help from the employers, who had suggested three alternative methods. Referring with regret to his Excellency's approaching departure he said it was accentuated in the case of the Association by the widespread belief that his Excellency had recognised their grievances. He felt special interest in the palliation of their distress.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Macdonald and supported

The motion was seconded by Mr. Macdonald and supported by Mr. Thomas Jones.

by Mr. Thomas Jones.

Mr. R. Buckley moved as an amendment that in consideration of the fact that up to a comparatively recent date notices issued under the authority of Government have represented the rupee as about equal to two shillings, and in consideration of the serious depreciation of its value, which has led to grievous loss to officers retiring to Europe, this meeting earnestly hopes the Government will adopt such measures as earnestly hopes the Government will adopt such measures as will remove the painful uncertainty that at present exists as to the amount of all future incomes by paying the pensions in Europe and the Colonies in sterling at a fixed rate, and the meeting is of opinion that the rate fixed should be two shillings. He thought it would be most impolitic to put forward the argument which had already been specifically answered in

a particular case.

Messrs. Wickes and Olding supported the amendment, which was carried by a large majority.

MADRAS.

THE Madras Government has decided to locate the Revenue Department in the St. Joseph's College buildings at Negapatam, and for this purpose has sanctioned estimates, aggregating Rs. 10,325, for alterations and improvements to the building and for constructing an enclosure for distrained cattle. The total sanction for the building now stands at cattle. The Rs. 47,890.

As leprosy had been officially declared to be neither contagious nor infectious, the segregation or removal of passengers in railway trains afflicted with this disease could not be insistted upon hitherto. An expedient, however, has now occurred to one of the Indian lines, by which such cases may be met and are to be treated in future, if fellow-passengers raise objections. Persons who are thus objected to will be regarded as "a nuisance" to other passengers, just as a drunken man would be, and their segregation or removal to another compartment will thus be secured under existing rules

BOMBAY.

Dr. LANGLEY has gone home. He takes three months' furlough, being due back in Bombay at the beginning of

THE REV. G. GOTHARD. M.A., Chaplain of Poona, and the Rev. P. H. LeFebvre, B.A., Chaplain of Satara, have been each granted three months' privilege leave.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, M.A., Chaplain of Kirkee, to officiate as Chaplain of Satara and Mahableshwur. The Rev. P. B. Horne, M.A., Chaplain of Ahmedabad, to officiate as Chaplain of Kirkee. The Rev. W. B. Preston, B.A., Acting Chaplain of Colaba, to officiate as Chaplain of Ahmedabad.

A MEETING of the committee of the whole Corporation has been held under the presidency of Captain Selby, to consider been held under the presidency of Captain Selby, to consider the report of the sub-committee re ently appointed by them on the amended Municipal Bill. The committee discussed, in detail, the draft letter to Government on the subject of the amended Bill, together with the schedule, embodying generally the opinion of the sub-committee in regard to such sections of the Bill as they considered still required alteration. The draft letter and schedule were approved by the committee, with a few verbal alterations. They also omitted from the draft letter a passage which, among other things, stated that if the Bill was not amended to meet the views of the Corporation, all gentlemen of any independence would probably resign, that others would refuse to serve, and the tone of the Corporation would gradually be lowered. Corporation would gradually be lowered.

THE question of Mr. Walton's leave was further discussed on Feb. 23rd, at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation, which had been adjourned on a previous occasion for a want of a quorum. The meeting had before it the following motion by Dr. Blaney:—"That the Town Council be requested to inform the Corporation (1) whether the rules under which leave is granted to Municipal officers are the rules of the Uncovenanted Service of Government, and (2) whether the constitution under which leave has been recently greated to the content of the covenanted Service of Government, and (2) whether the conditions under which leave has been recently granted to the Executive Engineer of the Municipality are the conditions which have never previously been adopted or recognised by the Town Council." Dr. Blaney argued that the Town Council had departed from their rules in granting to Mr. Walton two kinds of leave in unbroken succession. On the other hand, it was urged that the Town Council had acted quite in accordance with the rules. Dr. Blaney's proposition was become ance with the rules. Dr. Blaney's proposition was, however.

THE Talukdars of Guzerat have been informed by Government "that their congratulatory address to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign has been duly laid before Her Majesty, and that the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to accept their loyal offering, and has commanded that Her Majesty's thanks should be conveyed to them.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

MR. BADEN-POWELL, of the Punjab Chief Court, takes six months' furlough from 1st May. He will take it in India, for the purpose of working up a new and improved edition (brought up to date) of his "Manual of Land Tenures and Land Revenue System of India," the first edition of which is now exhausted. Local Governments have been engaged for some time past in collecting copies of Reports, Orders, Acts, Circulars, &c., which have been issued since the year 1880 when the first edition was written.

JUDGMENT was delivered at Jhansi, on the 21st Feb., by Mr. Brown, the Assistant Commissioner, on the railway accident case—the accident occurring on the 8th December. The guard and driver of the ballast train were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment each, the guard of the material train was fined Rs. 25, and the signaller at Jhansi Station was fined Rs. 50. The Magistrate commented on the imperfections of the system under which trains on construction lines were worked and the want of special rules. want of special rules.

THE Civil and Military Gazette understands that through the intervention of Mr. C. Spitta, barrister-at-law and senior member of the Punjab Bar, Mr. Macauliffe's charges against Mr. Browne, and the latter's against the former, have been withdrawn. Mr. Browne has also retired from the case for maintenance against Mr. Macauliffe, and the complainant has filed the following petitition in Mr. Silcock's Court:—"The humble petition of a complainant, Mussainmat Rahiman,

alias Buri, respectfully showeth (1) that the complainant on the 17th inst., through her pleader, Mr. W. E. Browne, filed a claim against Mr. Macauliffe for maintenance for her children; (2) that she now withdraws all claim against Mr. Macauliffe; and (3) that she herself presents this petition, and requests that the proceedings be dismissed.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-MARCH 13.

Mr. Slage moved a resolution declaring that the frontier policy of the Government of India is producing grave financial difficulties in that country, leading not only to increased taxation but to the extension of the sale of intoxicating liquors for revenue purposes, with serious results to the moral and intellectual welfare of the people. In support of his motion he dilated at considerable length upon the policy of the Indian Government in connection with the defence of India on the Afghan frontier, pointing out that we had already spent upwards of £50,000,000 in establishing ourselves in a corner of Afghanistan, and contending that this was only a small sum compared with what it would be necessary to spend if our present policy were continued.

Mr. Caine, in seconding the motion, complained of the increase of drinking habits among the Indian people, and accused the Government of unduly fostering the excise revenue. He advocated a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject, upon the same basis as the inquiry which had

revenue. He advocated a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject, upon the same basis as the inquiry which had recently been held in Bengal.

Lord R. Churchill took exception to mixing up the drink question with so important a subject as that of frontier policy, and, dealing only with the latter, denied that the expenditure in the construction of railways, bridges, and roads, &c., was unwise or unproductive. It had been incurred, he said, for the necessary defence of our Indian Empire, and not in an aggressive spirit, and he looked at it with the greatest satisfaction. At the same time, he realised the serious position of aggressive spirit, and he looked at it with the greatest satisfaction. At the same time, he realised the serious position of Indian finance, contending that taxation resources were practically exhausted, and that there was no way in which the revenues could be materially increased. The remedy, he suggested, was that of retrenchment and economy, which he thought might be easily effected, having regard to the lavish expenditure for administrative purposes, which, he showed, had increased by nearly £8,000,000 in fifteen years. There had also been great extravagance on unproductive works and in also been great extravagance on unproductive works, and in respect to these, as well as in regard to the expense of administration, he urged the House to insist upon economy; and warned it, moreover, that expenditure on Indian frontier defence must of necessity depend in a large measure upon our

After some remarks from Sir G. CAMPBELL,
Sir J. Gorst, after complimenting the mover and seconder
of the motion upon their success in including two distinct
subjects in their motion, denied the charges brought against
the Indian revenue officials of stimulating drunkenness among
the natives, and explained the nature and extent of the works
which are being carried out on the Afghan frontier. These which are being carried out on the Afghan frontier. These, he remarked, were merely intended to remove temptation to invade British India, and these works, as well as the political changes which have accompanied them, had considerably improved the relations of the native tribes of Afghanistan with proved the relations of the native tribes of Afghanistan with the Government of India. As to the speech of Lord R. Churchill, he said it would no doubt be most salutary to the Government, but he thought he had taken too gloomy a view of the financial condition of India though he admitted it called for the most serious consideration. As to the stimulus to the Excise revenue complained of by Mr. Caine, the principles on which the Government of India acted had long been laid down and were perfectly intelligible; but the application of them must depend on local circumstances, as to which the House of Commons was not in a position to judge. But he assured the House that the fear of a general increase in drunkenness in India was altogether groundless. ness in India was altogether groundless.

Mr. S. Sмітн appealed to the House to express an opinion

Mr. S. SMITH appealed to the House to express an opinion in favour of local option for India.

Sir R. Temple repudiated the notion that the administrators of Iudia had any other object in view in connection with the Excise than to limit the consumption of alcoholic liquors. The increase in the revenue in recent years was due mainly to the increase in the price of liquors, and the increase in sales to the prosperity of the country, but he denied that there was any general increase in drunkenness in India. Turning to the frontier question, he maintained that the policy of England now, as it always had been, was to insist upon the frontier boundary being observed, but he denied that we had any desire to go beyond it. He emphatically expressed his

disbelief in any intention of going to Candahar, and as Russia, Afghanistan, and ourselves had agreed upon a frontier line, he doubted the necessity of keeping up so large an army in India as had been maintained in the past. As to the financial question, he denied that the Indian people were poor in an economic sense, or that their capacity for taxation was exhausted.

Sir U. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH asked for an assurance that the Government had no intention of pushing the Quetta Railway to Candahar, and heartly welcomed Lord R. Churchill as a recruit to the ranks of Indian economists.

Mr. J. Maclean protested against our interests in South-East Europe and the Mediterranean being abandoned in the

interests of India.

Sir E. Hamley, reviewing the circumstances under which a Russian army could invade India, and describing the position of the intrenched camp proposed to be created, heartily approved this frontier policy, which he believed would insure tran-quillity to India for many years to come, and by it alone India could be retained by us.

Mr. Brych had no fear of an Indian insurrection, but believed the natives would loyally support us in resisting an invasion. Turning then to the evils of the excise system in India, he objected to the introduction of spirits and opium into Burma, as their introduction would be sure to result in vices which would not be compensated by the comparatively

small additional revenue it would bring.

Sir J. Fergusson, adverting to the frontier question, denied that the construction of a well-designed defence would be construed as a menace by a neighbouring power. He admitted that there had recently been an increase in the expenditure on the frontier railways, but insisted upon the necessity of completing what our officers considered essential for our Indian Empire.

Mr. Childens said he would have supported a motion confined to the drink question, but as this resolution impngned a policy with regard to the Indian frontier which Mr. Gladstone's Government had upheld, he should vote against it.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE rose to speak, upon which Mr. CAINE moved the closure. This was agreed to, and, on a division being taken on the motion, it was negatived by 122 to 72.

MARCH 14.

INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE asked the Under-Secretary for India (1) whether the appointment of the Public Service Commission was stated by the Government of India to be preparatory to a further inquiry into Indian affairs; (2) what had been the total cost of that Commission, including the salaries of its official members; (3) how many officers of the covenanted (Civil Service, bow purp officers of the special or technical omicial members; (3) now many officers of the covenanced Civil Service, how many officers of the special or technical departments of the Civil Service, and how many European officers of other uncovenanted departments had seats on that Commission; (4) and whether the Government intended to initiate legislation on the recommendations of that Commission,

initiate legislation on the recommendations of that Commission, without further independent inquiry.

In the absence of Sir J. Gorst,
Sir J. FERGUSSON said,—(1) My answer to the first paragraph of the question is "Yes"; (2) the cost cannot be ascertained from information at present in the India Office; (3) the Commission was composed of six covenanted civil servants, two High Court Judges (one a native), five natives, and two unofficial persons; (4) the Secretary of State will take no action on the report of the Commission till he has received the views of the Government, by whom it is being now considered

now considered.

INDIAN FRONTIER RAILWAYS.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what had been the expenditure from the Indian Exchequer during the last three years on frontier railways and military works on the north-western frontier.

In the absence of Sir J. Gorst,
Sir J. Fergusson said: From the information now in the
India Office, Rx.8,500,000 is the best estimate that can be
made at present. This must not, however, be relied on as made at present. absolutely accurate.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN INDIA.

Mr. CAINE asked the Under-Secretary for India what was the total revenue derived from intoxicating liquors in British India for the years 1884-5, 1885-6, 1886-7, and also the number of prosecutions for illicit distillation throughout British India for each year since 1871-2. In the absence of Sir J. Gorst,

Sir J. FERGUSSON said: The revenue was, in 1884-5—Customs, Rx.401,000; Excise, Rx.2,803,000—Rx.3,204,000; 1885-6—Customs, Rx.417,000; Excise, Rx.2,923,000—Rx.3,340,000. The returns for 1886-7 have not yet been received. The second question cannot be answered from information at the India Office, Excise offences being all lumped together in the returns.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE "E" and "F" troops of the Surma Valley Light Horse were inspected on the 18th February at Kannyhatti by Sir F. B. Norman, commanding the Eastern Frontier. The strength on parade was thirty-eight sabres. After a thorough inspec-tion in manœuvring and a close examination of arms and accoutrements, the General, addressing Captain Balfour, who was in command of the squadron, said he was very much was in command of the squadron, said he was very much pleased with the general appearance of the men and horses; the latter we: extremely steady, and the manœuvres wer executed in good style. The non-commissioned officers when called out showed a good knowledge of their duties, and the only thing to complain of was that there were so few present. The calibre of the Volunteers of 1888 he considered quite equal to those in General Havelock's time, and, should they be remired they would be adoubt render as good an account. quired, they would, he had no doubt, render as good an account of themselves as they had done in that distinguished leader's

THREE months ago an Artillery horse, fully accoutred, es THREE months ago an Artillery horse, fully accoutred, es caped from Mian Mir, and has lately been captured, still fully accoutred, beyond Amritsar. For three months—all but four days—the savagery of the beast defied capture; and its roving habits prevented the preparation of elaborate devices. It was Government property, and could not be shot; but, when the saddle was taken off, it is stated a connoisseur in sore backs might have seen something worth recollecting. The animal seemed very careful of Government property; for it had only lost one stirrup in three months of wild life.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. R. C. MARTER, commanding the Gwalior District, will be placed on retired pay on March 27th, 1888, under the age clause of the Royal Warrant.

COLONEL JOHN HILLS, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, has been permitted to retire from the Service with effect from Dec. 31st, 1887.

HOMEWARD BOUND TROOPSHIP "SERAPIS."-The much detained troopship Serapis, on her second voyage out this cold season, was to sail homewards on Tuesday morning, March 6th, in command of Captain F. R. Boardman, Royal Navy. She carries in all 65 officers, 16 ladies, 14 children, 784 rank and file, 26 women, and 61 children, proceeding to Aden and home in course of relief or on leave and duty. Of this total number 18 officers and about 600 mem, women, and children, belonging to the 2nd Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment and other details, will be left at Aden, the rest proceeding home. The two detachments of the East Yorkshire, stationed at Ahmedabad and Deesa, arrived in Bombay and island their head guarders about the middle of this worth joined their head-quarters about the middle of this month, and the other drafts from the sister presidencies, after having assembled at the army head-quarters, arrived in Bombay by specials and landed at the Sasson Dock yesterday morning. A part of them embarked on board the *Trooper* yesterday, and A part of them embarked on board the Trooper yesterday, and the whole number will be embarked early this morning, with the only exception of the families of the Yorkshire Regiment, who have been detained in Bombay on account of some cases of small-pox having revealed themselves amongst them; but will be despatched to their destination at an early opportunity. The Yorkshire L.I. proceeds to Aden (its locum tenens being the Gloucestershire Regiment) to relieve the Batallion of the North Staffordshire Regiment stationed there, and about to proceed home by the same ship. The latter Regiment, known as the Prince of Wales or 98th Foot, after having served in Her Majesty's Mediterranean ports and elsewhere, arrived in India in Sept., 1880, and subsequently, on Dec. 2, 1886, proceeded to Aden, having been told off for duty at that port. The E.Y. Regiment, on arrival at the last-mentioned port, will be distributed in three different positions, its headquarters locating in Cantonments, and the two detachments taking up positions at Isthmus and and the two detachments taking up positions at Isthmus and Steamer Point respectively. The North Staffordshire, embarking at Aden, will number 18 officers, 6 ladies, 5 children, 574 rank and file, 11 women, and 28 children. These, it is supposed, on their arrival at Portsmouth will be despatched for location at their regimental headquarters at Lichfield.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The headquarters and five companies of the 28th Regiment Bombay Infantry are to move at an early date by rail from Baroda to Poona, and be temporarily located in tents at New-Jhansi, where the regiment will eventually be engaged in building new lines. Camp equipage to accompany the corps. Families to remain at Baroda for the present. All arrangements for the move are to be carried out by the General Officers Commanding Northern and Poona Divisions and Bombay District in communication with each other. Until the arrival of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, the duties at Baroda are to be carried out by the remaining company of the 28th Bombay Infantry and the Depot of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry. 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

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BOOKS. NOTICES OF

MAJOR LAWRENCE, F.L.S.*

There are some beings born into the world to play the part of kind, good-natured, straightforward, honest folk; everyone of kind, good-natured, straightforward, notes that, 'cotylone loves them, everyone respects them, everyone clings to them. They are the centre of every group where trouble is rampant and distress the order of the day; and yet, withal, their life is a desolate waste. They "live, and move, and have their being," a desolate waste. They "live, and move, and have their being," always anxious to assist and ready to console; but no one ever dreams that such persons themselves need pity or comfort. It never enters the imagination to suppose that these "kind old things," as the world calls them, have aspirations such as fall to the lot of poor, ordinary mortals; and so they pass on to their long account unheeded, unnoticed, and un-understood. stood.

Such a character was Major Lawrence. He is presented to the reader as the centre of gravity amidst an indiscriminate mass of humanity, partly good, partly bad, partly indifferent. He flies from England to India, and from India to England, but only to find the skein of events as entangled as when he quitted the scenes which filled him with despair. The young have grown old and the old have become older; but as Time, the solver of problems, solves one difficulty fresh complications arise, and the "end thereof" seems as far off as ever. And so "Johnnie" pursues the even tenor of his ways—loving and loved, loving yet not loved. This enigma forms in part the plot of the work, with its phantasmagoria of characters and multiplicity of characters.

and multiplicity of characters.

And what is to be the verdict as to the merits of Miss Law-less's tale? It is difficult to say. That there is considerable merit is not to be denied; but there is, on the other hand, such an embarrass de richesse in the way of sayings and doings that a sense of confusion is at times almost inevitable. Instead of sense of confusion is at times almost inevitable. Instead of driving carefully a carriage and pair there seems a team of capering, unsteady, untrained steeds, who jump and gambol in every direction. They at times perplex old "Johnnie," and his example is followed by the reader who wishes the talented authoress would settle down a bit. In the language of the old stage coach days we would say, "Steady, steady, miss;" and when next Miss Lawless retraverses the path of fiction we would gladly travel more quietly more plainly, with less dash would gladly travel more quietly, more plainly, with less dash and more caution, with more care and less pace.

EMINENT WOMEN SERIES.—HANNAH MORE.†

Whatever may be the failings of the present generation— and they are neither few nor far between—ignorance is not likely to be included in the category, for there is nowadays a book on everybody and everything. Foremost in the way a book on everybody and everything. Foremost in the way of general instruction is Messrs. Allen's most admirable "Eminent Women Series," which brings before the readers the memories of the past, and relates the story of the struggles and the triumphs of England's most illustrious daughters. The subject of the present memories Hannel More—a star in the subject of the present memoir is Hannah More—a star in the firmament of renown universally admired, but not so universally understood. "Her excellence and devotion have in a manner," says Miss Yonge, "obscured her fame, and the many who are inclined to take her as an impersonation of what is impertinently called 'goodiness' have no idea of her talents in the society she had enjoyed." This is most true. Nine people out of ten picture Hannah More as a venerable. what is impertinently called 'goodiness' have no idea of her talents in the society she had enjoyed." This is most true. Nine people out of ten picture Hannah More as a venerable, pious old lady, wandering amidst the humble homes of her humble neighbours—teaching, preaching, exhorting, comforting. This is, perhaps, true; but it is only half the truth. She was much more than a mere "goody-good." A brilliant writer and accomplished essayist, she was a centre of thought and a prominent figure in society. The friend of Garrick, Horace, Walpole, Johnson, et hoc genus omne, she could not have been a mere ordinary conversationist whose utterances were confined to village gabble or local scandal. But foremost of all she was, as Miss Yonge rightly observes, a "pioneer," teaching the great lesson that her sisters in this mighty world could and should take the front rank as regards the religious education of the poor; showing by example and practise that the lighter forms of religious literature were fitting mental food for the toiling, struggling sons of toil in their daily endeavour to live by the sweat of their brow; and, lastly, shedding an ennobling influence by her treatises on education, morals and religion. This, in outline, is the lesson of Hannah More's life. But we must not close the volume without a word of commendation for the skill and acumen with which Miss Yonge has painted with a loving hand the picture of "eminence," and told the story, from infancy to the sere and yellow leaf of

eighty-eight summers, of as noble a pattern of poor mortal humanity as ever found peace and glory in the regions of

THE INCREASE OF CANCER IN ENGLAND.*

The death-rate from consumption has materially decreased during the last decade, and the mortality from cancer has equally increased. Why is this? Dr. Churchill has investigated the subject, and embodied the results in a pamphlet just issued. We do not pretend to follow the writer in his diagnosis of the two ailments, and of the causes which link the two inseparably as twins; but the matter is one of supreme interest, and we feel it our duty to draw attention to a remarkable pamphlet on a subject which comes home to most families in the land with irresistible force and horror.

THE FURTHER TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Everything nowadays seems called by a new name. There is no longer for instance such a thing as a butcher—the worthy now poses in the nineteenth century as a purcher—the worthy now poses in the nineteenth century as a purveyor of meat; and the same spirit pervades every branch of the mercantile community. So, in military matters, we learn of "Mounted Infantry." In old-fashioned times these would have been designated Cavalry; but it appears the two things are totally distinct and different, and Colonel Parr devotes an entire breakers to available the use of the novel things are totally distinct and different, and Colonel Parr devotes an entire brochure to explain the use of the novel experiment in the annals of war. Having had personal experience in South Africa during 1880-81, this officer is enabled to speak with an authority which few of his comrades in arms can command. The work is plain, concise, and thoughtful, and possesses the inestimable advantage that "many of the recommendations put forward have been practically tested on service."

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL REVIEW.‡

The first number of this new venture augurs well for the success of the enterprise. Local antiquities abound in every county in the kingdom, and it is right and proper that there should be some centre of archæological inquiry. Mr. Lawrence Gomme has written a few words explaining the aim and object of the journal, and if the motto ex uno disce omnes hold good in this direction a long and brilliant career is likely to good in this direction, a long and brilliant career is likely to fall to the lot of this latest bantling of the Victorian era.

We have received from Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co copies of "Social Habitations," by the Rev. J. G. Wood, and "Wonders of the Tropical Forests," by Dr. G. Hartwig. Little need be said in praise of the text, for the writers are both authors of wide repute. They have both of them devoted their attention almost exclusively to subjects kindred to those on which these volumes touch, and their authority is absolutely unimpeachable. The illustrations, too, are more than excellent, they are beautiful; the type is clear, and the paper excellent. We are unable to pick a hole, and we abandon the attempt in despair. despair.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Travels in Arabian Deserts," by Charles M. Doughty (Cambridge University Press); "Civil Service Calendar" (W. H. Allen).

THE Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore discussed the "Note" written by Sir Henry Prendergast, R.E., Officiating Resident, Bangalore, relative to the aid the Munipality of Bangalore proposed to give to General Fischer's project for supplying that town with water. The Board resolved that they should, as suggested by the Resident, wait for the opinion of the advisers of the Madras Government on the project, which will come before them shortly.

THE Madras Harbour Trust Board, in reply to their appeal to Government protesting against the high rate at present charged by the South Indian Railway Company for the conveyance of material for the Harbour Works, have been informed that, considering the large capital outlay that has been incurred in the realignment of the extension from the Egmore Station to the Beach and in the construction of 100 iron Station to the Beach, and in the construction of 100 iron wagons for the harbour traffic, the rate at present charged for the conveyance of stone from the Pallaveram quarries to the Beach, viz., 1 anna per ton, per mile, is nothing but fair and reasonable.

^{+ &}quot;The Further Training and Employment of Mounted Infantry."
By Colonel H. Hallam Parr, C.M.G. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.)

‡ "The Archæological Review." (David Nutt.)



[&]quot;Major Lawrence, F.L.S." By the Hon. Emily Lawless. (John

[&]quot;Hannah More.' By Charlotte M † Eminent Women Series. Yonge. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

^{* &}quot;The Increase of Cancer in England." By J. F. Churchill, M.D. (David Stott.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1888.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT—MR. SLAGG'S MOTION.

ALL who are honestly interested in the stability and prosperity of our great Indian empire are in a considerable measure indebted to Messrs. Slagg and Caine for the discussion which they raised in the House on Tuesday last regarding the motion brought forward by the former. Neither gentleman is possessed of very exhaustive or very correct information on Indian questions, but fortunately both caused much valuable information to be elicited from others who were in a position to give it, but who cannot often get a hearing on Indian topics in Parliament. Honourable members as a rule care little for such topics. India is a land too distant, and to them too dull, to excite interest which must be divested of all party feeling. It must have been therefore rather an agreeable surprise to many Anglo-Indians to read on Wednesday morning in their Times the very full debate which followed on the motion of the hon. member for Burnley. That motion was certainly not devoid of party spirit; it was indeed a bitter attack against the Government delivered, as Lord Randolph Churchill justly said, with "partisan ferocity." The confused method of attack displayed in the wording of the motion was as comical as it was cantankerous. Mr. Slagg. we are told, rose to move "That, in the opinion of this House, the unwise frontier policy of the Government of India is producing grave financial difficulties in that country, leading not only to increased burdens of taxation. but to the extension of the sale of intoxicating liquors for revenue purposes, with serious results to the moral and material welfare of the people." How any frontier policy, wise, or unwise, could lead to the extension of the sale of intoxicating liquors, Mr. Slagg did not explain, but this part of the motion gave Mr. Caine an opportunity to unburden himself of much teetotal eloquence, to which the House listened with more patience than even the orator himself had possibly expected. But he also failed to explain what the Frontier policy had to do with the opening of liquor shops in Bengal, where, according to his information, "a large number of people, young and old, were found often in a high state of intoxication, singing ribald songs, and making all kinds of noises—a condi- J

tion of things such as one might expect to find in an uncontrolled public-house in the lowest slums of London." Sir John Gorst thought that the mover and seconder of the resolution before the House were to be congratulated on their ingenuity in framing a resolution in such terms as enabled two perfectly distinct subjects to be mixed upin debate, the connecting link between those two subjects--the revenue—having nothing to do with either of them.. Lord Randolph Churchill also contributed to this snubbing by telling the member for Barrow that the excise laws required to be debated "with sanity and common-sense,. and not with the heat and acrimony which the honourablemember imports into every discussion when alcoholic: drinks are concerned." If all the honourable members who spoke had followed this advice the discussion would have been narrowed to the most important issue-the present state of the finances of India, and the pressure which has been, and is still being, brought to bear upon them. To go back, however, into questioning past policy connected with our relations with Afghanistan was of little good. Liberal and Conservative administrations must share between them the blame or praise--according to contending critics regarding that policy. It may now be developing itself into a wise one, but it has certainly had to contend with many difficulties to reach sohappy a consummation. Whatever be the statesmen's views on the subject, the historian must record that from the very beginning our relations with Afghanistan have cost us millions of money, and, more precious still, the incalculable loss of thousands of precious lives. But if out of misfortunes safety to the Indian Empire is to arise from the adoption of the compromise which Mr. J. M. Maclean spoke of as having now been accepted between the "forward" and the "standstill" policy, cavillings and recriminations may be allowed to cease. But if further extension of our frontier defences. are required, we join in the hope expressed by the hon. member that the question whether the cost should be borne by the people of India or by this country should be considered by the House of Commons. It was all very well for Sir Richard Temple to say that the resources of civilisation in taxing India have not yet been exhausted. Perhaps not; but they have been strained very hard, and the very fact that the present Finance Minister of India has had to fall back on an increased salt duty to replenish his diminishing exchequer is an ominous sign that the finances of India are not altogether of that elastic nature which certain optimists declare. Lord Randolph Churchill spokecloser to facts when he said, "I think the financial difficulty in India at the present time is most grave. I doubt whether it could well be graver, and I am certain that that question ought to receive without delay the careful and concentrated attention of this House." And again, "Youhave positively got to the end of your tax ition, what with an increased expenditure, owing to the necessity for an increased military force, with increased expenditure for defence of the frontier, and to the annexation of Burma, and with an increased expenditure owing to the fall in silver."

Such is the situation, but the way to meet it is not to seek for fresh methods of taxation, but to introduce an immediate and rigid economy—in fact, a strict policy of retrenchment. But it is not the Government in India only which must learn that lesson of economy. There must be a policy of retrenchment nearer home also, although upon that point point honourable members were particularly silent.

THE FRONTIER, ETC., DEBATE.

WE have given elsewhere our own observations on this highly important but very much mixed subject; but we subjoin here a few remarks by an Anglo-Indian contributor (W. M. W.), who is well acquainted with most of the topics treated of .- [ED. A.I.M.]

He writes:-"Before I make any remarks of my own on the above subject let me quote from a private note just to hand certain comments by an experienced British politician, who, though not claiming any special Indian knowledge, is one who sees further through a deal plank or Parliamentary debate

who sees further through a deaf plank of Farhamentary debate than can most folk:—
"What muddle is that which has ensued by the mixture of the two motions of Messrs. Slagg and Caine? One has studied the Frontier subject (and to good purpose, as I admit); the other the drink question. Then they appear to have combined their information, after the manner of Dickens's Chinese meta-

physican.

"But the point of the debate lies in the word Frontier.

We poor simple English people fancy that the Indian Frontier is the river Indus, or its right bank; so we are pleased to hear that all our fortifications are to be within our frontier,

hear that all our fortifications are to be within our frontier, and thus our apprehensions were allayed. Then we find it has been removed far beyond the Indus! So we are fain to ask, Where is it now, and what security is there for its not going still further West?

"There is one important point on which I think the muddlers are wrong, and that the so-called "Scientists" could show themselves right. I mean the granting of assistance to the Afghans—if they ask for it—against Russian invasion. To guarantee the Afghan frontier, to go beyond our own unasked, ought to be out of the question; but after all the mischief we have done the Afghans; we ought to do something in return for their alliance against Russia. I do not believe that Russia can do anything against us in India without its forming an alliance with the Afghans, and that aided by an Indian Russia can do anything against us in India without its forming an alliance with the Afghans, and that aided by an Indian insurrection. Russia prepares for the latter by provoking constant and excessive increase in our Indian expenditure; but this we could put an end to by our abrogating the declaration of Paris (of 1856, which purports to exempt belligerents' produce from capture at sea). While that remains England is Russia's tool, and Russia's is England's enemy."

Our contributor goes on with his own comment. "The most serious delusion propagated during the debate by the official speakers and their backers is that which consists in speaking of the frontier in quite other than its real physical and political sense, as it has hitherto been regarded. The persistency with which this misrepresentation was maintained indicates design, and the device was certainly disingenuous. Sir Richard Temple had to perform the feat of swallowing his Minute of

Temple had to perform the feat of swallowing his Minute of 1868; and he did this more suo at one gulp, when, with shameless audacity, he said—" We are advancing to our own frontier,

less audacity, he said—"We are advancing to our own frontier, and we have not; advanced an inch beyond it, but we have steadily kept within it."

"Then Sir John Gorst—who knows nothing about "the countries adjacent to India" (to adopt Thornton's title), even less than Sir Edward Hamley, who made one stupendous blunder in speaking of "a great plain extending from the lower right bank of the Indus up to Kandahar"—gravely informed the House that "these works were carried out entirely within our own dominions of British India"—these works being the first fortified outposts and permanent camps at within our own dominions of British India ——these works being the first fortified outposts and permanent camps at Quetta and Pishin, the military roads from the Punjab across by Thull Chatioli, and the eight or ten millions worth of purely military and unproductive railways through the Bolan Pass and round by Hurnai through the Alps of Beluchian all of which are fer beyond the real boundaries of India and all of which are far beyond the real boundaries of India, and as such are in defiance of all the matured convictions of the

"The key to this delusion or misrepresentation about the Indian frontier may be found in the reply given by Sir John Gorst in the early part of the same evening to the member for Aberdeen, when he referred to the Treaty of Gundamuk, on which figment is founded the purely imaginary or arbitrary line on the map, which, in utter disregard of physical geography and political facts is now attempted to be foisted on the British public as the boundary of British India. This delusion, on what it is now deliberately attempted to base a burn theory of political and military alient health and a political and a polit huge theory of political and military policy has little more relation to fact than has the amusing error of the *Times* reporter who made Sir Richard Temple speak of the railway "running across Mesopotamia one of the richest districts of India."

THE HON. KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, C.I.E., has been nominated an additional member of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 25.)

WACE—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. Colonel E. G. Wace of his office of additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations, from the 17th inst. White, Mr. H. T., secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, to officiate as commissioner of the Northern division, Upper Burma, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. G. D. Burgess. Wilson—The services of Eurgeun-Major J. Wilson, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Marsden—The services of Mr. F. J. Marsden, barrister-at-law, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from the 1st prox.

prox.

JESSOP, Mr. W., officiating extra assistant, 1st class, Port Blair and the Nicobars, is granted leave of absence for a period of three months and fifteen days, from March 24, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Hodson, Mr. R. G., inspector of schools, to officiate as director of public instruction of Burma, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. P. Hordern.

LEWIN, Mr. G. R. C.S. officiating junior under secretary to the Government.

Mr. P. Hordern.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., C.S., officiating junior under secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is appointed to be junior under secretary, substantive pro tempore, from Dec. 16.

RAMSAY, Captain H. L., political assistant of the 1st class, is, on return from foreign service, appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as British joint commissioner at Leh, from

AMSAY, Captain H. L., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, and British joint commissioner at Leh, is granted privilege leave from Feb. 15 to May 1.

MILITARY.

Mahon, Captain R. H., R.A., assistant superintendent of factories, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Ordnance Department, from Feb. 13.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:

for India:—
BATTYE, Lieut. A. H., Cheshire Regiment, wing officer 2nd Battalion 3rd Goorkha Regiment, dated July 12, 1886.
EVATT, Lieut. F. W., Border Regiment, wing officer 31st Bengal Infantry, dated Feb. 19.
The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—
SIMPSON, Lieut. Colonel R. J. B., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the approx form Feb. 20

the army, from Feb. 20.
Whitlock, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. T., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in

WHITLOCK, Lieut. Colonel C. J. T., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Feb. 20.

BIDDULPH, Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel J., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Feb. 24.

GAISFORD, Captain G., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from Feb. 22:

BARTHOLOMEW, Major R., General List, Cavalry, to be lieut. colonel in the Indian Army, dated Feb. 20.

ROBERTS, Major A. S., General List, Infantry, to be lieut. colonel in the Indian Army, dated Feb. 20:

The following officers of the Bengal Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance from Feb. 20:—

CHESTER, Colonel C. W. R.

CHAMIER, Colonel F. E. A.

ROUTH—The services of Mr. R. S. J. Routh, executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, on his return from furlough, are placed at the disposal of the agent and chief engineer, Bengal-Nagur Railway Company.

Nagur Railway Company.

Bell, Mr. J. R., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed engineer-in-chief of the Chenab Bridge-Works at Sher Shah, under the orders of the director of the N.W.

Railway.

Barrow, Mr. W. D., assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment on the Patiala-Bhatinda

Railway.

Harrison, Mr. C. W. R., traffic candidate, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted to resign his appointment.

Lemessurier, Colonel A., C.I.E., R.E., chief engineer, 3rd class, subprotem., State Railways, is appointed to officiate as consulting engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

Coakes, Major W. H., R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, Madras, to officiate as deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

JOPP, Colonel K. A., R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, Madras, is appointed deputy congulting engineer to the Government Madras, is appointed deputy congulating engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

SMITH, Major S., R.E., officiating deputy consulting engineer for railways, Madras, is confirmed in that appointment.

Hebbert—The services of Mr. F. B. Hebbert, executive engineer, 3rd

grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Railway Branch.

EATTY, Mr. T., executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is granted

Beatty, Mr. T., executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is granted special leave for one year.

Mallook, Colonel H. A., S.C., deputy director-general of Telegraphs, will officiate as director general during Sir A. J. L. Cappel's absence

FURLOUGHS.

GOULDSBURY, Major D. E., Bengal Staff Corps, officirting cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, Punjab (p.a.), for one year and 126 days.

WALLER, Conductor F., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India from the

Allen, Lieut. W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, Commissariat Department (p.a.), for 182 days; pension service, 10th year, commenced May 1.

FLOYD, Mr. W. C. L., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro temdeputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for Rail ways, Calcutta, is granted special leave for a period of two years,

from April 1.

*CAPPEL, Sir A. J. L., K.C.I.E., director-general of Telegraphs, is granted furlough out of India for nine mouths from March 9, or such subsequent date as he may aval himself of it.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Feb. 21.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

Herbert, Lieut. D., officiating wing officer, on probation, 11th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 13th Bengal Lancers, vice Lieut. M. L. Shipley, on leave.

Jamieson, Major A. W., wing commander 7th Bengal Infantry, to be second in command, vice Vyvyan, retired, dated Dec. 31.

Barrow, Captain and Brevet-Major E. G., wing officer 7th Bombay Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Jamieson, and to remain seconded while employed on the staff, dated Dec. 31.

Warson, Lieut. A. C., officiating wing officer 40th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 11th Bengal Infantry, vice Lieut. Herbert, appointed to the 13th Bengal Lancers.

HILLS, Colonel J., C.B., Royal (Bombay) Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from Dec. 31.

COOKE, Colonel T. A., assistant adjutant-general is posted to the Sirhind division.

COOKE, Colonel T Sirhind division.

Sirhind division.

Lemesurier, Colonel A. A., C.B., commanding the 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, will be placed on half-pay from March 1, on completing six years' service as lieut.-colonel, and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

Marter, Colonel R. J. C., aide-de-camp, half-pay, brigade-general, commanding the Gwalior district, will be placed on retired pay from March 27, and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

March 27, and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

WHILLA, Colonel W., commanding the 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, will be placed on retired pay on completing six years' service as a regimental lieut.-colonel on March 11; and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

FURLOUGHS

Stopford, Lieut. J. M., O Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

GOULD, Major A. L. G., 2nd Dragoon Guards, for three months, on

urgent private affairs.

AKED, Major and Paymaster T., 2nd Dragoon Guards, for six months,

ARRD, Major and Paymaster 1, 2nd Dragoon Guards, for all Indicas, on urgent private affairs.

WILBERFORCE, Lieut. H. W., 2nd Dragoon Guards, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

WYNNE, Lieut. G. O. R., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 22.)

GEIDT, Mr. B. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Darjeeling, is

appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Rajshahye, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. W. Badcock.

Douglas, Lieut. S. J., Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps, Mounted Section, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for two years,

section, is anowed leave of absence, on private anairs, for two years, from Jan. 29.

PLACE, Mr. G. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for two months and twelve days, from from April 12, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself

of it.

ALLEN, Mr. D. B., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Jessore, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Puri, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. T. J. C. Grant.

LEE, Mr. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Bogra.

SWINDEN, Mr. J. R., executive engineer, employed on the Tirhoot State Railway, is appointed to be executive engineer of the Puri division.

division.

Brase, Mr. J. T., executive engineer, is on return from privilege leave,

posted temporarily to the Tirhoot State Railway.

GARDINER, Mr. E. R., assistant engineer, temporarily employed on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Bhagulpore division, during the absence, on special leave, of Mr. D. F. Martin, executive engineer.

SCOTLAND, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, having reported his return from furlough, is appointed to be executive engineer of the Cossye

Shawe, Mr. G. A. G., executive engineer, on being relieved by Mr. Scotland, will take up the duties of his substantive appointment of executive engineer of the Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Feb. 25.)

Hamblin, Mr. R. E., joint magistrte, Agra, has been granted furlough to Europe for twenty months, from March 1.

WATKINS, Rev. O. D., Shaplain of Bareilly, is allowed furlough for two years, from March 1.

DAVIES, Rev. G. M., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government, to be chaplain of Fatehgarh, from the date of

his taking charge.

WILLIAM, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.,
Cawupore division, Lower Ganges Canal, is transferred to the charge
of the Bhoganipur division, Lower Ganges Canal, vice Mr. Thorn-

hill, executive engineer, granted furlough.

CORDNER, Mr. R. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Meerut to the charge of the Aligarh division, Ganges Canal, vice

Mr. Barron, executive engineer, granted furlough.

CARSWELL, Mr. E. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., is transferred from the Anupshahr division and posted to the charge of the Meerut division, Ganges Canal, as a temporary measure, vice Mr. Cordner, executive engineer, transferred to the Aligarh division.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 25.)

FURLOUGHS.

PRIEST, Mr. H. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, Sambalpur, three months' privilege leave, from the 22nd inst.

ELLIOTT—On his return from privilege leave, Mr. J. Elliott, inspector of schools, 3rd grade, is posted to the Northern Circle, Jubbulpore.

Jacob—On being relieved by Mr. J. Elliott of the charge of the Northern Circle, Colonel H. B. Jacob, inspector of schools, is transferred to the Southern Circle, Nagpur.

Hammond, Lieut.-Colonel H. B., district superintendent of police, Nimer six months' leave on unreal private of Size from April I northern Circle.

Nimar, six months' leave on urgent private affairs, from April 1 next.

Molver, Mr. C. W., assistant district superintendent of police, 1st
grade, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police,
Nimar, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Hammond, on leave.

Chisholm, Mr. J. W., commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, furlough

for fifteen months, from April 13 next.

LEVENTHORPE, Mr. J. B., executive engineer, furlough for nine months, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

BRITISH BURMA.

(Britisk Burma Gazette, Feb. 18.)

BURNE-On return from the leave granted to him, Mr. K. G. Burne,

deputy commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Thayetmyo district, vice Major C. A. Cresswell, transferred to Akyab.

ANIELL—With effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his special duty in the office of the director of police supply and clothing, Mr. C. E. Daniell, assistant commissioner, is posted to the

headquarters of the Tharrawaddy district.

CRESSWELL—With effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. K. G. Burne, deputy commissioner, Major C. A.

Cresswell, deputy commissioner, is transferred from Thayetmyo to the charge of the Akyab district.

Townsend—With effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. C. E. Daniell Lieut. E. C. Townsend, assistant commissioner, is transferred from Tharrawaddy to the charge of the Kyauktan sub division of the Pegu district.

MARTYR, Mr. P. H., extra assistant commissioner, Kyauktan, is granted furlough for two years from the date on which he may be relieved by Lieut. E. C. Townsend, assistant commissioner.

SEATON, Mr. F. L., superintendent of supplementary survey, Hanthawaddy district, is posted on special duty to the Kpaukse district.

REDDIE—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. W. G. Reddie of his appointment as a commissioner for the least of Representations.

Port of Rangoon

Price of Rangoni.

Price S. H., Bombay Infantry, second in command, Railway Levy, is appointed to officiate as commandant of the Pyinmana Military Police Battalion as a temporary measure.

Hopson—Subject to the approval of the Government of India, Mr. R.

G. Hodson, inspector of schools, is appointed to officiate as director of public instruction during the absence, on leave, of Mr. P. Hodern.



ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Feb. 15.)

MACINTYRE, Lieut. D. C. F., officiating commandant, Naga Hills Frontier Police Battalion, is confirmed in that appointment from Jan. 20, vice Captain W. F. C. C. Plowden, whose services were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department in Home Department Notification No. 20, dated Jan. 20.

The following promotions are made in the Assam Commission from Jan. 30, vice Mr. B. G. Geidt, C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, and officiation secretary approximate the model of the commission of the commissio

and officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, transferred to Bengal:—

POPE, Mr. R. R., C.S., is appointed assistant commissioner, 2nd grade,

TBUNON, Mr. W., C.S., is appointed assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.
TBUNON, Mr. W., C.S., [supernumerary assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, is absorbed in that grade, and appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 21.)

Garstin, Mr. J. H., second member, Board of Revenue, and commissioner of Land Revenue, is allowed furlough for six months, from or after March 10.

McCarthy, Mr. S. T., district judge, Chingleput, is granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from or after March 1.

March 1.

CAMPBELL, Mr. L. A., district judge, Madura, is allowed furlough for eight months, from or after March 25.

Weir, Mr. T., district judge, Madura, is allowed furlough for one year and three months, from or after March 11.

Stokes, Mr. G., acting collector, Cuddapah, is allowed furlough for eight months, from or after April 1.

Macledo, Mr. B., acting head assistant collector, Anantapur, is granted special leave for six months, on urgent private affairs, from or after March 12.

Sullivan, Mr. H. E., assistant superintendent of police. South Arcot.

SULLIVAN, Mr. H. E., assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, in commuta-

tion of the private leave for one month and twenty days.

ARBUTHNOTT, Mr. L. E., assistant superintendent of police, has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State to commute his year's furlough into leave on medical certificate for eighteen months.

months.

BARTLETT, Mr. W. H., examiner of port fund accounts, is granted private leave for three months.

MARTIN, Mr. C. W., acting deputy superintendent, Madras Survey Department, in charge of the central office, is granted private leave for three months from or after April 3.

Example Mr. W. A essistant commissioner of salt and abkari revenue.

Fowler, Mr. W. A., assistant commissioner of salt and abkari revenue, Chutrapur division, is granted leave on private affairs for six months.

PORTER, Mr. J. H. A., district forest officer of South Coimbatore, is granted private leave for three months.

Evans, Mr. H. E. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is granted furlough (m.c.) for nine months from the date of relief.

MILITARY.

SMALLEY, Lieut.-Colonel F., General List, Infantry, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Eastern district, to be assistant quartermaster-general, vice Colonel M. Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I., Staff Corps, promoted, dated Jan. 25.

SAUNDERS, Major M. W., R.A., officiating assistant quartermastergeneral, Burma division, to be deputy assistant quartermastergeneral, vice Lieut.-Colonel F. Smalley, General List, Infantry, promoted, dated Jan. 25.

REED, Lieut. E. M., Staff Corps, to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem., dated Feb. 15.

FURLOUGHS.

FISCHER, Colonel B., Staff Corps (p.a.), for 184 days, from April 16; pension service, 31st year, commenced Sept. 21.
Kellie, Lieut. A. H., Staff Corps, 2nd Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one

KELLIE, Lieut. A. H., Staff Corps, 2nd Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year from Jan. 10; pension service, 7th year, commenced March 7.

EVANS—The services of Surgeon A. O. Evans are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department for employment in Lower Burma.

WALKER, Major R. K., Malabar Volunteer Rifles, officiating commandant, is granted leave out of India for nine months from March 1.

CHISHOLM, Captain J., Coorg and Mysore Rifles, is granted leave out of India for two years from March 15.

ANOTHER destructive fire is reported in the suburbs of Calcutta. Five hundred huts were burned down in Samnagar bazaar on Feb. 27. A kerosine-oil godown, situated near where the fire broke out, got ignited, and the flames spread rapidly. Two children were burned to death, and 2,000 retires and beyonder. natives rendered houseless.

BOMBAY.

MAIL.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 1.)

MACPHERSON, Mr. C. G. W., C.I.E., is appointed to do duty as judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad during the deputation, on special duty, of Mr. H. F. Aston.

BIDDLE, Mr. J. B. W., is appointed to act as district superintendent of police in the Satara district, during the absence of Colonel Codrington.

Greenwood, Mr. E., teacher of elementary drawing in the Sir Jam-setjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, Bombay, is granted three months' privilege leave on half pay, from such date as he may avail himself

DIMMOCK—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon H. P. Dimmock, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to act as professor of pathology, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surgeon R. Manser, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

WRIGHT—In consequence of the appointment of Mr. H. L. Wright to act as deputy collector of Salt Revenue, during the absence of Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

MORRISSON, Mr. E. C., is allowed furlough for one year, from April 1,

or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

STACE, Lieut.-Colonel E. V., has been appointed to act as district registrar of Aden, from Nov. 24, during Lieut.-Colonel Hunter's absence.

ADSENCE.

SINCLAIR, Mr. W. F., C.S., acting collector of Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-five days instead of two months and eighteen days.

Muir, Mr. J. F., C.S., collector of Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from March 21, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY.

The following appointment is made, subject to Her Majesty's pproval:

MOORE—The retirement of Surgeon-General W. J. Moore, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, will take effect from the 26th ult. White—The services of Lieut. J. F. White, 9th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

FURLOUGHS.

Cook, Brigade Surgeon H., M.D., Indian Medical Service, civil surgeon, Poona, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Montgomer, Lieut. C. A. S., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster-general, 1st Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, ninth year, commenced Feb. 25.

Patterson, Surgeon-Mjora D. A., M.D., Indian Medical Service, to be secretary to the surgeon general, Her Majesty's forces in Bombay, vice Brigade-Surgeon Turnbull, M.D., appointed deputy surgeongeneral.

general.

CHNEIDER.—The services of Captain S. M. Schneider, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief at his SCHNBIDER-

replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Cinel at his own request.

DUCAT, Lieut. C. M., Staff Corps, squadron officer 4th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, eighth year, commenced Jan. 22.

It is notified for general information that H.M.'s Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the conversion of the 28th Regiment Bombay

for India has sanctioned the conversion of the 28th Regiment Bombay Infantry into a Pioneer Corps.

STAVELEY, Lieut. G. E., Staff Corps, squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers, has been granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for 280 days from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 10th year, commenced Sept. 15.

BAYLY, Captain A. W. L., Staff Corps, deputy assistant quartermastergeneral, Mhow division, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service. 13th year. commenced July 23.

private affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 13th year, commenced July 23.

Nicholetts, Captain C. O., Staff Corps, wing commander 5th Bombay Light Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 18th year, commenced July 6.

Macoregon—The services of Surgeon J. Macgregor, M.D., Indian Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Feb. 24.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :-

POGSON, Captain F. G., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, to be commander, vice Captain R. D. Pyrke, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry.

RUSSELL, Lieut. B. B., Royal Engineers, company officer, to be company commander Bombay Sappers and Miners, vice Major F. W. Watkins,

promoted.

Twice, Lieut. J. H., Royal Engineers, officiating company officer, to be company officer, vice Lieut. B. B. Russell, dated Feb. 7.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded under the Provisions of Article 276, Pay Code, Volume 1, Part I.:—
ABUD, Captain H. M., wing officer 13th Bombay Infantry, sub protem assistant to the Political Resident at Aden.
QUICK, Surgeon W. H., Indian Medical Service, is posted to general

duty, Mhow division

TURNBULL, Deputy Surgeon-General P. S., M.D., Indian Medical Service, is posted to the Sind district.

WILSON, Brigade-Surgeon W. T., Medical Staff, is directed to return to England pending retirement from the service. This cancels the leave granted to Brigade-Surgeon Wilson.

NEWTON, Captain J. W. M., has been posted to No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade Southern Division Powel Artillery, rice J. F. Manifold

Brigade, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, vice J. F. Manifold, conded.

McMullen, Apothecary J., No. 61, 1st grade, is appointed to the subordinate medical charge of Station Hospital, Kurrachee, vice Apothecary C. H. Bill, transferred.

FURLOUGHS.

LACKY, Captain F. B, E Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., for six months, on private affairs.

BURTON, Captain B., G Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A., to Japan, for four

months, on private affairs.

Dennis, Lieut. S. T. C., G Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A., to Japan, for four months, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.--Col. R. G. Woodthorpe, C.B., R.E., Lieut. G. B. Crawley, S.C., Lieut. A. B. Mayne, S.C., Surg. G. M. J. Giles.

Madras Estab.--Capt. H. S. Andrews-Speed, R.E., Major C. B. Wilkieson, R.E., Lieut.-Col. W. J. Pickance, S.C., Col. J. C. Berkeley,

Lombay Estab .- Surg.-Major A. H. C. Dane, M.D.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Thomas Beatty, H. L. Eales (Cov.), Lieut. G. B Crawley, G. W. Winckler. Bombay Estab.—E. C. Ozanne (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. H. Morris, S.C., six months; Lieut. Col. J. Wilmer, S.C., six months; Col. W. M. Samuells, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab - Lieut.-Col. E. Moore, Inf., six months; Col. H. J.

Lugard, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. D. M. Minchin, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.-W. M. Shaw, six months' s.c.; J. A. E. Miller, five months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.-Lieut. R. P. Warren, S.C., Capt. W. W. Lean, S.C.

Bengal Estab .- R. D. Bayley.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME. BIRTHS.

DAUNT—March 8, at Ashley House, Box, Wilts, the wife of Major-General W. Daunt, C.B., of a daughter.

Finn—March 4, at 11, Upper Hill-street, Richmond, the wife of the Rev. A. H. Finn, Government Chaplain in Burma, of a son.

GEIDT—March 7, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, the wife of A. Geidt, of a daughter (Barbara).

Hornsby—March 5, at 38, Grange-park, Ealing, W., the wife of Lieut-Colonel Hornsby, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

LITCHFIELD—March 14, at 3, Vicarage-gardens, Kensington, W., Sarah Elizabeth, widow of Major-General William Edmund Litchfield, Madras Cavalry, and eldest daughter of the late Arthur Brooks. Madras Cavalry, and eldest daughter of the late Arthur Brooks, Madras Civil Service.

MACDONALD—March 9, at Southsea, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Mac donald, Commissariat and Transport Staff, of a son.

NEWNHAM—YONOVA—March 5, at the English Church, Moscow, Arthur Tristram Herbert Newnham, Bombay Staff Corps, eldest son of Heurtley Newnham, Esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service, to Ekaterina Fedorovna, daughter of the late Titular Councillor Fedor Yonova, of Moscow.

RAM—Werkes - March 17, at Monkstown Church, R. Alger Oram, of Calcutta, to Caroline Penkivil, eldest daughter of T. E. Weekes, ORAM-

of Calcutta, to Caroline Fenkivil, eldest daughter of 1. E. Weekes, Esq., Hazledene, Monkstown, county Cork.

ARRER—STEVENSON—March 14, at St. Matthew's, West Kensingtonpark, John Alfred Parker (late Editor of the Indian Daily News, Calcutta), to Cecilia Julia (Cissie), only daughter of the late W. Stevenson, of the Royal Academy of Music. PARKER-

DEATHS.

Bell.—At Pevensey-road, St. Leonards, William Warden Bell, late

Bell—At Pevensey-road, St. Leonards, William Warden Bell, late Bombay Civil Service, aged 80.

Collingwood—March 9, at New-cross, Miss Susannah Collingwood, daughter of the late Carlton Collingwood, Esq., of the H.E.I. Company's Home Establishment, aged 83.

Douglas William—March 15, at 15, Observatory Avenue, Kensington, John Douglas Willan, of Twyford Abbey, Middlesex, late Captair Indian Army, aged 72.

Graham—March 13, at 30, Rivers-street, Bath, Lieut.-Colonel William Henry Graham, R.E., late H.E.I.C.S., aged 78.

Latham—March 9, at 156, Upper Richmond-road, Putney, S.W., Robert Gordon Latham, M.A., M.D., &c., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, aged 76.

Macadam—March 13, at East Villa Leamington, Spa, Lieut.-Colonel James Macadam, late H.E.I.C.S., aged 79.

Miller - March 8, at Ettrick Tower, Merchiston, Ediuburgh, Adelaide Strettell, widow of Captain John Miller, late of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and only daughter of Charles George Strettell, H.E.I.C.S., Calcutta.

Miles—Jan. 23, at Rafaela, Santa Fé, South America, Aline Mabel,

MILES—Jan. 23, at Rafaela, Santa Fé, South America, Aline Mabel, the youngest child of Edith and Alfreld Miles, and granddaughter of the late Colonel Sir Richmond Campbell Shakespear, C.B., of the Bengal Artillery.

WARD—March 1, Miss Martha Ward, late of Beaumont House, Clap-

ham common.
Wilson—March 13, at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, Constance Lawrie, youngest child of Arthur Ross Wilson, C.E., of Lucknow, India, aged 5.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

Barry—Feb. 18, at Ranikhet, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Barry, Medical Staff, of a son.

COOK-Feb. 27, at Bandora, the wife of Richard Cook, P.W. Inpector, of a daughter.

DANE-Feb. 13, at Gurdaspore, the wife of L. W. Dane, C.S., of a

daughter.
Davison—Feb. 17, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain K. S. Davison, D.A.Q.M.G., of a son.

GEORGE-Feb. 22, at Poona, the wife of C. George, Survey of India, of a son.

--Feb. 24, at Mian Mir, the wife of Captain D. W. Hickman, 34th Pioneers, of a son.

Kennedy—Feb. 20, at Punjab, the wife of Mr. T. J. Kennedy, Bengal

Civil Service, of a son.

RYND—Feb. 24, at Madras, the wife of Lieut. F. C. Rynd, M.S.C., of a son and a daughter.
Todman—Feb. 22, at Madras, the wife of Mr. H. Todman, Retired

Conductor, and Bailiff, Madras Court of Small Causes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ENGLISH—BARRY—Feb. 14, at Asansol, J. English, M.E., New Beerboom Coal Company, to Laura Mary, daughter of the late J. Barry, C.E.

-Feb. 9, at the Catholic Church, Serampore, Surgeon KEOGH-HART H. Keogh, M.D., Medical Staff, to Camilla Porterfield, daughter of the late Captain W. H. Sherriff Hart, Captain 105th Light Infantry, and stepdaughter of Lieut.-Colonel S. B. Home, Commanding 9th

Regiment, B.I., Barrackpore.

EES—GORDON—Feb. 9, at Chupra, Reginald Oswell Lees, Government
Telegraph Department, youngest son of the late Sir John Campbell
Lees, to Ellen Annie, eldest daughter of H. W. Gordon, Bengal Civil

Service.

Morris-Jones--March 14, at Bombay, G. Sutherland Morris, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, only son of Major-General Gordon Morris, Bombay Army, to Louise Creswicke, daughter of the late Captaia Felix Jones, Indian Navy, of Fernside, Norwood, and formerly H.B.M.'s Resident in the Persian Gulf. (By telegram.)

REED—THOMAS—Jan. 25, at Raipur, Lieut. Reed, 4th Madras Cavalry, son of the Rev. Martin Reed, LL.D., to Lilian, only daughter of Calonel Rayes Thomas BSC.

Colonel Bryce Thomas, B.S.C.

Sanders—Thorsun—Feb. 21, the Rev. M. C. Sanders, M.A., Chaplain of Umballa, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. Thorburn

of Umballa, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. Thorburn Esq., of Whitchurch, Shropshire.

Stewart—O'Grady—Feb. 13, at St. Xavier's Church, Poona, J. W. T. Stewart, of Whickham, county Durham, to Winifred Mary O'Grady, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. James O'Grady, H.C. IRWIN—CAMPBELL—Feb. 20, at Assam, H. R. Alexander, son of the late Rev. T. N. Irwin, of Charlymch Rectory, Somerset, to Henrietta Florence, daughter of Colonel A. E. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, and granddaughter of the late Lieut.-General J. Campbell, Colonel, 92nd Gordon Highlanders 92nd Gordon Highlanders.

WILLIAMS—PLATEL—Feb. 6, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Karachi, John Arthur, youngest son of Thomas Bowen Williams, of Madras and Preston Boats, Shrewsbury, to Ella Laura, eldest daughter of Fred Platel, Government Telegraph Department.

DEATHS.

HUNT-Feb. 23, at Bareilly, Lieut A. W. Hunt, 13th Bengal Lancers, son of the Rev. T. H. Hunt, of "Ruyton Park," Shrewsbury, aged



JOHNSTON-Jan. 19, at Straits Settlements, Mr. A. G. Johnston, late of

JOHNSTON—Jan. 19, at Straits Settlements, Mr. A. G. Johnston, late of Madrae, aged 39.

MYLNE—March 7, at Calcutta, Sydney, second son of Major-General Mylne, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 25.

PRITCHARD—Feb. 22, at Meerut, 2nd Lieut. N. Pritchard, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, aged 22.

RHENIUS—Feb. 20, at Madras, T. Rhenius, Esq., Retired Superintendent of Post Offices.

STEWART—Feb. 3, at Chittagong, Lieut. J. F. Stewart, 1st Battalion the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), killed by Kukis while on reconnaissance duty in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, aged 21.

aged 21.

UNANGST—Feb. 16, at Kistna District, Mrs. P. A. Unangst, the wife of the Rev. E. Unangst, D.D., Missianary.

WICKHAM—March 11, at Mhow, Central India, Dorothy, infant daughter of Lieut. W. J. R. Wickham and Mrs. Wickham. (By telegraph.)

WILLOOK—Feb. 21, at Trichinopoly, Gertrude, the wife of W. A. Willock, M.C.S.

RETIREMENTS THIS YEAR.

The commands of not less than four Native Infantry Regiments in the Bombay Presidency become vacant in the current year, and in less than twelve months this number will be in-On the 8th April Colonel G. F. Beville, of the creased to five Marine Battalion, will retire on completion of seven years in command; on the 13th May, Colonel F. T. Humfrey, of the 20th B.I., on completion of seven years' command; on the 19th September, Colonel J. H. Drummond, of the 22nd B.I.,

19th 'September, Colonel J. H. Drummond, of the 22nd B.I., on attaining 55 years of age; and on the 2nd August Colonel F. P. Forteath, 4th B.I. (Rifles), on attaining 55 years of age. On the 17th February, 1889, Colonel C. J. Anderson. of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, will follow his comrades of the Infantry into retirement on completing his seventh year in command.

Colonel Beville first joined the Army on the 4th September, '55, in the 13th N.I. He was admitted into the Staff Corps on the 18th February, '61; Captain, 4th September, '67; Major, 15th August, '68; Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th July, '77; Colonel, 11th July, '81; after having become Commandant of the 21st Bombay Infantry on the 8th April, '81. Colonel Beville as Lieutenant served throughout the Mutiny, 1857-59; was present at the siege and assault of Kotah; took part in the pursent at the siege and assault of Kotah; took part in the pursuit of Tantia Topee, went through the Oudh campaign, assault of Kussia Rampoor, capture of the forts of Amethee and Sunkerpoor, action of Dhoondia Keria, capture of the forts of Buxar and Baraitch, action and occupation of Churda, capture of the fact of the forts of Buxar and Baraitch, action and occupation of Churda, capture of the fact o ture of the fort of Mujeediah, action of Banki, andfinal expulsion of the rebels from Oudh across the river Taptee. He was mentioned in the despatches (G.O.G.I. 258 of '58) and received mentioned in the despatches (G.O.G.I. 258 of '58) and received a medal and clasp. In Abyssinia, 1867-68, as Brigade-Major, Captain Beville was present at the action of Arogee, the assault and capture of Magdala, was again mentioned in the despatches (London Gazette, 30th June and 10th July, '68) and received a brevet of Major and medal. As Deputy Judge Advocate and Provost Marshal, Col. Beville served in Afghanistan, 1879-80, at the defence of Kandahar and battle of 1st Sept., was mentioned in the despatches (G.O.G.I. 566 of '80) and received the medal and clasp.

Colonel Humfrey joined the army on the 26th September

Colonel Humfrey joined the army on the 26th September, '56, in the 49th Foot, and joined the Staff Corps 16th May, '68, being promoted Captain on the 26th September of the same year; Major, 26th September, '76; Lieut-Colonel, 22nd November, '79; Colonel, 22nd November, '83, and obtaining his present command on the 29th October, '86. In 1863 64 Lieut. Humfrey served in the Hazara campaign; and in 1878-80 in the Afghan War. For services rendered in the affair at Syud Boot, Major Humfrey was mentioned in the despatches (London Gazette, 7 Nov., '79) and in addition to a medal received a brevet Lieut-Colonel.

Col. Drummond joined the army on the 14th June, '51, in the 22nd N.I., and was admitted into the Staff Corps on the 18th Feb., '61; became Captain, 14th June, '63; Major, 14th June '71; Lieut-Col., 14th June, '77; Colonel, 1st June, '81, receiving his present command on the 17th Feb., '82.

Colonel Forteath joined the army 20th Feb., '53, in the 12th N.I.; joined the Staff Corps, 27th June, '62; promoted Captain, 20th Feb., '65; Major, 20th Feb., '73; Lieut-Col., 20th Feb., '83; and receiving command of the 4th B.I. on the 24th Sept., '83. In 1857-59, Lieut. Forteath served through the Mutiny. For his part in the battle of Bunnass and action at Kooshana he was mentioned in the despatches (G.O.G.I. 346 of '59) and received medal and clasp.

Colonel Anderson joined the 1st Lancers on the 20th May being promoted Captain on the 26th September of the same

clasp.

Clasp.
Colonel Anderson joined the 1st Lancers on the 20th May, '53; Captain, 20th May, '65; having joined the Staff Corps, 18th February, '61; Major, 20th May, '73; Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th May, '79; Colonel, 20th May, '83; and receiving command of the 2nd Lancers, 28th September, '83. Lieutenant Anderson served in the Mutiny as A.D.C. to Sir R. Napier. He was at Nusseerabad, first attack on Awah, the siege of Kotah and subsequent pursuit, action of Kotah-ke-Serai, cap

ture of Gwalior, and action at Ranode, was mentioned in the despatches (G.O.G.I. 183 of '59) and received the medal and clasp.

THE P. AND O. STEAMSHIP "OCEANA."

What may be characterised as the finest ship that has been seen in what may be characterised as the linest sinp that has been seen in any of the London docks left on her first voyage to Australia on the 9th inst. The new steamer Oceana, the latest addition to the fleet of the P. and O. S. N. Co., is of a gross tonnage of 6,362 tons. She is the largest vessel constructed in Ireland, as she is the largest merchant ship, with the exception of the Great Eastern, which has been in a London dock. Her extreme length over all is 482ft., beam 52ft., and depth of hold 37ft. For the last week she has been loading and predepth of hold 37ft. For the last week she has been loading and preparing for sea in the Royal Albert Dock, and has presented one of the finest sights of naval architecture that there is afloat. Indeed, both externally and internally, the builders, Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, appear to have strained every effort to make the ship a success in every way. The Oceana has most luxuriously appointed accommodation for 241 first (carried in the fore part) and 156 second (in the after part) saloon passengers, for whose comfort every device that modern ingenuity can suggest has been employed. The saloons are designed by Mr. D. W. Colcutt, architect to the Imperial Institute, and the ladies' drawing-room is a perfect marvel of elegance. The first saloon (on the upper deck) and companion is all done in light oak, with occasional dark oak panels, the ladies' room being white picked out with gilt. The smoking saloon is on the after part of the hurricane or spar deck, so that no inconvenience to ladies and non-smokers can-occur. The deck, so that no inconvenience to ladies and non-smokers can occur. The spar deck is spacious, and should prove a luxury in hot weather. The second saloon is of Spanish mahogany, and is far superior to the first saloons of most steamers. This is on the upper-deck likewise, and there is a making allows and proved a constant of front the first saloons. saloons of most steamers. This is on the upper-deck likewise, and there is a smoking-saloon and promenade separate from the first-class on the spar deck. The smoking-saloons in both cases are arranged not only for comfort, but convenience for a rubber or other game, the tables being so placed. The sleeping cabins are unusually commodious, and the fittings are most ingeniously contrived to occupy the smallest possible amount of space. Throughout the vessel Crosby's patent spring beds and patent folding lavatories have been adopted, and the result is a great economy in the matter of elbow-room—no small consideration where, as in a cabin, the proportions are necessarily much retrieved. The senitary arrangements are very complete both much restricted. The sanitary arrangements are very complete, both in regard to the ventilation of the vessel, for which there is a special in regard to the ventilation of the vessel, for which there is a special engine in the engine-room, and other important particulars; while the marble baths, lavatories, &c, with their luxurious appliances, form a noticeable feature in this, as in other vessels of the P. and O. Company. The ship has scuttles everywhere and not ports, but the scuttles are of exceptional size, so that much air is admitted, whilst the light is far greater. Throughout the interior the Oceans is lighted throughout with electricity and is fitted with two sets of dynamos and apprings see the one Throughout the interior the Oceana is lighted throughout with electricity, and is fitted with two sets of dynamos and engines, each one capable of lighting the entire ship. In addition to a total of nearly 600 incandescent lamps there is a powerful search light for use during the passage through the Suez Canal, whilst another powerful light, controlled from the bridge, is hung between the main and mizen masts, and can be lighted immediately should any mishap occur in the passage through the Canal at night. A noticeable feature in the dynamos is the low rate of speed at which they run—namely, less than 200 revolutions per minute. In each cabin there is a switch, so that the passengers can turn the light on or off at will at any hour of the night. The whole of the installation has been carried out by Messris. The whole of the installation has been carried out by Messrs. Crompton and Co., of Chelmsford. There are lamps everywhere in The whole of the installation has been carried out by Messris. Crompton and Co., of Chelmsford. There are lamps everywhere in case of accident, but as there are two sets of engines and dynamos this should hardly occur. In the after end of the vessel there are fresh water tanks, capable of holding 180 tons of water, formed partly of the side of the ship, and by a second skin inside. There is a tank on deck capable of holding 1,000 gallons, which is filled by a special pump from these reservoirs, and thence supplies all parts of the ship where fresh water may be required. The whole of the after part of the ship is a vast refrigerating chamber, capable of carrying 5,000 carrases of frozen sheep as cargo, besides providing for a supply of fresh fish, milk, butter, vegetables, and delicacies of every description for the use of passengers at sea. In fact, no live stock is carried. There is not a pen for sheep, ducks, fowls, or any kind of live stock on the ship. Everything, including a supply of fresh milk, sufficient to last the whole way to Australia, will be put into the refrigerating room.

Of the engines it is difficult to speak unless going into technical details. The engine-room to an unprofessional mind seems to be a confused mass, and it is only on examination that the marvellous manner everything is placed shows to advantage. The main engines are inverted, direct acting, triple expansion of 7,000 indicated horse power. There are numerous auxiliary engines for feeding the boilers, pumps for a variety of purposes, compound electric, bydraulic, arefrigerating engines besides an engine for twe in case of fire, which

power. There are numerous auxiliary engines for feeding the hollers, pumps for a variety of purposes, compound electric, hydraulic, and refrigerating engines, besides an engine for use in case of fire, which leads direct to the hydrants, placed with their hoses above them in all parts of the ship. Some idea of the size of the main engines may be gathered from the fact that each of the three cranks weighs eleven tons. Steam is supplied by six double-ended boilers constructed as is the vessel herself of steel. Each boiler, which has six furnaces, has hear rected to 300 lbs per square inch but, the working pressure will been tested to 300 lbs. per square inch, but the working pressure will be about 180 lbs. The shaft tunnel is unusually commodious, and

be about 180 lbs. The shaft tunnel is unusually commodious, and affords ample room for seeing that everything is right. Across the forward end of the engine-room stretches the refrigerating machinery, which has been supplied by Messrs. A. and S. Haslam, of Derby.

The Oceana has four masts and two funnels. She is square rigged on the fore and main masts, whilst the main and jigger are pole masts only. She has the latest improvements in the way of side lights, fitted in lighthouses, &c. The vessel possesses an unusually large number of boats, comprising eight lifeboats, one launch, one cutter, one mail boat, and one gig. All these boats are carried in the new fashion

on the rail ready for immediate lowering, whilst in addition there are two large collapsible boats. The working of her cargo is expeditiously and noiselessly performed by the latest system of hydraulic gear from the works of Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Similar power is supplied to the winches for hoisting sails, on-Tyne. Similar power is supplied to the winches for hoisting sails, lessened by subdivision into numerous watertight compartments. The steam steering gear is much farther aft than usual, so that the lead of the chains is shortened, and is, moreover, direct. The Oceana is on the Admiralty list as an armed cruiser, and has been fitted accordingly under the supervision of the Admiralty. She is capable of on the Admirately list as an armed cruiser, and has been interfaced accordingly under the supervision of the Admiratty. She is capable of carrying 1,200 troops on her lower decks, and would be admirably adapted for a transport. She already has her gun platforms fitted. We may conclude our account by stating that Captain Hector, R.N.R., the commodore of the P. and O. Co.'s fleet, is in command. Wr. Tocque, the chief of the state of the chief officer, and the five other officers of the ship, are likewise officers in the Royal Naval Reserve, whilst ten reserve men are carried as quartermasters, so that the ship will probably leave London flying the

A sister ship, the *Arcadia*, lately launched by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, will follow in about two months, completing the "Jubilee fleet" of four similar vessels for the company, the first two of which, the *Victoria* and *Britannia*, have already distinguished themselves by the rapidity of their voyages to and from India and Australia. Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, have in hand two additional vessels of large capacity and great speed for this Company. They are to be named the *Peninsular* and *Oriental*, and are expected to be ready for the outward passenger season in the ensuing autumn.

TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

A Blue-book has just been issued, entitled "Statement of the Trade of British India with British Possessions and Foreign Countries for the five years 1882-83 to 1886-87," which illustrates the development of trade in India. The most interesting item to our readers is the cotton yarn, where we find the exports increased from 45,378,040 lbs. in 1882-3 to 91,804,244 lbs. in 1886-7, the great bulk of which goes to China and Japan. The reasons for this great development are stated by Mr. O'Conor to be that while the cotton which the Bombay mills spin is grown almost at their doors, the same cotton has to pay a by Mr. O'Conor to be that while the cotton which the Bombay mills spin is grown almost at their doors, the same cotton has to pay a freight on a transport of 7,000 miles to England and back again as twist to China, the principal customer, and besides labour is cheaper in India. Until recently the freights between Bombay and China were so heavy as almost entirely to counteract the advantage derived by Bombay from the difference of distance, but that has now been altered. A combination of steamer companies demanded a freight charge to China of Rs. 15 a ton; a reduction was made to Rs. 12, but an Italian line stepped in and accepted freight at Rs. 8, and now the average is only Rs. 5. In addition to this immense advantage, the Port Trust charges on cotton yarn and cloth, as well as on the coal and machinery required for the mills, were largely reduced during the year. The millowners of Bombay are pushing their trade in other directions beside China and Japan, and in some cases are displacing the once popular American shirtings, and also the products of the Lancashire looms. In another article we shall refer to other features of this Statement, especially as they bear upon the shipping interest.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS .- SEASON 1888.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	Leave Other Ports in United Kingdom.	Leaves Multa.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Malabar .	 Q'town.	_	_	_	22 Mar
	но	MEWAR	D.		
	1		l _	_	

Ship	To Leave	Arrives	Leaves	Leaves	Arrives	
	Bombay.	Suez.	Port Said.	Malta.	Portsm'th.	
Crocodile		28 Mar. 11 Apr.	30 Mar. 13 Apr.	3 Apr. 17 Apr.	12 Apr. 26 Apr.	

Information of the death of the Rev. T. J. Smith has been received. The news was telegraphed to Madras from Colombo by a fellow-passenger of deceased. Mr. Smith came to India in 1884, as Secretary to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and also for the last three years had ministered to the spiritual wants of the immates of the Military Corphan Acrel was a few secretary to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and also for the immates of the Military Orphan Asylum. He was of a delicate constitution, and it was expected that the climate of India would benefit it. A year after his arrival in India the reverend gentleman lost his young wife, and, though his health had been better than while in England, he since became quite an invalid. A short time ago the advice of his friends induced him to take a short sea voyage, and he proceeded to Ceylon. Mr. Smith leaves a son and a large circle of friends to lament his loss.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL HENRY CHARLES VAN CORTLANDT, C.B., who died last week, at his residence in Onslow-crescent, South Kenlast week, at his residence in Unslow-crescent, South Kensington, at the age of 74 years, had a remarkable career as a soldier of fortune in the East. He entered the military service of the Sikh Government, under the Maharaja Runjet Singh, "the Lion of Lahore," in 1832, and in 1837 served against Dost Mahomed Khan, at Peshawur, and at the battle of Jamrood. In 1841 he commanded the Sikh troops who co-operated with the British forces in the Khyber Pass during the Afghan War, and was effectively a present at the taking and occupation of and was afterwards present at the taking and occupation of Lahore by the Maharaja Shere Singh. During the Sutlej campaign he served as political officer in the British service, taking part in the actions of Ferozeshah and Sobraon, and subsequently in the capture of Mooltan. On the annexation of the Punjab he took civil employ under the British Government and an the capture of the Mutiny in 1857 he prised. ment, and on the outbreak of the Mutiny, in 1857, he raised the Hurriana Field Force, with which he defeated and dispersed the mutineers in several actions, also co-operating with our military forces in the subjugation and capture of Delhi. For these services he received the thanks of the British Government, and was created a Companion of the Bath in 1857.

Government, and was created a Companion of the Bath in 1857.

MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL ALEXANDER MADDEN, C.B., late of the 51st King's Own Light Infantry, died on the 13th inst. at Freelands, Wherwell, Hampshire, at the age of 63. He entered the Service in July, 1843, obtaining his promotion to captain in June, 1854, colonel in July, 1874, and to major-general in July, 1883. Major-General Madden served with the 51st Light Infantry throughout the Burmese War of 1852-53, was on board the E.I.C. steam-sloop Sesostris during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon River. He served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity (including the storming of the White House Redoubt), and at the storm and capture of Rangoon; also at the assault and capture of Bassein, 19th May, and repulse of the night attack on Prome, 8th Dec., 1852, receiving the medal with clasp for Pegu. Major-General Madden also served in the Umbeyla Expedition in 1863, and commanded the regiment in the Jowaki Campaign in 1877, being mentioned in despatches, and receiving the medal with clasp. He comin despatches, and receiving the medal with clasp. He commanded the 51st Regiment throughout the Afghan War of 1878-9, including the taking of Ali Musjid, and was again mentioned in despatches, was awarded the C.B., and received the medal with clasp.

Colonel Thomas Parker Wright, late Staff Officer of Pensioners and 83rd Regiment, died on the 5th inst. at Fairfield, High-road, Lee, aged 61. He entered the Service in February, 1844, obtaining his captaincy in October, 1857, and the rank of colonel in June, 1882. He served with the 83rd Regiment in suppressing the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the affair of Sanganeer, and defeat of the Gwalior rebels at Kotaria on the 14th August, 1858, receiving the medal with clasp

at Kotaria on the 14th August, 1858, receiving the medal with clasp.

Lieut.-Colonel James Metcalfe, C.B., late Bengal Army, of Aston House, Stevenage, Herts, died on the 8th inst., at Harcourt-terrace, S.W., at the age of 70. He was born in 1817, and educated at Addiscombe. He entered the East India Company's service in 1835, and was appointed to the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry in 1836, being adjutant of the regiment from 1839 to 1846. He was aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of India, the Marquis of Dalhousie, from 1848 to 1853. On the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in 1857 he was nominated interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief in India, and in that capacity, as well as that of commandant at headquarters and aide-de-camp, he attended Lord Clyde, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., throughout the various military operations which led to the triumphant suppression of the Mutiny, including the relief of Lucknow, the battle of Cawnpore, the advance on Futtehgurh, the action on the Kalee Nuddee, the siege of Lucknow, the campaign in Rohilkund, the battle of Bareilly and the affair of Shahjehanpore, the campaign in Oude, the action at Doondea Khaira, and the Transgogra Campaign, including the various affairs which resulted in the complete subjugation of the province of Oude. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath, with brevet rank, for his services. Lieut.-Colonel Metcalfe married in 1852, José Eliza, daughter of Evelyn Meadows Gordon, of the Bengal Civil Service, and he retired from the Service in 1861. Service, and he retired from the Service in 1861.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY GRAHAM, R.E., late H.E.I.C.S., died on the 13th inst. at Rivers-street, Bath, aged 78 years.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES MACADAM, late H.E.I.C.S., died on the 13th inst. at East Villa. Leamington Spa, in his 79th

THE mounted company of Volunteers at Nagpore is to b converted into a foot comyany.

SRIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

HOME.—March 11, Kerbela (s), Bombay 3, Verona (s), Bombay. BOMBAY.—March 10, Pandora (s), Trieste; Inchgarvie (s), Cardiff; Merton Hall (s), Liverpool.—12, Pekin (s), London. CALCUTTA.—March 13, Bulimba (s), Brisbane; Khedive (s),

MADRAS.—March 10, Khedive (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 11, Gairloch (s), Calcutta.—14, Dago (s), Bombay;

Aston Hall (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—March 10, Dorunda (s).—12, Clan Macintosh (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers

Per s s. Ancona, from London, March 21; from Marseilles, March 29. For Bombay: Dr. D. Duncan, Rev. J. A. Sellar, Colonel and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. G. F. Mackrow, Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Riches, Lieuts. A. L. Bray, F. F. Lambarde, E. E. Edeman, D. Morris, G. V. Davidson, T. H. Crozier, C. E. Stewart, Mr. A. A. Ash, Mr. K. V. Bacon, Miss A. Watkin. From Marseilles: Dr. W. H. Roberts. From Brindisi: Mr. F. G. and Mrs. Selby, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. T. T. Forbes. For Colombo: From Marseilles: Mr. Tyagarya.

S.s., Brindisi, from London, March 29; from Naples, April 6. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Baker and two infants, Mr. A. A. Ainslie, Rev. S. Finch. From Naples:

Miss Stapleton.

For Naples: Mr. E. Storey, Mr. Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Messrs. W. and W. O. Pearson.

For Colombo: Mr. E. C. Vant.

For Alexandria: Mr. Langworth.

S.s. Peshawur, from London, March 29; from Brindisi, April 9.

For Bombay: Mrs. Branson, Mr. F. A. Hudson, Surgeons A. E. Roberts, D. M. Lavidson, H. H. Nott, J. Holt, W. W. White, R. C. Macwatt, W. H. Woodwright, T. H. Griffith, J. L. Jones, J. R. Close, J. M. Macnamara, W. E. Jennings, W. H. Ingham, J. Drews, P. C. Strickland, Mrs. Griffith. From Brindis: Colonel and Mrs. Begbie, Colonel J. A. D. Gordon, Mr. Mannaberg, Mr. Butler.

Per B.I S.N. s.s. Kerbela, to sail March 17.

For Kurrachee: Mr. J. Tipping, Mr. T. Griffin, Mr. J. Thexton, Mr. A. Crawford, Mr. W. Hadden, Mr. W. Reuss, Mr. H. E. Fuller. For Bombay: Mr. John Currie, Mr. G. W. Gilchrist.

Per B.L.S.N. s.s. Almora, to sail March 22.

For Madras: Lieut. S. Belfield, Second Lieut. L. J. Chapman, Second Lieut. T. G. Tulloch, Lieut. T. H. Kemmis, Mr. A. Simpson.
For Aden: Second Lieut. A. J. Peile,
For Colombo: Major W. L. Brockman, Mr. C. Spedding, Mr. Chas.
J. Smale, Mr. H. O. Holford.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Revoa, to sail April 5.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Larminie and two children. For Colombo: Mr. John Maudslay.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Hispania, leaving Liverpool on March 22. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hampton.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Persia, leaving Liverpool on April 7. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Francis and infant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Victoria, left Bombay on March 17. For Liverpool: Colonel and Mrs. Forteath, Miss and Master Forteath,

two Misses Small. Per Anchor Line s.s. Asia, leaving Bombay on March 31.

For Liverpool: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Wilkie, two children and nurse, Dr. and Mrs. Wien and two children.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, from Liverpool, March 12. For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. A. Plate, Mr. J. Ramsay, Mr. W. Hunter

For Madras: Miss M. Gillon, Miss E. Gillon, Miss L. Gillon, Master . Gillon. From Port Said: Mrs. Steward, Miss Steward, Miss V. Steward.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. D. Brown, Mr. Wallace, Mr. J. Finn Smith, Mr. Dunn, Mr. George Fettes, Mrs. Still and two children, Mrs. Hart and two children, *From Suez*: Mr. Locke.

Per s.s. Clan Graham, from Liverpool March 12.

For Bombay: Mrs. Peters and child, Major and Mrs. Denning and child, P.ev. W. L. King, Mrs. King and child.

Per s.s. Clan Macgregor, to sail from Liverpool, March 24. For Colombo: Colonel Bridgman, Mrs. Bridgman and two daughters, Mr. Arthur Watt, Mr. J. H. K. Duff.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail from Liverpool April 7. For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. Bower.

Per Star Line s.s. Mira, to sail April 7. For Colombo: Mr. Reginald Glanville, Mrs. Patterson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, Feb. 27. At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, Feb. 27. From London: Mr. Dodd, Colonel and Mrs. Ryves, Mr. W. L. Pirie, Mrs. Patch, Mrs. Impey, Mrs. Slagg and two infants, Mr. H. E. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley, infant and child, Miss Meachen, Dr. J. Duncan, Mr. Walsh, Mrs. Harris, Capt. Speck, Mr. Deanes, Miss K. Cole, Miss Cotgreve, Mr. O'Hara, Mr. Hervey, Mr. Mutton, Mrs. and Miss O'Connell, Mrs. Le Mesurier, Miss E. Graves, Mr. Housden, Miss Clay, Mr. Franck, Miss Kelly, two Misses Clarke and two boys, Mr. Dagg, Miss Cutler, Pandit Sham Lall, Sub-Lieut. Patch, Sub-Lieut. Horne.

From Brindisi: Mr. Herbert, Mr. Grant, Mr. Wilson, Mr. McDowell, Mr. Alexander, Rev. and Mrs. F. N. Crowther, Mr. H. Jones, Mrs. Pugh, General Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. and Mrs. Garwood, Colonel Gerard, Mr. H. Allen, Mr. Leslie, Miss Rooke, Mr. B. Rigold, M. Emili Rothe.

M. Emili Rothe. From Naples: Mr. H. G. Frost. From Aden: Mr. G. Yardley.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Coromandel, Capt. I. Reeves, left Bombay March 2.

Per P. and O. s.s. Coromanded, Capt. I. Reeves, left Bombay March 2.
For London: Mr. A. Clark, Miss Clark, Miss Lock, Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin and two infants, Mrs. W. Koye, Mr. and Mrs. Mereik and child, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Miss Greville and infant, Mrs. Angelo Short and infant, Mr. and Mrs. P. Young, Mrs. Walsh, child and infant, Rev. and Mrs. Robinson and four children, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Mr. S. Fletcher, Lieut.-Colonel Cox, Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Laing, Colonel H. Rowland, Mr. Green, Mr. J. Riley.
For Brindisi: Colonel Nicolson, Mrs. Baines, Mr. Schillizzi, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Macnaughten, Mr. E. Wilton Caston, Mr. McDougal, Mr. and Mrs. Alcock, Mr. F. W. Maude, Mr. F. Mason, Baron de Larpent.
For Marseilles: Mr. J. P. Thomas, Lord and Lady Russell, Surgeon-General W. J. Moore, Colonel and Mrs. Havelock and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. H. Spencer, Mr. F. Whitney, Mr. Hendley, Hon. R. Steel, Mrs. F. D. Mackenzie and infant, Mrs. Walker and child, Mr. W. D. Kilburn, Mr. C. M. MacDonald, Mrs. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. De Courcy Agnew, Mrs. Henway, Mrs. Fedden, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmording, Mr. W. A. Lucas, Mr. J. Gall, Mr. and Mrs. J. McLaughlin and two children, Lieut. A. H. Meyer, Mr. John D. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Kumar Runjitsingh, Kumar Ramsingh, Kumar Mansarkhachar, Mr. Cowley, Dr. Langley, Mrs. D. Irvine, Mr. Luke, Mr. A. Priest, Mr. Stallibrass, Mr. F. de Lautour Tucker.
For Suez: Mr. J. Matarachi, Mr. J. H. Whitehouse, Mr. Sergiades, Mr. J. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Atterbury.

Per P. and O. s.s. Sutlej, Capt. Worcester, from London, March 15; from Brindisi, March 26.

from Brindisi, March 26.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Spence, Miss Runciman, Miss Hyslop, Colonel and Mrs. Holdich and infant, Mr. M. F. Reid, Mr. Shewring, Miss Fanny Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Courtney, Capt. H. G. Weir, Capt. Ogilvie, Lieuts. E. H. Cox, W. St. C. Bland, H. G. Leahy, S. H. Hooper, A. J. Battine, Mr. W. N. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Sim, Capt. E. C. Hill, Lieuts. R. W. and W. L. Rooke, Major Corbett, Capt. and Mrs. Griffin, Lieut. Buckley, Bandmaster Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Miss. Kennard, Surgeon Coleman. From Brindisi: Mr. W. R. and Mrs. Burkitt, Capt. Hildebrand, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Bellett, Mr. R. B. Sedgwick, Mrs. Hildebrand, Mr. M. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Lambrunurdi, Mr. J. Leckie, Mr. W. R. and Mrs. Lawrence, Capt. Cradock, Mr. H. Straker, Lieut. Williams, Mr. Woodman.

For Malta: Mr. G. Donaldson, Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Mr. and Miss Marcom, Mr. Hammerton and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Leuty, Mr. J. Morris, Miss Oakes, Mrs. Pink, Sergeant Harrington,

Mr. Leuty, Mr. J. Morris, Miss Oakes, Mrs. Pink, Sergeant Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Kechnie.

For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Burness, Major W. Osborn, R.E. For Kurrachee: Miss H. Gambier.

For Port Said: Mr. Heathcote, Miss Gries and friend.

For Brindisi: Mr. Torr, Rev. G. W. Barnard, Mr. Dalton.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ravenna, Capt Daniell, from London, March 15; from Naples, March 23.

For Calcutta: Miss Whatman, Lieuts. H. Franks, W. F. A. Hopkins, V. B. Wilbraham, Mr. J. Goodman, Mr. Allott, Mr. Hartington, Mrs.

Collyer.
For Naples: Mr. Wilks, three Misses Lloyd Pierce, Mr. S. J. Thompson

The following passages have been engaged :-

Per P. and O. s.s. Ballaarat, Capt. E. Ashdown, sailing on March 9.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ballaarat, Capt. E. Ashdown, sailing on March 9. For London: Mr. Eastward, Sir A. Leppoc Campbell, Mrs. Marsden-Mr. Uma Sanvar Mirza, Rev. and Mrs. Westmacott, Major Welby, Mrs. Pigott, Mr. J. W. Higgins and son, Mr. Brandt, Mr. W. Ellison and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robb, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Johnston and child, Master Moyer, Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, Mr. Jajdir Sankir Mirza, Major and Mrs. Cameron and family, Mrs. Orr, Capt. Mumm.

For Brindisi: Mr. Raganath Das Garge, Surgeon-Major C. Cameron, Mr. A. P. Howell, Mr. G. T. Meredith, Mr. Elkington, Mr. F. W. Badcock, Rev. and Mrs. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fryer, Mr. E. W. Neish, Mr. J. C. Doran, Mr. Finkh, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Porter.

For Malta: Mr. C. H. Neish.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Womack.

For Suez: Lord Eustace Cecil and Mr. Cecil.

For Suez: Lord Eustace Cecil and Mr. Cecil.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Karachi Ice Co., Ld 100 — Karrchee Landing and Shipping 500 200	Endogram 10 Nominal. Gielle (Darjiling) 130 64 to 65
DOMEDAW Wilming 00	Kemp & Co 175 355 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co 50 45	Good Hope Tea Co 100 190 to — Gowhatty (Assam) 100 Liquidation.
BOMBAY.—February 23. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Oriental Govt. Security 50 115 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 20 Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 1,950	Holta (Kangra) 100 62 to 63 Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 110 to 115
Four per Cent Rs. 984 to -	Treacher and Co all 1,300 Thacker and Co all 125	Indian Terai 100 87 to 33
Four-and-a-Half per Coxt	LAND COMPANIES.	Jellalpore (Cachar)
New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1981 1001 to — New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1882 — to — Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 921 to 92	Colaba Co 12} 700	Kangra Valley 100 par Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 45 to —
"Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	Maza-on 700 325	Kurseong and Darjiling 250 92 to 93
Trust Bond 100 to — Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 1042 to — Cooria Spinning Bonds – to —	CALCUTTA.—February 25.	Do. contributory 200 82 to 83 Kurseong and Terai — — to —
BANKS.	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates Indian Banks. Rs. Rs.	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 97 12 to 97 13	Lower Assam £7½ 5 to —
Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 7777 Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 865	44 of 1870 (1885) 100 8 to 100 12 44 of 1878-79 (1893) 101 0 to 0 44 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 104 0 to 0	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 29
Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 750 Exchange Banks. Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 120	41 of 1879 (Coupon) — to —	l lin contributore 90 15 to
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation — — — —	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES. 6 of 1870 (1889) 104 4 to	Do. contributory 90 15 to Moran (Assam) to Mothola (Assam) 100 110 to
	6 of 1872 (1891) 104 12 to —	Do. contributory 90 100 to Mungledye (Assam) to Muttuck (Assam) 200 to
PRESS COMPANIES. Akbar 1,250 125 —	6 of 1894-5 (1905) 102 12 to — 5 of 1885-6 (1916) 103 4 to — 5 of 1886-7 (1916) 103 4 to —	Do. contributory 125 New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to —
Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100 100 —	5 of 1886-7 (1916) 103 4 to — 4½ of 1882 (1902) 99 8 to —	New Mutual (Cachar) £10 Liquidation.
Apollo 2,200 nil 245 Bellary 1,100 nil	BANKS AND FINANCIAL. Paid. Price.	Nutwanpore (Cachar) — — to — Phœnix (Cachar) 85 30 to — Pankabaree (Darjiling) 100 50 to 52
Bombay Cotton all 15 1621 Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited 200 16 100	Agra £10 125 to — Agra Savings 100 125 to —	Puttureah (Sylhet) 109 40 to — Rajabare (Assan) to —
Colaba 1,880 50 555 Dhollera Ginning all 12 100	Allahabad 100 185 to 186 Alliance of Simla 100 146 to —	Sapakati 100 110 to — Second Mutual Cachar 56 4-5 disct.
East India 1,000 150 1,230 Fort 8,500 150 1,250	Bank of Bengal 500 885 to 887g Do. of Upper India 100 140 to Delhi and London £25 140 to	Seemah
Harvey & Sabapathy 500 25 400	Himalaya 100 125 to Mussoorie 100 108 to 110	Soom (Darjiling) 100 75 to — Springside (Darjiling) 100 65 to —
Mercantile 125 7½ 95 Mofussil Co 400 55 410	Rohilkund Kumaon 100 105 to -	Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 16 to — Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 30 to — Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 92 to 93
Munmar M all 40 205 New Berar 500 60 60 New Indian 125 921	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to -	Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 92 to 93 Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 105 to — Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 150 to —
New Indian 125 92½ Prince of Wales 400 30 300 Babapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES. Price.	Upper Assam £10 15 to —
Sassoon 500 25 500 Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,225	Alipore Coal 100 110 to — Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal.	
Sind 750 75 470 Wolkart 500 45 603	Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation. Bally Paper Mills £10 170 to — Barnagore Jute £10 89 to —	LONDON.—March 19.
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Bengul Coal 1,000 1,580 to — B. Baragunda Copper (preface	
	D. Datagunus Copper (pressee	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning. 500 171 p.ct. 630	A. shares) 78. 00. 141 to -	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Price. 8 India Stocks Oct 1918 Sp. all nd
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 175 p.ct 630 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 181 99	A shares)	Price. 3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 99 to 991 31 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 1071 to 108 4 Do. October 10. 1388 101 to 1011
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 181 99 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500	A shares)	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 99 to 991 31 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 1071 to 108 4 Do. October 10, 1883 101 to 1011 4 India Enfaced Paper to -
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 630 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 99 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 39 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 39 500 Bhombay United 100 20 890	A shares)	8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 99 to 991 31 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 1071 to 108 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 1011 4 India Enfaced Paper to - 41 Do. do. 1885 to - 42 Do. do. 1893 to - 43 Ceyion, 1882 106 to 103
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 630 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 99 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 99 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 39 50 Bombay United 100 20 890 Central India 500 35 995 Coorla Mills 1,000 30 99 500 Contral India 500 35 995 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 640	A shares)	8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 99 to 99; 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 107½ to 108 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to - to - to - to - to -
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Allort Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 1,000 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Duun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Empress Co all Empress Co all Express Co all Express Co all	A shares)	8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 99 to 99; 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 107½ to 108 d. Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ d. India Enfaced Paper to d. 12½ Do. do. 1895 to do. 1895 to d. 12½ Do. 1882 106 to 103 d. Do. 1886-90 106 to 103 d. Do. 1886-90 105 to 107 d. Muritius, 1881 110 to 112
Alfrad Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning	A shares)	8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 99 to 99; 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 107; to 108 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101; 4 India Enfaced Paper to - 4½ Do. do. 1885 to - 4½ Do. do. 1893 to - 4½ Ceylon, 1882 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-90 105 to 107 4 Mauritius, 1881 110 to 112 6 Do. 1895-96 115 to 117 6 Do 106 to 108 6 Extra table Straits Settlements Government 108 to 110 BAILWAY DEBENTURES
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct. 630 Albert Edward Mills. 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 99 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 39 50 Bombay United 100 20 800 Central India 500 35 995 Ceorla Mills 1,000 22 640 D. Spinning all ————————————————————————————————	A shares)	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 to 99 to 108
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500 Alloert Edward Mills. 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownugur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Corla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000	A shares)	Price Price Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. 99 to 99 to 108
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills. 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Algo-Indian 500 Algo-Indian 500 Algo-Indian 500 Algo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 20 800 Central India 500 35 995 Ceorla Mills 1,000 20 640 D. Spinning. all 500 76 1,000 Empress Co. all 25 720 Framjee Petit. 1,000 25 620 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 620 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 25 620 Hindustan 1,000 40 850 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning. 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 40 850 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,335 James Greeves 500 25 625 Jaffer Ali 500 60 770 1,335 James Greeves 500 25 625	A shares)	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 to 198
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Alloert Edward Mills. 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Algorian 500 Algorian 500 Algorian 500 Algorian 500 Anglo-Indian 500 Anglo-Indian 500 Anglo-Indian 500 Anglo-Indian 500 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Central India 500 Corla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all — 400 D. Spinning all — 500 Empress Co. all 25 720 Framjee Petit. 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 500 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 Ingerial Cotton 500 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 James Greeves 500 James Greeves 500 James Greeves 500 James Balo 1,000 Jewruz Baloo 1,000 Khandeish 1,000 So 1,155 Khandeish 1,000 So 1,155	A shares)	8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 99 to 99\$ 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 107½ to 108 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper 100 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper 100 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper 106 to 103 4½ Do. do. 1895 106 to 103 4 Do. 1886-90 105 to 107 4½ Mauritius, 1881 110 to 112 6 Do. 1895-96 115 to 117 4 Do 106 to 108 4½ Straits Settlements Government 108 to 110 BAILWAY DEBENTURES PERFETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid East Indian, Irredocum, 4½ pc. 100 110 to 112 Great Indian Poninsula, 4 pc. 100 111 to 113 Great Indian Poninsula, 4 pc. 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 107 to 109 South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 107 to 109 BAILWAYS. Bengal and NWestern, Lm 99 to 101
Alfrad Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500 Alloert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Contral India 500 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Alfare Abl 25 Lyderabad Spinning. 1,000 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 James Gree vos 500 James Gree vos 500 James Gree vos 500 Jewrnz Baloo 1,000 Khandeish 1,000 Model 25 Leopold 1,000 Khatao Mickunjee 1,000 Khatao Mickunjee 1,000 Khatao Mickunjee 1,000 Leopold 100 Leop	A shares)	3
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500 Alloert Edward Mills. 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Corla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindunghat Mill 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan	A shares)	8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 3 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1071 to 108 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 1014 4 India Enfaced Paper 101 to 1014 4 India Enfaced Paper 100 to 1014 4 India Enfaced Paper 100 to 1014 4 India Enfaced Paper 105 to 107 4 Do. do. 1893 106 to 103 4 Do. 1886-90 105 to 107 4 Mauritius, 1881 110 to 112 6 Do. 1895-96 115 to 117 4 Do 106 to 108 6 Do. 1895-96 115 to 117 4 Do 100 to 108 6 Do. 1895-96 100 to 108 6 Do. 1895-96 100 to 108 6 Do. 1895-96 100 to 112 6 Do 100 to 108 6 Do. 1895-96 100 to 112 6 Do 100 110 to 112 6 Do 100 110 to 112 6 Do 100 110 to 112 6 East Indian, Irredoem, 4½ p.c. 100 110 to 112 6 East Indian, Irredoem, 4½ p.c. 100 107 to 109 6 South Indian, 4½ per cent. 100 107 to 109 6 Do. 1895-96 100 100 100 to 111 6 Do. 1895-96 100 100 100 100 to 111
Alfrad Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500 Alloert Edward Mills. 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Beilary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Central India 500 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 Alfer Ali 500 James Gree vos 500 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 James Gree vos 500 James Gree vos 500 James Gree vos 500 Lindian Manufacturing 1,000 James Gree vos 500	A shares)	8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 99 to 99\$ 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 107½ to 108 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to 10
Alfrad Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500 Alloert Edward Mills. 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Beilary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Corla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all 20 Dun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 James Gree vos 500 Jaffer Ali 500 Jownug Baloo 1,000 Hodian Manufacturing 1,000 Hodian Manufacturing 1,000 James Gree vos 500 Jownug Baloo 1,000 Madras United 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Manockjee Petit all 1,000 Manockjee Petit all 525 Margam 250 Margam 260 Margam 1,000 Margam	A shares)	3
Alfrad Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500 Alloert Edward Mills. 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 1,000 Central India 500 Corla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hyderabad Spinning. 1,000 Hyderabad Spinning. 1,000 Hyderabad Spinning. 1,000 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 James Gree vos 500 Ladra Hill 500 Lost Andre Lotton 500 Madaluxmee 1,000 Manaluxmee 1,000 Manaluxmee 1,000 Manaluxmee 1,000 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 Criental 625 Parell 400	A shares)	3
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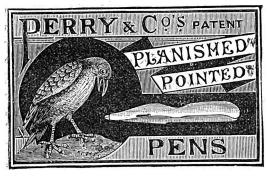
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A RMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),

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NOTICE.

The Stores will be closed from the 30th March to the 2nd April inclusive, the 30th being Good Friday and the 2nd a Bank Holiday. The execution before the closing of the Stores of Country Orders received after Tuesday, the 27th, or of Town Orders received after Wednesday, the 28th March, cannot be guaranteed.

By Order.

H. LAWSON, Secretary and Assistant Manager. March 16, 1888.

RMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),

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NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Westminster Town Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster, on Thursday, the 29th March, 1888, at 2.30 r.M., at which the usual business, and the Resolution to alter certain of the Articles of Association, of which due notice has been given, will be submitted.

By Order,

H. LAWSON, Secretary and Assistant Manager. March 19, 1888.

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Henzada May 17

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 9th March; from Allahabad and Madras to the 7th March; and from Calcutta to the 6th March.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Council on March 2 the Indian Army Reserve Bill was explained by General Chesney, and then passed.

At the annual meeting of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce Mr. Steel delivered a long address, reviewing the financial and commercial history of the past year, and paid an eloquent tribute to the high character and achievoments of Lord Dufferin's Administration.

THE Kashmir season this year will open earlier than usual, on account of the Viceroy's visit. His Excellency is expected at Murree about April 3.

CAPTAIN EVANS GORDON, of the Foreign Department, goes to Kashmir temporarily as Assistant to the Resident during the Viceroy's visit.

THE annual exodus to the hills is taking place somewhat earlier this year. The Governor of Madras was to leave for Ootacamund on March 22nd, and the Lieutenant of the Punjab goes to Simla in the middle of May.

THE Lord Bishop of Calcutta takes five months' leave from April 1st.

THE Mahommedans of the Punjab have held several meetings to express their confidence in Lord Dufferin, and their regret at the announcement of his early retirement.

Mr. J. G. CORDERY, C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad, shortly takes furlough for four months. Mr. A. P. Howell will officiate for him.

The Public Service Commission's Report has been published. The Commission recommends that competitive examinations for candidates for the Covenanted Service should take place in London as heretofore, and approves the suggestion that the limit of age should be raised from nineteen to twenty-three.

The Punjab Famine Code is now before the Government of India, which has also recently been considering the code for the Bengal Presidency. The other Governments which have preferred to have codes of their own are Bombay and Madras, while the North-West Provinces and Oudh Government has also its own code under preparation.

One result of Sir Charles Elliot's visit to Orissa is that he has thoroughly satisfied himself as to the carrying capacity of the Coast Canal being equal to any famine exigencies. Thousands of tons of grain per day could be poured into Orissa by this channel.

SIR ALEXANDER WILSON has been elected Chairman of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.

The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have warmly supported the proposal for accelerating the railway mail service between Bombay and Calcutta.

COLONEL WOODTHORPE, R.E., who has been placed on special duty for the purpose of compiling the report of Colonel Lockhart's expedition to the Hindu Kush, will, it is understood, eventually succeed Colonel Bell as head of the Intelligence Branch in India.

ALL doubts regarding the fate of the European soldier who was missing after the attack upon Licutenant

Stewart's camp in the Saichal Valley have been set at rest by the discovery of his headless body near the encamp-

ANOTHER raid across the Chittagong border is reported, the marauders being the Shendoos, who come from the Arakan hills to the south-west. The party crossed the border on the 15th February, and attacked a small village, killing three men and a woman, and carrying off nine men and fifteen women captives. The remainder of the villagers, about thirty, escaped into the jungle. Mr. Shuttleworth, Assistant Superintendent of Police, repaired to the scene promptly, and took up the pursuit, but failed to come up with the raiders, though some Natives who followed saw them and exchanged shots. It appears that these Shendoos have no connection with the tribesmen who murdered Lieutenant Stewart; but a succession of these occurrences may have the effect of setting up a general agitation along the frontier, which at the present season would be difficult to deal with.

CAPTAIN GRIESBACH, the Geological Survey Officer who has entered the service of H.H. the Amir, arrived at Jellalabad on the 10th ult.

A NEW scheme for the reorganisation of divisional brigade and station commands will probably be issued in the spring.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left Sibi for Quetta on the 1st inst.

CAPTAINS MASON and Wahab, with the Gomal survey party, have returned to British territory after penetrating only a few miles into the Pass. Tribal jealousies and disputes seem to have caused their return.

H.H. THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR has lately married a second wife, a young lady fourteen years of age. His first Rance has borne him a daughter, but no heir.

WITH reference to Reuter's announcement that Sir George White is to take up a Brigade command at Aldershot, it is said that the statement may be correct, but that it does not refer to any immediate transfer. Sir George remains in Burma for another year.

The members of the Sone Canals Commission are now in Calcutta considering their Report, which was to be in the hands of the Bengal Government by the 15th inst. at latest. The recommendations of the Commission are likely to be of a somewhat radical character, their special feature being the advocacy in important particulars of the Italian system of irrigation working as designed by Count Cavour, with due adaptations to the circumstances of South Behar.

THE Boundary Commission escort on the way back to India arrived at Kush Robat on the 22nd February. It will march viâ Farrah and Kandahar to Quetta.

The Kashmir State Railway, the construction of which has just been sanctioned, will run from Sialkot to Jammu, a distance of nearly twenty-five miles. It is estimated to cost $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and it is to be completed with the utmost possible despatch by Major-General De Bourbel, Engineer to the Durbar. Some eight and three-quarter miles are in British territory. Kashmir finds the whole of the capital, receiving 4 per cent. on that expended upon the British section. The whole line when opened will be worked by the North-Western Railway for five years. The Durbar, according to the agreement, will receive 1 per cent. on the Jammu section, plus half the net earnings above this. The line will be broad gauge, and land required for it will be given free of charge. The Maharaja, with suite and servants, will enjoy the privilege of making two special journeys annually without any payment, so as to enable him to visit India readily.

MR. CHARLES HILL, Public Prosecutor, North-West Provinces, having taken an extension of leave until October next, Mr. G. E. A. Ross will continue to officiate for him until that date.

MR. F. ATKINSON, in charge of the Currency Department in Calcutta, has been appointed to act for six months as Assistant Accountant-General in the Military Department.

Digitized by GOGIE

ment, in succession to Major Robertson, retired. Mr. Keene takes charge of the Currency Office.

THERE was an error in the recent statement that Colonels Beville, Humfrey, and Forteath, of the Bombay Staff Corps, who complete their term of command during the current year, would have to retire from the service. So far from this being the case they are not only eligible for superior commands, but under strict injunctions from the Secretary of State, they have a preferential claim to such Army Staff appointments as may become vacant.

THE Maharajah of Durbhunga, K.C.S.I., has subscribed Rs. 1,000 per annum during the last three years to the funds of the Theosophical Society. A Madras paper says he recently offered, in a telegram to Colonel Olcott, to "pay Rs. 25,000 in cash, in the place of Rs. 1,000 yearly subscription." Colonel Olcott proposes to invest this sum in Government promissory notes, keeping it as a separate account, to be called the "Durbhunga Fund."

Mr. F. C. Daukes, who acted as Secretary of the Public Service Commission, has taken three months' privilege leave, after which he will probably be appointed Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam.

A CONFERENCE, consisting of ten members representing the ten different railways in India, will be held at Simla, in August, to discuss the several important questions connected with railways.

At a special meeting of the Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Association it was unanimously decided that the terms of the agreement recently entered into by the exporters for penalising deliveries of dirty wheat and linseed should be embodied in the Association's contract. The chief Native sellers approved of the new clause.

THE Secretary of State having sanctioned a Financial Commissionership for United Burma, probably Mr. Fryer, Commissioner of Mandalay, or Mr. Smeaton, Chief Secretary, will get the appointment.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF TONK has addressed a *Kharita* to the Viceroy, placing at the disposal of Government his army and all the resources of his State for the defence of the north-west frontier.

H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF JHIND was installed on the 26th ult. by Mr. Lyall.

THE MAHARAJA OF RUTLAM was invested with the insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire on March 2 by Sir Lepel Griffin.

OBITUARY.—Lieutenant J. Grant, Bengal Sappers and Miners, at Roorkee; Lieutenant G. V. Moore, Scottish Rifles, at Shahjehanpore; Lieutenant A. Pritchard, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, at Meerut.

Several washingsfordiamonds have been made by Mr. Lowenski at the Hyderabad diamond fields, but as yet without success. The Mining Company, however, has some reason for consolation by the indications of the existence of gold in the Raichore Doab.

Appropos of the Punjab University scandal, the Lahore paper learns that some precautionary rearrangements are being carried out in the subordinate establishments. Five clerks have been discharged, the first three receiving three months' pay in lieu of notice, and the remaining two one month's pay. The post of head-clerk has been abolished, and a sub-committee has been appointed to reorganise the duties and salaries of the establishment to be attached to the Registrar's Office.

RUSSIA is pouring into India not soldiers, but petroleum. From data which have just reached Odessa from Batoum, it appears that during the last year fifteen steamers were chartered to India, and the total amounted to 908,543 casks. The greater part of the shipments to India were sent direct to Rombay, the remainder to Calcutta and Madras. That the last year's export has given an impetus to trade is sufficiently proved by the fact that during the last month of the current year shipments amounting to 250,000 casks were carried.

NOTES.

It is satisfactory to learn that Lord Dufferin's Administration in India has met with the approval of all classes of the community in Calcutta with the exception of the Babú scribblers who write diatribes against all English rule in the columns of the Native papers. It would, however have been no less satisfactory to have learnt that his Excellency leaves the finances of India in a sound and flourishing condition. The telegrams giving the Budget statement do not permit the indulgence of such a feeling, but give cause rather for some anxiety. How the increasing expenditure of India is to be fairly met is now a problem which will require all the abilities of the coming Viceroy and his financial advisers. But unless English opinion can really be brought to bear upon the matter there is little chance of any true improvement taking place.

If we are now perfectly secure in India from any foreign invasion; if we have gained the affections of the great Fendatory Chiefs, and succeeded in winning the confidence of the Afghans, then perhaps the money which has been spent, and which has still to be spent, on frontier defences and strategic railways ought not to be grudged or a Budget deficit cavilled at. Even if the Russian ghost, which has troubled the waking dreams of so many soldiers and statesmen, be laid at last, much good will have been done, and the alarmists might now rest and be thankful.

A MILITARY contemporary hints that we may possibly have another annexation—that of Kashmir, to visit which State Lord Dufferin is now going. The wish is possibly father to the thought, for no Englishman who has visited Kashmir can have helped regretting that that beautiful country was not under British rule, which would bring prosperity to the unfortunate people who have so long suffered under Native tyranny. But badly as the Kashmir Government has done its duty in administration we could hardly find an excuse which would bear justification to annex the country. But the Government of India is doing a great deal to make British influence felt in the Happy Valley. Lord Dufferin's visit will do some good, and if the Maharaja is induced to see that a merciful and liberal rule pays even commercially better than tyranny and extortion we may gain all we want without giving offence or umbrage. Tact and a little gentle pressure, such as Lord Dufferin knows well how to use, will work wonders.

ALTHOUGH it is not probable that Sir Lepel Griffin will be invited by Lord Dufferin to harangue the Maharaja of Kashmir in open durbar, there would be no harm in permitting the Maharaja to peruse and ponder over Sir Lepel's address to the Maharaja of Rutlam when investing him with the insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire. The following, if a little high flown, might give a hint to the ruler of Kashmir worth his taking:—

The idea of Divine right, repudiated by the sentiment of civilised Europe, has taken refuge with barbarism in Russia and in the Native States of Asia; but the time is coming when it will have to leave these last strongholds. The past history of the world has belonged to princes and slavery; the future is for the people and for freedom. The time will come when the enlightened judgment of humanity will no longer tolerate the idle, cruel, and sensual prince, who looks upon his people as objects of plunder, and who outrages with impunity everything that he should regard as sacred, and neglects every obligation which he should fulfil. In the new world which is coming there will be no place for rulers such as these, who will disappear before advancing civilisation as wolves and tigers retire from the cultivated plains to the jungle. The only princes whom the conscience of the world will tolerate are those who rule on principles of enlightened virtue, and whose security will be found in the goodwill of their people.

This is very good; but are there no States and rulers besides barabic Russia and Native India that the lesson inculcated might be useful to also? A WELL-KNOWN Radical paper of the worst character, but possessing a great circulation, has the audacity to publish the following:—

Lord Lytton, our ambassador to France, is "going it" in the true Simla fashion in Paris, as was predicted by us when the scandalous appointment was made by Lord Salisbury. The Viceroy's Court in India became a veritable Oriental harem during his tenure of office, and the morals of the Anglo-Indian community—bad enough as they are at best—sunk to the level of the Court of Versailles under the lechery of Louis XV., that "well-beloved" prince, and the management of Madame Dubarry, his ennobled procuress. Will the history of that degraded period be repeated at our Embassy in the Rue St. Honoré under the trained ministrations of the author of "Lucille," and that still more sensuous poem, "The Portrait?"

The atrocious mendacity of the libel may render it beneath the contempt of the parties libelled, and so pass unnoticed. But if Lord Lytton or some other "Anglo-Indian" took action upon it the result can hardly be doubted. A term of imprisonment with wholesome labour would do the writer of the paragraph a world of good.

THE Bombay Gazette gives hopeful intelligence to the

The European members of the Uncovenanted Service in India are not, we believe, likely to see their agitation for a redress of their pension grievances pass without result. We have reason to believe that the Secretary of State has agreed to a conventional rate being fixed for the drawing of their rupee pensions and furlough allowances in England. The rate will probably be one and eightpence to the rupee. The information, which comes to us on excellent authority, points to a compromise with which the Service will not be greatly dissatisfied.

THE Times of India says in announcing the death of Colonel Rivett Carnac:—"He was not only a gallant and enthusiastic soldier, passionately fond of his profession, but he was a thorough military student. Excepting perhaps General Macgregor no man knew more of the difficult questions connected with our frontier policy. The Sepoys owed a debt of gratitude to him for the earnestness with which he contended that the widows caused by the Afghan war should receive a pension. The employment of retired Sepoys as commissionaires was also a movement which owed its birth and success in a great measure to his zealous advocacy. He had the unusual knack of cosmopolitan sympathy, and his death will leave a blank in many circles not apt to be moved by sudden changes. He was, in a word, a likeable man. Colonel Carnac's friends in this country had no reason to suppose that he was dangerously ill. When he wrote last he was in the middle of an important work, the "History of the Indian Army."

CONSULS IN MADRAS.

The following is the revised list of Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents in the districts of the Madras Presidency:—

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Place.	Name.	Name of the Office.	For
Cocana Do. Madras	C. W. Simson, Esq. M. L. Fancheur Albert Gerde, Esq.	Consular Agent Do. Consul	Austro-Hungary, France. Germany.
Do. {	W. J. Eales, Esq. G. Thuminler, Esq. P. Macfadyen, Esq.	Consular Agent Ag. Consular ,, Consul	Austro - Hun- gary. Sweden & Norwy.
Do. Do.	G. D. Coleman, Esq. J. R. Hunter, Esq.	Do. Consular Agent Vice-Consul	Spain. United States.
Do. }	Mons. A. de Guigne Mons. E. Labussiere Mons. V. J. de Closets	Ag. Vice-Consul Consular Agent	{ Portugal. Italy.
Do.	Mons. H. de Closets Mons. V. J. de Closets Mons. A. de Guigne	Consular Agent	Denmark. France.
Do. Pondicy Karikal	Mons. E. Labussiere J. Fortune, Esq. Col. Bowness Fischer Col. Bowness Fischer	Ag. Consular,, Acting Consul Consular Agent Consular Agent	Belgium. Great Britain. Great Britain.

THE ladies at Rawalpindi are progressing. They are reported to be "practising cricket at the net," with a view to a ladies' ricket match shortly.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Telegraph.)
(Times Correspondents.)

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25th.

I have just received the Budget statement. The following is a summary of its salient points:—It is the financial statement for 1888-89, and is published in the form of a minute by Mr. Westland. It first briefly refers to the causes which obliged the Government in January to seek for improvements in the revenue to the amount of nearly Rx.2,000,000, and to the financial discussions which then took place in the Council. It announces that the result of the accounts for 1886-87 was a surplus of Rx.178,427, after charging off Rx.325,626 on account of special defence works. The differences from the revised estimates explained to Parliament in September had alreay been for the most part published in India in April.

alreay been for the most part published in India in April.

The revised estimates for 1887-88 show a deficit of Rx.2,448,000, without counting the special defences expenditure, amounting to Rx.5,69,000, the result being worse than the estimate in the Budget by Rx.2,464,000. Of this amount Rx.1,059,000 are a charge for anticipated interest, explained by Sir J. Gorst to arise from the conversion of 4 per cent. sterling stock; Rx.830,000 represent the excess of army charges for Upper Burma, and Rx.710,000 the fall in the exchange to about Is. 49d. The fall in the opium revenue is made up by improvements in the other principal heads of revenue. The loss under the head of railways is met by savings in expenditure and by better receipts. It is explained that the revised estimates are based upon the actual transactions of eleven months and a moderate estimate for March. The transactions of March are on such a large scale as to afford room for considerable variations, which cannot be completely known till about the end of April.

The Budget estimates made up at the same rate of exchange

The Budget estimates made up at the same rate of exchange —1s. 4'9d.—show almost the same result as was anticipated in the estimate of the financial position presented to Council on January 27th—namely, a surplus of Rx.423,000. The revenues given in the estimates show the year's advance over the standard then based on the estimates for 1887-88. This advance is absorbed by continued additions to the army expenditure, arising from the augmentation of the forces; Rx.824,000 being provided for extra military expenditure in Burma. Against the surplus of Rx.423,000 is the expenditure on special defences, which are this year to be pushed with great vigour, and which will involve an expenditure of Rx.1,121,000—half in England—and including these charges the deficit is Rx.698,000.

Rx.698,000.

Mr. Westland reviews in detail the state of revenue and expenditure under each of the main heads, giving an account of the progress of the land revenue, the administration of the excise revenue, the first year's operations in connection with the income-tax, the condition of railway finance, and the burden of the debt. His summing up is as follows:—

"Our finance is a strange blending of elements which we can regard with feelings of certainty and confidence, and of large outlying uncertainties over which we have no control. If we look at those heads of revenue and expenditure which depend on our own administration we have every reason to be

"Our finance is a strange blending of elements which we can regard with feelings of certainty and confidence, and of large outlying uncertainties over which we have no control. If we look at those heads of revenue and expenditure which depend on our own administration we have every reason to be satisfied. The land revenue, salt, stamps, excise, and customs are elastic and progressive; the post-office, the telegraphs, the forest, and all the quasi-commercial departments are more remunerative every year; the civil and public works expenditure is well under control, and the railways afford a certain and advancing income. The only difficulty connected from a financial point of view with the account of their revenues is their vastness. In transactions such as these a 5 per cent. increase or decrease in the earnings makes a difference of a million each way in the accounts. These are elements of satisfaction and comparative certainty.

satisfaction and comparative certainty.

"On the other side, we have Rx.8,500,000 of revenue, namely, the opium revenue, liable to be adversely affected—and at the present moment it is adversely affected—by China's increasing competition with other nations. We are obliged by our military position to take a share in the policy of armaments, which, willingly or unwillingly, the great European nations have been driven to adopt. Finally, and more directly affecting us, is the uncertainty of silver. The fall in its value seems temporarily arrested; but no one can say how long we shall have a respite from the progressive increase of our burdens which this fall has hitherto imposed upon us. The charges for famine are to be regarded, though it is certain that through the extension of railways famine can be combated at a smaller outlay.

outlay.

"The question of Indian finance, therefore, is the question whether, in the face of all these uncertainties, our margin is sufficiently large. The security of our present financial position depends upon the estimate. Though these special bur

dens cost us net Rx.31,74,000 in the particular year 1888-89 it is sufficient in average years to provide only Rx.24,76,000. The present scale of expenditure in Upper Burma and on special defences is practically certain of early reduction, although it is possible that famine charges and exchange may add to the expenditure as much as we are in other directions relieved of. We have adopted a high standard in measuring our financial obligations, and can point with some confidence to the recuperative power shown by our revenues, and to the fact that their natural increase, much more than any special measure of taxation, has hitherto enabled us to meet our ever-growing burdens. None of the provincial Governments has incurred any permanent dens cost us net Rx.31,74,000 in the particular year 1888-89 it of the provincial Governments has incurred any permanent obligations for expenditure on the scale of its revenue. Moreover, all the principal ones have balances, and are seeking means for profitably expending them."

More than eight millions sterling will be spent in England and India on railway capital account during 1888-89.

It is announced, with the usual reserve, that the Secretary of State propose to raise 14 millions sterling by Council bills. The Government in India will raise a rupee loan of three crores, of which half a crore is required for the Calcutta and Bombay dock works.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Bill to amend the law relating to imprisonment for debt was passed. At the conclusion of the sitting the Viceroy, in bidding those present farewell, reviewed the work of the last four seasons. Seventy-three Bills, he said, had been passed, including the Bengal Tenancy, the Punjab Tenancy, the Punjab Land Revenue, the Rent, the Indian Marine, and the Debtors Acts.

venue, the Rent, the Indian Marine, and the Debtors Acts.

Last Friday evening an enthusiastic meeting was held at the Town-hall here, for the purpose of presenting addresses to Lord and Lady Dufferin. The hall was artistically decorated, and the Viceroy and his wife were loudly cheered both on their arrival and on their departure. On the presentation of the addresses by the Lieutenant-Governor, Lord Dufferin made a long speech in reply to it. He highly eulogized the conduct of the feudatory Princes. In explaining his foreign policy, he said that the fixing of the confines of India proper at the Amran range had placed the British in possession of an advanced military position of almost impregnable strength. His interview with the Ameer had not only prevented war—which would otherwise certainly have broken out between England and Russia, in connection with the Penjdeh affair, had England and Russia, in connection with the Penjdeh affair, had not the Ameer been in his camp at the time—but had enabled him, by establishing mutual good-feeling, to secure the Afghan Prince's assent to a Russo-Afghan settlement. The whole Afghan people had assumed a totally different attitude in the last three years.

Turning to Burma he said that he had now a clearer conviction than ever of the necessity for annexation. Burma had been without a Government. There had been no central authority, and even after massacring most of his relatives the King did not dare to leave the precincts of his palace. His territory had been the theatre of anarchy, and one-half of the population had lived by plundering the other half. The local chiefs were cruel and represents the property of the chiefs were cruel and rapacious brigands, exorting money from helpless svillagers by torture and nurder. A Chinese horde shortly before the annexation had taken possession of a most important town, and the King had embarked on a line of diplomacy which would have infallibly brought England into hostile collision with a great European Power. The English merchants had been treated with the greatest injustice, while the temperate remonstrances of the Indian Government had been received with insolence and contempt. Meanwhile the been received with insolence and contempt. Meanwhile the total disintegration of the whole of society in Upper Burma was exercising a most pernicious influence on the peace and prosperity of the Lower Province, and the British proposals had been met with a declaration of war. In consequence had been met with a declaration of war. In consequence Upper Burma had become a province of the British Empire; and the verdict of history would pronounce whether, by establishing order, security, peace, and justice in place of anarchy, rapine, torture, and murder, by replacing the late King's helpless and hopeless administration with the temperate, benignant rule of Queen Victoria, we have not realised a consummation as beneficent as it was unavoidable.

Alluding to the Press, Lord Dufferin urged that it should not seek to excite the hatred of the people against their rulers by attributing to the Government intentions which were the

by attributing to the Government intentions which were the fruit merely of vain imagination. By misrepresentations of this character, thirty years ago, India had been deluged in blood. This was an abuse of the protection to freedom of speech extended by the laws of England. In conclusion, the

Viceroy spoke as follows:-"The Indian Empire is the marvel of the world. Encouraged by your approbation, I hope to carry home a conviction that, in the opinion of my Anglo-Indian countrymen and Indian fellow-subjects, I have done nothing, during four years of anxious rule, to shake the stability or dim the glory of its majesty, or tarnish that reputation for humanity, justice, and

Lady Dufferin, in replying to an address presented by the President of the Memorial Committee, alluding to her great charitable work of supplying female medical aid to the women of India, said that from the first moment at which she had received and ortoken to a greative the Association she had received undertaken to organise the Association she had received valuable and cordial aid from all classes and conditions in valuable and cordial aid from all classes and conditions in every part of India. She had appealed with confidence to the people of India, especially the municipal councils, to take upearnestly, and support liberally, a movement which would bring increased health and happiness to countless Indian households. She would ever return with interest the affection of the people of Calcutta, whose kindness during the past three years had culminated in that demonstration of sympathy and good will and good-will.

The Viceroy will leave Calcutta next Thursday.

The Maharajah of Bettiah has subscribed Rs. 5,000 to the Dufferin Memorial Fund.

In order to commemorate the name of Jamsetjee Nusser-wanjee Petit, the members of his family have subscribed Rs. 700,000 to general charitable purposes, Rs. 36,400 for the foundation of a Parsee orphanage, and Rs. 80,000 for a sanatorium at Bandora.

The memorial portrait of Sir Richard Garth, probably the most popular Chief Justice of Bengal who has ever presided over a Court of Judicature in India, was unveiled by Sir Comer Petheram, the present Chief Justice, on Monday last A large gathering was present, including the Lieutenant Governor, the members of Council, and the Judges. Both the president of the committee and the Chief Justice warmly eulogised the late Chief Justice. The portrait has been hung in the Court of the Chief Justice, in place of that of Sir Elijah Impey, which has been sent to England to be restored. stored.

The recommendations of the Public Service Commissions are under consideration by the local Governments. When their reports have been received the subject will be taken up by the Imperial Government.

At a durbar at Jummoo on Tuesday last the Minister Luch man Dass was dismissed from the presidency of the Cashmere

State Council. The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin were entertained by the Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee yesterday at Utterparah, and an address was presented by Native ladies to the Countess, thanking her for her benevolent efforts to ameliorate the condition of Native women.

Enthusiastic telegrams have been received from Mahomedan associations all over India, which are holding meetings to vote valedictory addresses. The Viceroy has thoroughly won the affection of the Mahomedans, in consequence of his sympathetic endeavour to induce them to take a more active part in the public administration. To this cause is to be attributed in large measure the bitterness of the recent personal attacks by a certain portion of the Bengalee Press. Any suggestion to treat other Natives, classes, and sects as enjoying an equal title to a share of official preferments invariably excites the rancorous hostility of the organs in question. The advocacy of equality of this description is interpreted as a declaration of antagonism to the claim of a monopoly of power and patronage put forward on behalf of the Bengalee section of the community. Possibly their late signal defeat may induce these writtens to edent a monopoly of the community. these writers to adopt a more moderate and justifiable tone. This is to be hoped for in their own interest, otherwise they will drive the Government, however unwilling, finally to adopt severe repressive measures, in order to mitigate a great and growing political danger.

SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

At the opening of the sitting of Council on Friday the Vicercy announced the capture of the fort of Lingtu without opposition, and expressed a hope that this facile vindication of

opposition, and expressed a hope that this facile vindication of territorial rights would secure free access to the road through Sikkim which had been taken possession of by the enemy, and would close the trifling dispute with Tibet.

According to reports received by telegraph the advance from Mjanah was made through fog and deep snow. The Pioneers moved in advance, and the Derbyshire Regiment brought up the rear. The path was very steep and slippery. The Pioneers, having reached the corner of the final zigzag unobserved, thanks to the dense fog, came suddenly on the fort and rushed it without firing. The Tibetans fled down the hill.

The expedition will rest for a day or two while the political

The expedition will rest for a day or two, while the political officers endeavour to open negotiations for a permanent treaty.

BURMA.

RANGOON, MARCH 24.

A second great fire occurred in Rangoon this week. On the evening of the 21st instant, while the embers of the conflagra-



tion of the 20th were still smoking, a yet more serious one broke out in the suburb of Kemmendine, to the northward of the town. This fire raged with great fury for some hours, and extended over a space exceeding one mile in length and a quarter of a mile in width. More than 900 native houses were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is believed to have been of an accidental nature.

There is no material change this week in the condition of Upper Burma. Toungdwingyee has been fired by a small gang of dacoits, some houses being destroyed. In the Upper Chindwin valley a party of police, commanded by Inspector Bentapole, fell into a dacoit ambuscade. One policeman was killed and two were dangerously wounded, and the police retreated. Inspector Bentapole, who is a Frenchman, was in the employment of M. Haas, in the French Consulate, at Mandalay, prior to Thebaw's fall, and much surprise was felt at his recent appointment as inspector of military police.

Sir George White is to leave Upper Burma on three months' privilege leave, and General Low will assume the command of the troops during his absence.

At a durbar held on the 5th of March at Manigye by Mr. Hildebrand, Superintendent of the Shan States, Konsantonhon was proclaimed Tsawbwa of Northern Theinni, while his rival, Nawmaing, was appointed chief of the southern portion. This arrangement will, it is hoped, prove lasting and satisfactory, and terminate the civil war which has so long disturbed this territory.

The southern Shan column, under Colonel Swettenham, accommenced by relitical effects. There is no material change this week in the condition of

The southern Shan column, under Colonel Swettenham, accompanied by political officers, has proceeded to Tonglon, to receive the submission of the Toungbain Tsawbwa, and will thence return to Mandalay. All the Shans have now submitted, except those of Meanghyen Kyainglon and Kyainglon, to the east of the Salween river.

In the Pyingmana and Tounghoo districts, where the districts of the Salween river.

In the Pyingmana and Tounghoo districts, where the disarmament is being strictly carried out, the dacoits have again become very troublesome. In Pyingmana a loyal Phoongyee has been murdered, and several houses have been burnt by dacoits. In Shwaygyeen the Karens have been rigorously disarmed, although they took an active part in quelling the Burmese revolt in 1886. It is stated by persons resident in those districts, who by their position and experience are specially qualified to judge, that the result of the disarmament, so far as it has been carried out, is simply to leave the loyal and honest villagers at the mercy of marauding gangs. The dacoits continue to receive arms and ammunition through Siam. A large quantity of percussion-caps of French manufacture was recently found in Karennee. The Karens loudly complain that Burman officials are employed to disarm them, and that their request that they might be permitted to give up their arms to English officers has been disregarded. The Karens also complain that they are deprived of their arms without receiving any compensation. Having regard to the long-standing and bitter race hostility between the Burmans and Karens, and to the fact that the Karens have been conand Karens, and to the fact that the Karens have been consistently loyal to the British, their present treatment would appear to be both harsh and injudicious.

MARCH 25. Intelligence has been received that fresh troubles have broken out in the Southern Shan States. Manlind has been ravaged, and the Tsawbwas of Mone and Maing are supposed to have been the aggressors.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

A TALK WITH SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

The London correspondent of the Times of India writes: The London correspondent of the Times of India writes:—
I had a long and interesting talk a few evenings ago with Sir Richard Temple on Indian affairs in particular and political questions generally. Your late Governor, who is as energetic a member of Parliament as he was an Indian administrator, told me that he and others were engaged in keeping a House—it was during or shortly after the dinner hour—that is to say, he had promised the Government Whip not to go away unless informed that he might do so. Sir Richard takes kindly to Parliamentary life, though I fancied I detected a touch of sadness in what he said about India, as if he regretted that he was not still in the country for which he did so much and which did so much for him. It used to be thought that at one time he aspired to be Viceroy of India. I believe the one time he aspired to be Viceroy of India. I believe the assumption was justified, but, whatever his thoughts once were, I think he has given up all idea of filling that exalted position. If he were questioned about the matter, he would no doubt reply, that in spite of all we hear about the spread of Democracy this is essentially an aristocratic country, and that that there was no chance of a Commoner being chosen for the Viceroyalty except in times of danger. If you reminded him that Sir John Lawrence was certainly not an aristocrat, Sir Richard would probably answer that his illustrious master owed his

appointment solely to the fact than an exceptionally strong man was needed to deal with an exceptional state of strong man was needed to deal with an exceptional state of things. I did venture to ask Sir Richard what he thought of the Marquis of Lansdowne as the successor of Lord Duffering but he avoided committing himself to any decided opinion. If he had thought highly of the selection made by Lord Salisbury, Sir Richard would have said so; if he thought it was a bad one, loyalty to his party—and loyalty to his superiors always was and will be one of his strong points—would induce him to remain quiet. There was another reason, which I need not specify, for his reticence, but I shall perhaps not be doing him an injustice if I say that he, like many other competent persons to whom I have spoken on the subject, thinks that to send out to India at a critical period like the present a man so comparatively little known and untried as the Marquis of Lansdowne is a rather bold experiment. This, so far as I can ascertain it, is the opinion of what may be called experts. Strong party men on the Conservative side, for reasons of can ascertain it, is the opinion of what may be called experts.

Strong party men on the Conservative side, for reasons of another kind, either faintly approve or altogether condemn the appointment. If I might take the liberty of doing so, I should be inclined to include Sir Richard Temple, in the former rather than the latter category.

With reference to Central Asian polities, Sir Richard spoke with considerable freely and as he is a presiderable freely service of the considerable freely service and as he is a presiderable freely ser

With reference to Central Asian polities, Sir Richard spoke with considerable frankness, and as he is a recognised authority on this subject, your readers may be interested in learning what he had to say. I took no notes of our conversation, but my recollection is pretty clear. In the first place, he shares the opinion that the present situation of Continental affairs is full of danger to India. He holds that the outbreak of war in Europe would be the signal for a forward movement of the Russian forces in Control Asia. I asked Sir Richard what in Europe would be the signal for a forward movement of the Rusian forces in Central Asia. I asked Sir Richard what, in the event of that occurring, he would do if the supreme direction of affairs were in his hands. "Well," he said, "I would not send any of our troops to Herat. I would lend the Ameer as many of our officers as he might require, and supply him with ordnance and other matteriel, but to send our men would produce isology, and be the greatest received missing in the said. as many of our officers as he might require, and supply him with ordnance and other materiel, but to send our men would produce jealousy, and be the greatest possible mistake. I would block the mouth of the Khyber Pass, and if we had our army near enough to Kandahar to prevent the enemy passing that place, it would be impossible, absolutely impossible, for them to invade India. If I were in command of our forces, I would invite the Russians to combat at Kandahar. That is, where I think the battle should take place, and where it probably will take place. Then I would harass the enemy in other directions where their position is not invulnerable—Northern China, for example, and the Coast of Finland. The latter I know very well indeed, and I am persuaded that we could do Russia a great deal of injury there. It would be perfectly easy for us to capture Riga and other ports in the maritime provinces of Russia. But, of course, we ought to be most active in the Black Sea, and take the earliest opportunity of seizing Batoum. If we did all this, Russia would find that she had a tougher job than she bargained for." Sir Richard spoke with special emphasis as to how he thought the Russian attack, when it comes, should be met in India itself, and several times declared that he would guarantee to prevent the enemy penetrating through the passes if the entrance to the Khyber were blocked as he suggested, and he had his army near Kandahar to stop a hostile force from proceeding beyond that place. Sir Richard's information about the extension of the railway in the direction of Kandahar was, I thought, a little hazy, but he told me that he had heard nothing about it very lately, and that Parliamentary and the extension of the railway in the direction of Kandahar was, I thought, a little hazy, but he told me that he had heard nothing about it very lately, and that Parliamentary and School Board Work prevented his following Indian affairs so closely as he could wish. He thought the route suggested by himself had been somewhat departed from, but he was going to the India Office next day to get up the facts about the new taxation and should then find out all about it.

CALCUTTA. (Statesman.)

If ever a city was under demented government it is this city of Calcutta. At this moment, the municipality of Paris is raising by octroi £2,000,000 a year, for making that city more beautiful and attractive than it already is, and although it is already the Paradise of urban life, drawing to it by an irresisti-ble fascination the wealthiest people of every country in the world, it slackens its expenditure in no way, and laughs at the idea of its octroi duties impeding trade. And it has been raising this immense revenue for the last thirty years. Grave and sober London has been levying coal and wine dues in the same way from time immemorial for city improvments, the annual revenue from which for the last thirty years has been

40 to 50 lakhs a year.

The American people in spite of their surplus revenue of 20 or 25 millions sterling a year that the administration does not know what to do with, have permitted their municipalities to borrow £220,000.000 sterling for urban improvements, in addition to the enormous expenditure annually made from their

In India meanwhile, and with absolutely nothing yet attempted in the way of municipal improvements, we lay a ban upon local taxation, declaring it to be contrary to political eco-nomy, and forbid the municipalities borrowing money in the only quarters that are willing to lend it. Cities that have only quarters that are willing to lend it. Cities that have neither water, nor drainage, nor conservancy, nor, worst of all, an income to provide them, we declare shall neither tax nor borrow, except under conditions that are impossible. What requires to be done in Calcutta at this moment is as clear as the noonday-sun. The city has no revenue to begin with: for the noonday-sun. The city has no revenue to begin with: for to talk of £100,000 a year, as a revenue for what requires to be done, is childishness. In the next place, the city has no revenue, because no one is willing to contribute thereto in the very least. Water rates, lighting rates, conservancy rates, and police rates—are not taxes at all. They are simply payment for services that cannot be so effectively performed by us individually, and that we therefore club together to get discharged

But services of another order altogether require to be provided for. The bureaucracy—in its absurd jealousy of every suggestion that the people should administer their own affairs, has centralized every semblance of power in its own hands until quite lately. Now the necessary result of this attempt to do everything for the people, and nothing by them, is what we see to-day in Calcutta and its suburbs. The Central government has undertaken to do what no government could do, and when has undertaken to do what no government could do, and when the effort at last breaks down under general indignation at the condition of things thus brought about, the bureaucratic governor, like Pilate, calls for water, and washes his hands be-fore the multitude, saying, "I am innocent of the blood of these persons who have perished and are perishing of cholera and fever. See ye to it." What we see all round us is the result of fever. See ye to it." What we see all round us is the result of a century's neglect, arising from the jealous determination of the Government to concentrate all authority and power in its own hands. In doing so, and in repudiating, at this late hour, all responsibility for the existing condition of things, the State throws upon the local community burdens that it can never discharge without State help. It is not the people of Calcutta or of its suburbs who have brought themselves into this condition. As every one knows, they have been denied all power to prevent this state of things arising, while now that it has arisen, and an urgent public opinion insists upon adequate and complete reform, the Government still bars the way by denying the people power to raise the revenue by which alone can ing the people power to raise the revenue by which alone can the past neglect of the State be redeemed. The municipality is deprived by law of the power to tax the community in such ways as are most eligible, and at the same time are forbidden ways as are most eligible, and at the same time are forbidden all resort to the European capitalist. The Government will neither empower the municipality to levy taxes upon the community, nor to borrow money, and now demands that its own arrear obligations thereto—the accumulations of a century of neglect—shall be discharge by its successors. "See ye to it"—is the uniform tenor of all communications which the Government has to make to the men upon whose shoulders it conveniently lays its own obligations, as the price they are to pay for a mere semblance of self-government.

THE PETROLEUM TAX. (Civil and Military Gazette.)

It is surprising to see how little protest has yet been raised by the adherents of Free Trade in this country against the petroleum tax proposed by Mr. Westland; for the Bill—apart, of course, from the urgent necessity for money which now besets the Indian Government—is of the very essence of Protection. We have in India, in Burma, and the Punjab, a nascent petroleum industry. If Mr. Charles Marvin is to be believed for once in a way, India has it in her power to take a front rank among "Petroleum Powers," by careful utilisation of her opportunities; and to be a first-class "Petroleum Power," according to Mr. Marvin's prophetic vision, is to dominate the world in the future. Among his proposals for encou-It is surprising to see how little protest has yet been raised nate the world in the future. Among his proposals for encouraging the petroleum industry of India, Mr. Marvin recommended, if we recollect his pamphlet aright, a tax on foreign petroleum: and we shall not be surprised to hear it now said petroleum: and we shall not be surprised to hear it now said that Mr. Westland owes his inspiration to the enterprising man who has added the verb "to Marvinise" to the English language. Wherever Mr. Westland got his inspiration, the petroleum tax would gladden the hearts of Protectionists and Fair Traders at home. Petroleum is a commodity very largely used by the masses in this country; and is imported mainly from America and Russia. By taxing this at the ports, direct protection is given to the Indian petroleum industry, at the cost of raising the price of a commodity in universal use. The fact that a measure of Protective tendencies has been introduced without a howl from our political economists is what we duced without a howl from our political economists is what we consider remarkable.

MISSIONARIES AND NATIVE COSTUME.
(Bombay Guardian.)
We hardly think Missionaries should wear Native costume. Of course, there can be no question as to the importance of

putting away whatever tends to make a gulf between them and the people they seek to win; and it may be taken for granted that there are some things in the mode of life of many missionaries that might be advantageously renounced. But we do not regard it so all-important as some seem to regard it, we do not regard it so all-important as some seem to regard it, that a foreign missionary should painfully endeavour to make himself "one with the people," or try to persuade them that he is one with them, in costume, manners, and language. He should be approachable, and as fully identified as possible with them in all lawful, open-hearted efforts to do them good. But is not a man's—a missionary's—racial and national individuality a divine endowment; and in sending him forth into the foreign department of the harvest-field, did not his Lord know that he was and would be a foreigner? Should he therefore be desirous of concealing or obliterating this fact? Lord know that he was and would be a foreigner? Should he therefore be desirous of concealing or obliterating this fact? We do not find Paul anxious to conciliate by concealing his Jewish nationality. He did not trust to costume or particular social adaptations, but "by manifestation of the truth commending himself to every man's conscience in the sight of God." For our own part, we are inclined to regard the adoption by foreign missionaries of the Native costume' and autocompany are always to the condensation and the condensation are always to the condensation of the condensation and the condensation are always to the condensation of the condensation of the condensation are always to the condensation of the co customs as a very questionable condescension, not altogether in harmony with that simplicity which is in Christ, entirely lacking Scriptural endorsement, and calculated to divert the Natives from the main thing, however, for the time, it may promote a certain sort of sociability.

BENGAL.

THE Committee of the Bengal Council on the Calcutta THE Committee of the Bengal Council on the Calcutta Municipal Bill has made great progress, or short work of the remaining sections of the measure. The next stage will be that of the Committee's report. On this there may be amendments moved in the full Council. But it is not likely that much will be effected in that way, though the bill is admittedly an ill-drawn and badly-worded one. In the meantime, it is rumoured that a requisition to the Sheriff to call a public meeting to protest against the Bill is in course of signature. This should have been done long ago to have any effect, and all sections of the community might have joined in it.

IMPORTANT changes are about to take place in the medical staffs of the Calcutta hospitals. No less than three officers are about to proceed on furlough. Dr. Birch, Surgeon Superintendent of the General Hospital, will be succeeded by Dr. Crombie, from Dakka; Dr. R. C. Sanders, of the Mayo Hospital, by Dr. Perry, Professor of Anatomy at Lahore; and Dr. Harvey, of the Eden Hospital, by Dr. Joubert.

THE Natives of Benares are protesting against the oppressive octroi duty on cloth, and the feeling prevails to such an extent that not a yard of cloth has been imported into that station for some days. Another source of dissatisfaction prevailing among octroi taxpayers is said to owe its origin to a newly-made rule, which insists on the production of the bills of lading (Bejucks) in their original covers, unopened. In other words, consignees receiving envelopes addressed to them containing bills of lading must not open the covers, but take them to the Octroi Office to be opened there, in order, it is believed, to prevent the possibility of the contents of the bills of lading peing tampered with.

EDUCATION does not readily strike one as an effectual remedy for dacoity. Yet ignorance is assigned as the cause of dacoity, in Hazaribagh, which has the unenviable notoriety of dacoity, in Hazaribagh, which has the unenviable notoriety of standing first for that species of crime among all the districts of Bengal. Mr. Giles, late officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, writing of the Hazaribagh dacoities, says:—"They belong to a class with which I am very familiar, and which is peculiarly difficult of detection. The dacoits are usually Bhunnyas, Rajwars, or similar tribes occupying quite the lowest position in the social scale both in point of ignorance and poverty. It would be difficult to find among 100,000 of them a single individual who can read and write, and only a very small minority own any rights in land. Until this state of things is altered, they will continue to prey upon their betters. They form themselves into gangs whenever hunger pinches, and attack and rob wayfarers for the sake of food or any property, however trifling, they may have about food or any property, however trifling, they may have about them. The plunder is then and there divided, and after a series of such robberies the gang disperses for a time."

MADRAS.

CAPTAIN H. A. STREET, Port Officer, Madras, has informed the Madras Government, that as no action appeared to have the Madras Government, that as no action appeared to have been taken by his office in respect to the instructions of 5th August, 1884, and 11th November, 1884, relative to the orders of the Government of India on the subject of "flags and pendants to be used by the different Local Governments and departments subordinate to them," he has issued the necessary orders to have the same immediately attended to so far as the Marine Department is concerned, but as the instructions in question do not seem to have been communicated by the

Government to the "Customs," "Port Trust," and "Water Police" departments he submitted that these Departments may be supplied with a copy of the orders specified above, and informed that the necessary flags can be supplied, on indent, from the Marine Department. He also has begged that Government notify that the Local Government ensign is to be flown in future at the flag-staff of the different Port Officers instead of the Union Jack as hitherto.—Mail.

BOMBAY.

Mr. E. C. Morrieson, C.S., has been allowed furlough for one year.

THE conversion of the 28th Regiment Bombay Infantry into a Pioneer corps has been sanctioned.

BRIGADE-SURGEON H. COOK, M.D., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Poona, has been allowed twelve months' furlough.

LIEUT. C. M. DUCAT, S.C., Squadron Officer, 4th Bombay Cavalry, has been allowed one year's leave on medical certificate.

THE services of Lieut. J. F. Whyte, 9th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

LIEUT. C. A. S. MONTGOMERY, S.C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster 1st Bombay Infantry, has been granted one year's leave.

Mr. J. B. W. BIDDLE acts as District Superintendent of Police in the Satara District during the absence of Colonel Codrington.

LIEUT, J. DRENNAN has been permitted to resign his commission in the 2nd Battalion B.B. & C.I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE services of Surgeon J. MacGregor, M.D., I.M.S., have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE services of Captain S. M. Schnieder, S.C., have been replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief at his own request

Two hundred and eighty days' leave on medical certificate has been granted to Lieut. C. E. Staveley, S.C., Squadron Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers.

Furlough for six months has been granted to Mr. W. Harvey, Executive Engineer, First Grade, Rajputana-Walwa Railway

Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., does duty as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad during the deputation, on special duty, of Mr. H. F. Aston.

FURLOUGH for eight months has been granted to Mr. H. E-Haddon, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, substantive protem., Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

SURGEON H. P. DIMMOCK, M.R.C.S.. L.R.C.P., acts as Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surgeon R. Manser, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

THE REV. H. N. MIDWINTER has been promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain, vice the Rev. J. H. T. Blunt, M.A., who has been allowed to retire from the service.

ASSISTANT SURGEON MUNCHERJEE SORAFJEE POSTVAIA L.M., acts as Civil Surgeon, Shikarpur, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon H. P. Dimmock, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., or till further notice.

Mr. E. Greenwood, Teacher of Elementary Drawing in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, Bombay, has been granted three months' privilege leave on half-pay from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. D. MACKENZIE, C.S., who acted as Chief Secretary to Government during the absence of Mr. John Nugent, C.S., left for Broach on Friday night by the Ahmedadad mail train, to take charge of his appointment as Collector of that place.

THE following officers have each been granted one year's leave on private affairs:—Captain A. W. L. Bayley, S.C., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Mhow Division; and Captain C. O. Nicholetts, S.C., Wing Commander, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

The appointment of Brigade-Surgeon P. S. Turnbull, M.D., as Deputy Surgeon-General, vice Deputy Surgeon-General Pinkerton, promoted to Surgeon-General, is gazetted. The retirement of Surgeon-General Moore, C.I.E., I.M.S., takes effect from the 26th ultimo.

PUNJAB.

THE Venerable the Archdeacon of Lahore is at present at THE veneracie the Archdeacon of Lanore is at present at Nahan, where he has proceeded at the special invitation of the Rajah of Sonnour. The Raja is anxious to establish a school for European and Eurasian children at his capital for the benefit of the families of his many European and Eurasian employés. Archdeacon Tribe has been asked to advise how the Rajah's scheme can best be carried out, and will possibly arrange for its advancement.

THE SIKKIM EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

(Pioneer Correspondent.)

CAMP, KALINPONG, FEBRUARY.

We have been waiting in view of our frontier for several days. It was considered prudent not to cross in a hurry or all together; and so our small force has slowly but steadily been worked up to within a few miles of our frontier, the Rishi worked up to within a few miles of our frontier, the Rishi river. We were detrained at Siligori which, for the information of our Punjab friends, is the railway terminus of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and is a small hamlet below the Darjeeling hills. From this we marched by companies every other day, as transport would permit, through the Terai and followed up the Teesta river for about twenty-five miles, eventually crossing it by what is known as the Teesta suspension bridge

sion bridge.
Sibhook, the first march from Siligori, is in the middle of the Terai, and consists of only a few shattered bamboo huts, with no supplies of any sort. Here we had to make an encamping ground and clear the jungle, which in this part is very dense. This was done by each of our companies in succession, and for the first company must have looked a heavy task. We were recommended to keep camp fires buring at night, as the place was feverish, and as tigers occasionally frequented the spect. A few of us were anxious to see these denizons of the spot. A few of us were anxious to see these denizens of the jungle, and though a couple of excursions were arranged trying to come up with them, unfortunately only their tracks were visible, and we could not spare time to beat for them in business-like style. We did, however, bag-bagged a bison. Our party then had to move on to Reang which is the second march from Siligori, and about 13 miles from Sibhook. On the road to Reang, the Kalijora is passed, which at this season is the dry bed of a mountain torrent. It is several yards wide, and evidently a dangerous place in the rainy season. The bridge here has been carried away by the torrent; but the Public Works Department are erecting another, which should have device a fortnight as all the appliances are at hand. The Public Works Department are erecting another, which should be ready in a fortnight, as all the appliances are at hand. The bed is sandy and rather heavy for the Commissariat hired carts, which are miserable specimens, and drawn by very inferior stock. Reang is another small clearing in the Terai with a good wooden suspension bridge over the Reang river, which falls into the Teesta a few yards below. A camping ground had to be made here, and ramps cut to the river bed in several places. Ramboos were growing luxuriantly all around us and places. Bamboos were growing luxuriantly all around us, and their leaves were the only fodder our ponies and the transport

mules had to exist on. The next march to the Teesta suspension bridge is about eight miles. A bungalow and guardhouse are here. Our artisans had a lot of work mending the small bridges along this march; also blasting the rocks of several corners which were very narrow and sharp. There is no room for a camping ground here, and the men's tents had to be pitched here and there in places dug out on the hillside. The whole of the route from Siligori to the Teesta may be called a first-rate hill road, is shady throughout, and bridged, with the exception of the Kalijora. It is, however, feverish and confined, and undoubtedly very unhealthy in the rains. At the Teesta bridge a road comes in from Darjeeling, which is about eighteen miles off, and our Commissariat Officer has had thoughts of conveying supplies to Goom railway station, on the Darjeeling hill rail-The next march to the Teesta suspension bridge is about supplies to Goom railway station, on the Darjeeling hill railway, thence to Pashok and the Teesta on army transport mules. I do not think, however, this would be a saving to Government. From the Teesta suspension bridge the next stage is to Kalinpong, distance about four and a-half miles. The road winds up a very stage agreent pagety the whole way. winds up a very steep ascent nearly the whole way. About the second mile up the hill a clearing has been made for troops to camp, and there is a stream of good water close at hand. A to camp, and there is a stream of good water close at hand. A new road with an easier gradient is in course of preparation by the Public Works Department, and one meets it here and there going up the old road. This, when finished, will be a decided improvement for transport purposes. Kalinpong is about 4,000 feet, and from it a fine view is obtained of the snows and Kinchinjunga and surrounding peaks across the Sikkim territory and bordering Tibet. Mr. Paul, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, had gone ahead of us to have an interview with the Raja of Sikkim at Guntuk, which is about forty miles from Kalinpong. He had a party of our signallers with him, and another party had gone on fourteen miles to a hill 6,400 feet, known as Rissum Hill. of our signallers with him, and another party had gone on fourteen miles to a hill 6,400 feet, known as Rissum Hill. This party formed the connecting link between him and us, and so we knew fairly well how things were getting on. At Kalinpong are several well-built buildings, a comfortable bungalow belonging to the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, a Forest Officer's house, a Government dispensary, and many well-built mission buildings, with a cemetery attached. We felt the cold here for the first time after leaving the Funjab, and our men were glad of the Government grant of warm clothing. At about 4 P.M. a chilly breeze was generally felt blowing down the valley from the snows, and we were glad of blowing down the valley from the snows, and we were glad of our greatcoats. It is a pity Government does not supply the men with woollen comforters instead of the Balaclava caps.



Sikhs do not care for a cap of any sort, and many Sikh regi-

ments would not wear it.

It seems to be the custom of these hill people to hold weekly fairs on different days at different places. Kalinpong has its fair on Sundays; and the surrounding country people collect in numbers, from one to two hundred, to sell their simple hill produce. Farm-produce, grain and pulse of different sorts were the main things exhibited for sale, and also a few kookris, beads, necklaces, iron, hill shoes, cloth, kerosine oil in small quantities a goet and hig or two and lest but not least. small quantities, a goat and pig or two, and last but not least, a hill liquor in the shape of intoxicating spirit. The men and women all seem to like this concoction and get apparently inebriated on it. They dance and sing as is customary in more civilised countries when the bowl is passed round. The Tibetans generally wear a small felt hat, something like a wideawake, which they doff as a sign of respect. It seems most peculiar to meet these people and not receive the usual most peculiar to meet these people and not receive the usual salaam but a rustic bow and take-off of the hat. All the hill people wear most murderous-looking long knives and a few wear kookris, but so far we have met with the greatest respect from the people. We are told that their manner will change as we get to the Rangli river, but I see no reason why it should, as the Sikkimites are our friends and we pay hand-comply for everything we get

somely for everything we get.

We have been straining our eyesight trying to get a glimpse of the Lingtu mountain which lies straight in front of our camp; but the high hills in this direction seem to be daily camp; but the figh first in this direction seem to be daily covered in cloud or haze, and our efforts up to the present have been fruitless. I hear that at Pedong, which is our next march, we will get a much better view of Lingtu, and am in hopes of being able to distinguish the Tibetan fort or stronghold which these foolish people have erected right across our trade route. The fort is said to consist of only one stone wall 12 feet high and 4 feet thick, which runs across the top of the 12 feet high and 4 feet thick, which runs across the top of the hill from khud to khud. The road runs through the gateway in the fort wall. At either end of the wall are said to be bastions. In front of this, and I believe hidden from view, some hundreds of yards down the hill are "sungars," which many who served in Afghanistan will recognise.

THE NATIVE MADRAS ARMY.

On Wednesday week Major-General J. Michael, C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps, read a paper on the constitution, organisation, and interior economy of the Native Madras Army, at the Royal United Service Institution. The Duke of Buckingthe Royal United Service Institution. The Duke of Bucking-ham (late Governor of Madras) presided. General Michael reminded his audience that the town of Madras was founded by the servants of the East India Company in 1639, but although the merchants employed armed retainers, it was not until 1786 that any attempt was made to raise and organise troops. It was not, however, until 1758 that the Madras Government began to raise regiments composed of inhabitants of the Carnatic and it was thus that the present Medras Sapray of the Carnatic, and it was thus that the present Madras Sepoy force came into existence. The lecturer passed in review the services rendered by the force when it was first instituted a censervices rendered by the force when it was first instituted a century and a quarter since, under Laurence Clive and Eyre Coote, and after describing the changes which had since occurred in the establishment, he stated that the Queen's Jubilee year found this Presidency army composed of four regiments of light cavalry (two being lancers), the sappers and miners, thirty-two regiments of infantry (two designated pioneers), and three of light infantry. The details of each regimental establishment were given, and it was shown that each cavalry regiment had its officers in the proportion of 12 Native to 9 European, while in the sappers and miners there were 22 European officers to 24 Native; the European non-commissioned officers were 67, while the Native force of non-commissioned officers and rank-and-file numbered 1,384. Each commissioned officers and rank-and-file numbered 1,384. Each of the infantry regiments consisted of 9 European officers, 16 Native officers, and 873 non-commissioned officers and rankand-file. There was a general mixture of creeds and castes
in this army, but the cavalry was mainly composed of
Mahomedans, and the languages were many, most of
the men being able to speak three or four languages.
The Madras Sepoys could not compare, he acknowledged,
in physique with the men from Northern India, but they
possessed valuable qualities of general healthness, sobriety
and power of endurance, both of fatigue and fasting. In conclusion, the lecturer gave a list of the services performed by
the Army of Madras in different parts of the East, and included
battles fought against the French, Hyder Ali, Tippoo, the
Mahrattas, the Poligars, the Chinese, the Abyssinians, the
Persians, the Afghans, and the Egyptians in former times, and
at Tel-el-Kebir and Suakim. Loid Chelmsford was among
those who bore testimony to the good qualities of the Madras
soldier in the field, and the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,
speaking from his experience when Governor of Madras, con-Native officers, and 873 non-commissioned officers and rankspeaking from his experience when Governor of Madras, considered that the authorities would do the Madras Sepoys a service if the followers within the lines were limited, and he thought that while there should be more continuous service of

European officers with a Sepoy regiment, a judicious limitation of age in regard to Native officers would be advantageous.

THE NATIVE BOMBAY ARMY.

Major-General W. E. Macleod, Bombay Army, Retired, delivered a lecture on Friday week at the Royal United Service Institution, on "The History of the Native Army of Bombay from 1837 to 1887: Its constitution, organisation, equipment, and interior economy." Major-General Sir Frederick J. Goldsmid, K.C.S.I., C.B., presided. The following is General Macleod's résumé of his paper. 1st. When noting the chief deficiencies in the system of the Indian Native Army as affecting that of Rombard my property must not be supposed to bear on that of Bombay, my remarks must not be supposed to bear on present or future affairs on the Afghan frontier, as to the remote probability of employing there, outside the walls of our Empire, Native troops held to be of inferior physique and prestige. I leave that to the writers on that topic—some of them with much practical and personal experience to back them, and some with no such experience whatever. I look merely to the remedy of defects in the system for the benefit of an army which may again, as in days not long gone by, be called on to protect Her Majesty's dominions in the equally valuable southern rarts of India—to wit, within the walls of her Empire, in the Bombay Presidency; for (though I have not dwelt much on the good service rendered in days gone by in dwelt much on the good service rendered in days gone by in our Presidency interior) the present quiet in Upper and Lower Scinde, in the Southern Mahratta country, the lawless (Wagheer) tribes surrounding "Kattiawar," and the still often dangerous trespass of the Bheels from the difficult jungles of Khandeish and Guzerat—all these I say may any day call forth again the services of the Bombay Native Army, which in 1838 numbered twenty-six regiments for service within the strictly speaking Bombay limits, against, now in 1888, twenty-two regiments only, with their service extended to Scinde, Quetta, Southern Mahratta country, and Rainootana; for, of the present Southern Mahratta country, and Rajpootana; for, of the present thirty regiments, three Belocch and one Marinel attalion are so to say, local, and four good old faithful regiments have for financial reasons been recently swept away from the Bombay Native Infantry. They may have been temporarily deficient Native Infantry. They may have been temporarily deficient in physique and smartness, and their useful services may not have been all recorded on their colours; but I know them (personally and all through my service) to be four as firm, loyal, and trustworthy Native regiments as ever took the Bombay Native recruit's oath of fidelity to the State! 2nd. The reason I presume to make my "personal experience of thirty-seven years" the authority for all I say in this essay, springs from my objection to receive as bond fide military history, the pamphlets and books written on the military operations in India for that and preceding periods, by writers who, clever and intelligent though they be, appear to me to put forth their opinions with the eye and mind of partisans, and thus (unsupported by personal knowledge of, or authority for, their opinions) they bring to bear on their record of events, and individuals connected therewith, a political and "party-wisit" bies and an amount of here worship (to the events). and individuals connected therewith, a political and "party-spirit" bias, and an amount of hero worship (to the exclusion of other equally distinguished men), all foreign to the real history, thus losing sight of the impartiality and justice which should be the infallible guide of an historian. I claim for my paper that it is supported by long represent according with should be the infamible guide of an instorian. I claim for my paper that it is supported by long personal association with Sepoys of every caste and country—in every position of service, in quarters, camp, field, action, board ship—long and trying marches in foreign lands, amid privations of climate and food, &c. I never regret having joined the Bombay Native Army, within the training of which I learnt, from ensign to colonel, my duty as a soldier.

NOTICES BOOKS. OF

NAPOLEON AND HIS DETRACTORS.*

"I am doomed to become the prey of libel-writers, but I have little fear of becoming their victim; they will gnaw at granite." Such was the great Napoleon's forecast of the future when, despondent and, perchance, in despair, his proud spirit fretted in confinement in the island of St. Helena. And assuredly his prediction was doomed to be fulfilled to the very letter. Napoleon triumphant was followed by a train of fulsome and insincere flatterers, Napoleon in adversity was pursued by a pack of loud-speaking, unprincipled, and meanminded traducers.

In these circumstances it is no more than natural that his nephew, Prince Napoleon, should step into the breach, and, in turn, make an onslaught upon those who have attacked the fair name and fame of his illustrious uncle. Nor can it occasion much wonder if the advocate in this case is unable to see the faults of his clients, or perhaps rather, it should be said, if, seeing them, he carefully conceals his knowledge from the

^{* &}quot;Napoleon and his Detractors," by H.I.H. Prince Napoleon. (W H. Allen and Co.)



public. But accepting, as we do, that Napoleon the First was incomparably one of the greatest men of his day, admitting incomparably one of the greatest men of his day, admitting also, as is unquestionable, that he had faults, neither few nor far between, it is refreshing to witness a combat wherein the fiery Frenchman lays on with sword drawn upon the detractors who dared to assail, and the libellers who presumed to disparage. M. Tainc is painted as a man "who drew so largely from impure sources, and is a worthy disciple of the writers who inspired him"; Prince Metternich is gibbeted as having displayed "brilliant duplicity towards the great man of whom he affected to be the courtier and almost the friend"; Bourrienne, the schoolfellow, companion, and eventually secretary of he affected to be the courtier and almost the friend"; Bourrienne, the schoolfellow, companion, and eventually secretary of the Great Emperor, is accused of having distorted and shamefully falsified history; Mme. de Remusat is charged with giving way to "wounded self-love, mistaken calculations, unsatisfied ambitions—the anger of the woman who has been jilted and deceived in her hopes"; the Abbé de Pradt is let off with two words of condemnation, but they are severe—"miserable scoundrel!" and, lastly, Comte Miot de Melito stands condemned as "a real type of an official of an inferior mind, and always the prey of his private interests." This may all be the outcome of biassed dislike, but there is a good ring of enthusiasm about it, and the volume is welcome and interesting. The final chapter, entitled "The Man and his Work," is particularly worthy of perusal, and enhances the value of a very valuable contribution to the discussion as to the character of the most illustrious son of which our neighbours across the Channel can boast—a man who sacrificed an bours across the Channel can boast—a man who sacrificed an unbounded reputation upon the altar of inordinate ambition, but a man who, it must never be forgotten, did and dared for his country to an extent that, in his time, France was for a while the arbiter of the destinies of Europe.

EVERY INCH A SOLDIER.*

The scene of "Every Inch a Soldier" is laid in India about the time of the Mutiny—a country of adventures and a period of stirring events. Of course, as the tale advances, the reader is carried back in imagination to the most glorious achievements of '57. Then England's fate tottered in the balance, then included a fate of importality than ments of '57. Then England's fate tottered in the balance, then mighty deeds of heroism shed a halo of immortality round scarcely imaginable feats of prowess and courage; then Albion's sons—aye, and Albion's daughters—defended the honour of their Queen and country; then the tide of rebellion was stemmed and turned. The events of those momentous months have left imperishable traces on the sands of time, and no novelist need fear recalling public attention to the scenes of that anxious and glorious period. "Delhi" is a name which even now after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century quickens the pulse and makes the blood course more rapidly in the veins. Mr. Colquhoun's readers will therefore dwell with pleasure upon that portion of his tale which proclaims anew the heroisms of heroes and the timidities of their timorous foes.

Nor are the allusions to the secret fraternity in India known as "Thugs" without interest. This well-nigh extinct race was once the scourge and blight of the land of the sunny East. Strangling their victims as the latter sat by the wayside to rest their weary limbs, these fiends in human shape soothed their consciences by the self-satisfying sophistry that they did not shed blood. All honour, then, to the great and revered memory of Colonel Sleeman, who waged the war of extinction against these enemies of society, these diabolical pests and curses of God's creation.

Lastly, there is a habit in the East of amassing and burying treasure, the outcome of centuries of war, persecution and outrage. So that even in this the nineteenth century of grace at times valuable hoards are found in out-of-the-way nooks and crannies.

All the above afford ample scope for "fancy free," and Mr. All the above afford ample scope for "fancy free," and Mr. Colquhoun has turned them to excellent account in his extremely fascinating tale, which is replete with vivid scenes and striking incidents. Interest never flags, there is no nodding of the head or sighing of the heart, no "skipping" is likely to occur, and as page after page passes in review the characters grow upon the reader, who will part with regret with one of the most enjoyable novels of the day. We beg most warmly to thank Mr. Colquhoun for pleasant half-hours in the society of "Every Inch a Soldier."

CIVIL SERVICE CALENDAR, WITH OFFICIAL REGULATIONS.+

This little volume is, beyond compare, the best guide to the Civil Service which, so far as we know, has ever appeared, for the reason that it not only contains the formal regulations—

in this respect it is no better than scores of rivalsreplete with hints pregnant with importance to youths who possess knowledge, but lack experience. Added to this, there are specimen sheets of questions tending to show the nature and style of papers which are usually set; and to complete the advantages which raises this guide above its fellows, samples of writing and consecutions. ples of writing and composition are included; these have not been prepared as, theoretically, likely to obtain full marks, but have been selected from amongst the papers actually handed into the examiners, whose approbation thereof is a test that others who do likewise may expect to obtain a like satisfactory result.

THE INDIAN MAGAZINE.*

The greatly-to-be-deplored retirement of Lord Dufferin from the exalted post in which he has rendered such admirable service receives a scarcely adequate notice in the first paper of this issue. It is scarcely too much to say that, had so mischief-making an *idéologue*—to use Napoleon's phrase—as Lord Ripon been succeeded by a less discrect Statesman than the present Viceroy, the race animosities between Europeans and Natives, which the former seemed to make it his especial business to brindle and to feeter would have reached a very depression kindle and to foster, would have reached a very dangerous

kindle and to toster, would have reached a very damper-height.

We are glad to see, from the pen of a distinguished Native gentleman, so thoroughly well-reasoned an Essay on the social effects of the Hindu institution of caste as that contributed by Mr. Seva Ram to the present number under the title "The whole disease in a single view." We have rarely met with so clear an exposition, in so small a compass, of the disastrous effect of caste, as now interpreted, on the larger and weaker, but assuredly not the less important, of the two sexes.

Mr. A. K. Dutt supplies an interesting account of his "Winter Trip in Sweden." With both country and people he was much pleased; and he points out, with no little accument.

"Winter Trip in Sweden." With both country and people he was much pleased; and he points out, with no little acumen, the differences between England and Sweden which most strike a writer who is a native of neither.

In supporting, against "Punjabee," the conclusions at which he has arrived regarding "the real vernacular of Northern India," Mr. Pincott points out the practical identity, for all purposes, of "Hindi and Hindustani" in their simple forms, and urges that the Hindus, who form five-sixths of the Native community, should be allowed to write official documents in Nagari characters. He justly remarks that "even Indian village postmen have to read the Roman, the Arabic, and the Nagari characters in order to deliver letters; and," he adds, "we may fairly credit officials with more intelligence than that of a postman." We think his claim, urged on behalf of five-sixths of the population, one in itself reasonable, and well sixths of the population, one in itself reasonable, and well worthy of consideration by the powers that be.

THE MISS CRUSOES.†

There is something wonderfully grotesque in Colonel Colomb's quaint volume, "The Miss Crusoes." Taking his cue from the immortal Defoe, the son of Mars contrives to get two little wee brats habited upon an unknown island—then follow a series of most amusing adventures, or, rather, misadventures. First of all the tiny children planned to escape in a washtub, but "it waggled a good deal," and the effort was abandoned as hopeless. Then came perils of birds, perils of cats, perils of food, perils of everything and anything, for the united ages of the twain would scarcely amount to double figures. But at last a ray of hope broke through the cloud of distress: "they mot a gentlemen of the country"—se they distress; "they met a gentleman of the country"—as they thought—so, bowing and curtseying, they did salaam to the "great unknown" in the person of a monstrous gorilla; but the latter was a stray "gentleman" from amidst many, taking a stroll and "eating the air." When the rest of the troop arrived the children began to take alarm, till at length they

arrived the children began to take alarm, till at length they succeeded in frightening away the apes by the aid of a huge umbrella, which came to hand just at the critical moment.

The volume is replete with delicate satire and scarcely-veiled allusions to "he, she and it" in the world around us. It is a pretty conceit prettily executed, and Colonel Colomb is entitled to add to his many triumphs the laughable, quaint, and most amusing fiction of the "Miss Crusoes."

BOOKS FOR REVIEW .- "The Long White Mountain," by H. E. M. James (Longmans, Green and Co.); "The Romance of Life Preservation," by James Burnley (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Some Hobby Horses and How to Ride Them," by J. A. Montresor (W. H. Allen and Co.).

[&]quot;" Every Inch a Soldier." By M. J. Colquhoun. Windus.

[†] Civil Service Calendar, With Official Regulations. By William Purcell. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

^{* &}quot;The Indian Magazine." March, 1888. (London: Kegan Paul, and Co. Bristol, Arrowsmith.)

^{† &}quot;The Miss Crusoes." By Colonel Colomb. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1888.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THE annual financial statement of the Indian Government for 1888-89, which is summarised in to-day's telegrams from Calcutta, can hardly be said to be a satisfactory one. Nor is much consolation to be derived from Mr. Westland's remark that Indian finance "is a strange blending of elements, which we can regard with a feeling of certainty and confidence, and of large outlying uncertainties over which we have no control." Whatever theory may be accepted, the fact remains that the Government of India is in straitened circumstances so far as its exchequer is concerned. The estimates for 1888-89 show an expected surplus of Rs. 423,000, but against this has to be put the charges for special defences and the proposed railway extension. The money required is to be raised on loan, and no doubt there will be no difficulty in thus getting it, as the credit of the Government of India is good. The Times of this morning points out that that credit is markedly better than that of any European country, and it can therefore be argued that the finances of India are in a sound condition on account of the confidence shown by the capitalists. But in stating that India can borrow money at a slender fraction over what the Home Government can do it points out that this is a dangerous facility, as it tempts borrowing for all purposes, and most of all for so-called reproductive public works, which, however, are not always reproductive. Exception cannot well be taken to the following:-" If an addition to the public debt of a country may be regarded as the hopeful sign which Sir Evelyn Baring's report of Egypt has lately declared it to be, there is reason to look on the finances of India as in an especially flourishing state. But since it is always some time before new railways even begin to pay their way, and since the State railways of India have been exceptionally backward in this respect, there is too much ground for thinking that the Estimates for 1888-89 will follow the recognised course, and that when they come to be revised they may prove even less satisfactory than they appear at first entry." Exactly so. Even those who take the roseate view of Indian finance will scarcely be prepared to contradict this statement,

based, as it is, on actual past experience. Mr. Westland shows that the financial results for 1887-88 will probably be worse than the Estimates by Rs. 2,464,000, upon which the Times sensibly remarks: "The financial year is not yet closed, so that there is still some uncertainty as to the figures for the concluding month. But there is no suggestion that the closed accounts will be more favourable than the revised Estimates. We learn only that there is room for considerable variation, and our experience of Indian finance leads us to regard this prospect as alarming rather than encouraging." We should think so, indeed; but how do the optimists propose to solve the difficulty? If expenditure must go on increasing in India, as it has been doing of late, it is a certainty that a limit must some day come to the facility of borrowing money to meet it. If the resources of civilisation have not yet failed to find some new method of taxation, at all events the Finance Minister of India does not dare to suggest any, and beyond the increased salt tax and the impost on petroleum he apparently would not go. The state of things is certainly not bright; but there is balm in Gilead. Cannot some attempt be made to economise? There is ample field for the exercise of that virtue in dealing with Indian finance, both in India and at home. By all means let there be a rigid supervision over all expenditure in India; but again we ask, Why not have a rigid supervision over the Home charges against India also? On thislatter point we may be allowed to quote from an evening contemporary, with whose general politics we do not always agree. But the writer of the following is not very much out as regards truth and common sense:-"The Indian Government is by no means perfect, but, in the matter of economy, it certainly compares favourably not only with our own, but with most of the continental Governments. But how can a Government be effectively economical when one-fourth of its total revenue has to be sent to a foreign country? Every year the Indian Government sends to this country a sum of fourteen millions sterling, more or less. The Anglo-Indian administrators have no choice in the matter! the home Government enacts this sum, and India must pay. About two years ago the Indian Government appointed a Commission to conduct a rigid inquiry into public expenditure, and, from the report of this Commission, many important economies have resulted. But the home charges are beyond the control of the Indian Government, and no one inquires into them. The British public and the British Parliament can talk unctuously about the poverty-stricken Indian peasant and the opium-sodden Chinaman, but all the while we, as a nation, are nocketing the fourteen millions sterling which constitute India's tribate to England." The figures may not be exactly correct, and the facts may be a trifle coloured, but the main point of the argument has yet to be answered.

During the three months ending 31st December last the cattle, &c., destroyed by tigers and cheetahs in the Madras Presidency included 725 bullocks, 868 cows, 221 calves, 241 buffaloes, 188 sheep, 169 goats, 11 horses or ponies, 26 asses, 10 dogs, and 11 pigs. About two-thirds of the "casualties occurred in Malabar and South Canara.

The Civil and Military Gazette wonders that subalterns in the Bombay and Madras armies, who are willing to serve in the Punjab, do not apply for appointments in the Punjab police, in which vacancies will shortly occur. "Twenty-five per cent. of the officers of this Force should be military men; and every third vacancy in the first grade of Assistant District Superintendent (pay Rs. 450) is usually reserved for a military candidate. Of late years, however, military applicants for police appointments have not been numerous, and at present there are scarcely twelve per cent. of military officers in the Force "



Gazette. Official

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March 3.)

CHILL, Mr. W. N., superintendent, Mobarikpur Circle, Sultanpur Salt Works, Upper Division, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, Upper Division, International Branch, during the absence, on special duty, of Mr. A. F. Ashton, assistant commissioner.

Evans—The services of Surgeon A. O. Evans, of the Madras Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner.

missioner of Burma

Lowis, Mr. J., barrister-at-law, assistant to the Government Advocate,

Lowis, Mr. J., barrister-at-law, assistant to the Government Advocate, Burma, to officiate as Government Advocate, vice Mr. C. E. Fox. Elton.—H.M.'s Secretary of State for India has permitted the Rev. E. D. Elton, B.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Establishment, to retire from the service, from such date as he may be relieved of his chaplaincy.

Toussaint, Mr. C L., sub-assistant conservator of forests, whose services have been placed by the Government of Madras at the disposal of the Government of India, is posted to Upper Burma as an assistant conservator of the 3rd grade.

the disposal of the Government of India, is posted to Upper Burma as an assistant conservator of the 3rd grade.

The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to the Forests Department of India, are appointed to be assistant conservators of forests of the 3rd grade, from the dates specified opposite their names, and are posted to the provinces noted below:—

ROGERS, Mr. C. G., Bengal, Jan. 7.

HART, Mr. G. S., Punjab, Dec. 27, 1887.

HILL, Mr. M., N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Dec. 27, 1887.

ARCHER, Lieut. C., B.S.C., political assistant of the 3rd class, substantive pro tempore, is posted as assistant political agent in Thal-Chotiali.

The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political

The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, consequent on the appointment of Major E. L. Durand, C.B., to officiate as a resident of the 2nd class and resident in Nepal,

from Feb. 10:—
WYLLE, Licut.-Colonel H., C.S.I., political agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 1st class.
Fraser, Major E. A., political agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class.
Garrett, Major A. J., Bengal S.C., wing commander and second in command, 5th Infantry, assistant adjutant-general, Hyderabad Contingent, to be commandant 1st Infantry, vice Colonel A. C. Havelock, whose tenure of appointment has expired, Feb. 11.
Gordon, Cant. S. D. Bergal S.C., soundron commander, 19th Bengal

whose tenure or appointment has expired, Feb. 11.

Gordon, Capt. S. D., Bergal S.C., squadron commander, 19th Bengal
Lancers, to be an assistant secretary, Military Secretariat, vice
Lieut.-Colonel E. Hay, deceased, Feb. 10.

Atkinson, Mr. F. J., assistant comptroller-general, Financial Department, to be assistant accountant-general, Accounts Branch, vice
Honorary Lieut.-Colonel J. Robertson, C.I.E., who has retired,
March 1. March 1.

WALKER, Lient. E. S. F., R.A., ordnance officer, 4th class, and officiating assistant superintendent of factories, to be assistant superintendent of factories, from Feb. 13, vice Captain R. H. Mahon,

POWELL, Lieut. F. A. L., R.A., officiating ordnance officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that appointment from Feb. 13, vice Lieut. Walker.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. W. R., 12th Lancers, officiating squadron officer 11th Bengal Laucers, Dec. 20, 1886. EVATT, Lieut. F. W., Border Regiment, wing officer 31st Bengal In-

fantry, Feb. 19, 1887.

Evans, Lieut. G. M., Devonshire Regiment, wing officer 8th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Aug. 8, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGHS.

JOHNSON, the Right Rev. E. R., D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutte and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, has obtained furlough for four months and twenty-four days, from the 1st prox., or from any subsequent date on which his lordship may avail himself of it.

MEADE. Cantain H. L. B.C. C. W.

MEADE, Captain H. J., B.S.C., political assistant of the 1st class, and assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, is granted furlough to Europe for seven months on private affairs.

WEMYSS, Lieut.-Colonel B., General List, Infantry, 24th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 27th year, commenced March 1, 1886.

Branner Major A. I. Bongal S.C. 1844, Proc. 1864.

BRANDER, Major A. J., Bengal S.C., 19th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 21st year, commenced Nov. 6, 1887.

Hadow, Captain R. C., Bengal S.C., 15th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 18th year, commenced April 27 1887.

Weller, Captain A. T., S.C., 9th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 304 days; pension service, 18th year, commenced Nov. 16, 1887.

Cazalet, Captain W. H., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 15th year, commenced Feb. 28.

Burns, Captain N. A. K., Bengal C.S., 23rd Bengal Infantry, commandant Burma Police Force (p.a.), for 91 days; pension service, 10th year, commenced Nov. 5, 1887.

Macdonald, Surgeon-Major D. P., M.D., 1st Battation 2nd Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 15th year, commenced July 6, 1887.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Feb. 24.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

appointments:—
DESVŒUX, Second Lieut. H., West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate-

DESVŒUX, Second Lieut. H., West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated Feb. 5.

BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, Lieut. A. P., Norfolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 2nd Bengal Infantry, on probation, date Jan. 26.

MILES, Lieut. P. J., officiating wing officer, on probation, 45th Sikhs, is transferred to 4th Punjab Infantry in the same capacity, vice Captain G. W. C. Bruce, on furlough.

ROUTH, Major W. R., deputy assistant adjutant-general, is posted to the Quetta District.

ELLICE, R.A. second Lieut. J. A., is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Peshawar for duty with "L" Battery 3rd Brigade.

FURLOUGHS.

MURRAY, Lieut.-Colonel A. H., Royal Artillery, for six months, on

medical certificate.

COOKE, Major J., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

MIDDLEMASS, Major C., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 29.)

Sanders, Surgeon-Major E., is appointed to be honorary surgeon of the Central Bengal Light Horse, vice Brigade-Surgeon S. M.

the Central Bengal Light Horse, vice Brigade-Surgeon S. M. Shircore, resigned, from April 9.

METCALFE, Mr. C. T., C.S.I., commissioner of the Orissa division and superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, from March 22.

Worsley, Mr. C. F., magistrate and collector, Chumparun, is appointed to act as commissioner of the Orissa Division and superintendent of the tributary Mehals, Cuttack, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I.

Henry, Mr. E. R., officiating magistrate and collector, Cuttack, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector, Chumparun, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. F. Worsley.

Tute, Mr. A. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Ballasore, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector, Cuttack, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. G. M. Currie. This cancels the order appointing Mr. Tute to act as magistrate and collector, Bogra.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 3.)

ALEXANDER, Mr. E. B., joint magistrate, 1st grade, who has reported

his return from furlough, is posted to the Etawah district.

HAWKINS, Surgeon F. D. C., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred

from Sultanpur to Mainpuri.

Davies, Rev. G. M., M.A., chaplain of Fatehgarh, is transferred to be chaplain of Bareilly.

HOUSDEN, Mr. W. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is on return from England, posted to the 1st circle, Provincial Public Works, for duty in the Agra division.

FURLOUGH 3.

DAUKES, Mr. F. C., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, on special duty as secretary, Public Service Commission, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Изгонт, Mr. F. N., magistrate and collector, Meerut, is granted fur-

THOMPSON, Dr. M., M.D., professor of experimental science, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is granted furlough to Europe, from April 1, or subsequent date, to Feb. 17, 1889.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 3.)

McNeill.—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Colonel D. Mc Neill, district superintendent of police, Saugor, from the date on

which he may avail himself of it.

Maclean, Mr. N. E. L., assistant district superintendent of police, Saugor, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Saugor, during the absence of Colonel McNeill on privilege leave.



PIINJAR.

(Punjab Gazette, March 1.)

The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. A. C.

Greer to be an assistant collector of the 1st grade.

BADEN-POWELL, Mr. B. H., judge, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained special leave of absence for six months, from May 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of.

With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments:—

appointments:

appointments:—
ELSMIE, Mr. G. R., second financial commissioner, to officiate as first financial commissioner, Punjab, from Feb. 22, vice the Hon. Colonel E. G. Wace, proceeded on furlough.
Young, Colonel G. G., commissioner and superintendent, to officiate as second financial commissioner, Punjab, from the same date, vice Mr.

G. R. Elsmie.

HAWKINS, Mr. C. R., divisional judge, Hoshiarpur, is appointed to officiate as commissioner and superintendent of the Jullundur division, as a temporary arrangement, from Feb. 21, vice Colonel G. G. Young.

Dane, Mr. R. M., assistant commissioner, has obtained special leave

DANE, Mr. R. M., assistant commissioner, has obtained special leave for six months, from Dec. 28, 1887.

Troward, Mr. T., is appointed divisional judge of the divisional court of the Jhelum civil division, and to be joint sessions judge within the limits of the sessions division of Jhelum.

BIRD, Mr. C. P., is appointed a divisional judge of the divisional court of the Lahore civil division, and to be sessions judge within the limits of the sessions division of Lahore.

Dallas, Lieut. C. M., assistant commissioner, is appointed a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Dera Ismail Khan district.

McCracken—The services of Mr. D. E. McCracken, district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, Punjab, and assistant to the inspector-general of police, Punjab, in charge of the special branch of the central police office, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department from Nov. 4, 1887.

SMITH, Mr. T., district superintendent of police, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as deputy inspector-general of police, Lahore Circle, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. McAndrew.

Browne, Mr. G. A., district superintendent of police, is transferred from

BHOWNE, Mr. G. A., district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Hoshiarpur to the Lahore District. FRENCH, Mr. E. L., assistant district superintendent of police, attached

FRENCH, Mr. E. L., assistant district superintendent of police, attached to the railway police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Hoshiarpur.

Christie, Mr. J. T., C.I.E., district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Kangra to the Umballa District.

BRUERE, Mr. R. S., district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Kangra District.

Bean, Mr. W., assistant district superintendent of police, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Jhelum.

BLEWITT, Mr. R, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Ferozepore to the Amritsar District.

Palin, Mr. H. F., assistant district superintendent of police, Peshawar, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Dera Ghazi Khan, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. P. Rawlins.

FURLOUGHS. McAndrew, Mr. J., deputy inspector-general of police, Lahore Circle, has leave for 306 days, from April 1 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

HAMMOND, Mr. A. J., district superintendent of police, Umballa, has leave for one year, from April 1 next, or such subsequent date as he

may avail himself of it.

RAWLINS, Mr. J. P., district superintendent of police, Dera Gazi Khan, has leave for one year, from April 1 next, or subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

LUDLAM, Mr. W. N., assistant district superintendent of police, Mooltan, has special leave for six months, from April 1 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

sequent date as he may avail himself of it.

LEARMONTH, Mr. A. C. L., executive engineer, 3rd grade, temporarily, attached to the Simha Imperial Circle, is granted furlough for 18 months, from April 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. himself of it.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Feb. 25.)

RAIKES, Capt. F. D., C.I.E., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Central Division, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, C.S.

BUCKLE, Mr. H., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as a commissioner, and posted to the charge of the Arakan Division, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. G. J. S. Hodokinson.

COLLINS, Mr. G. G, assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of

the Salin sub-division of the Minbu District.

BEALE, Mr. R., who has been appointed to be an extra assistant com-missioner, is posted to the charge of the Natmauk sub-division of the Taungdwingyi District.

Facieu, Mr. E. de, who has been appointed to be an extra assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Magwe sub-division of the Minbu District.

SPEARMAN, Colonel H. R, is posted to the charge of the Pegu division from the date on which he may relieve Colonel C. W. Street, com-

missioner, who proceeds on leave.

Hartnoll, Mr. H. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, is transferred from Salin to Kindat and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Upper Chindwin district during the absence of Captain F. D. Raikes, C.I.E.

Buckle, Mr. H., deputy commissioner, is transferred from Meiktila to the charge of the Arakan division.

STRICKLAND, Lieut. W. A. W., is transferred from Magwe to the head-quarters of the Minbu district.

STROYER, Colonel G. A., officiating commissioner, is transferred from the charge of the Arakan division to the charge of the Irrawaddy

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 28.)

Johnson, Mr. E. C., acting district judge, South Arcot, furlough for one year, from or after April 15. BRODES, Mr. V. A., acting sub-collector, Coimbatore, furlough for one year, from or after April 15. ELCUM, Surgeon D., Zillah surgeon, Berhampore, furlough to Europe for

eighteen months.

MacHutchin, Mr. C., assistant superintendent, No. V. Party, Madras Survey Department, leave on medical certificate for three months, in commutation of privilege already taken.

MILITARY.

STENHOUSE, Colonel, W., Madras Infantry, [is permitted to reside out of India

HENDLEY. Lieut. C. E., Welsh Regiment, probationer, Madras Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England (m.c.).

Delmege, Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary E., Commis-

saariat Department (p.a.), for one year.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officers to retire from the Service, subject to Her Majesty's approval, from the dates specified:—COURT, Colonel H. S., Staff Corps, Jan. 17. HOLE, Lieut.-Colonel F., Staff Corps, Feb. 8.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Octacamund, March 2.)

Barlow, Lieut. H. W. W., I Battalion, 3rd Brigade, R.A., is directed to England, by the first opportunity, for a course of instruction in

position finding.

Drever, Lieut. J. W., 19th Madras Infantry, at present attached to the 14th Madras Infantry, is directed to rejoin his own regiment for

duty.

Pease, Lieut. L. W., 20th Madras Infantry, at present attached to the 14th Madras Infantry, is directed to rejoin his own regiment for

Guty.

STEWARD, Colonel C. S., 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, is appointed to the officiating command of the Ceded District, vice Colonel Parsons, 2nd Madras Lancers, relieved.

TAVERSHAM, Capt. R. K., 11th Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, Cananore, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Lieut. Hitching religioned

Hitchins, relieved.

BRUCE, Second Lieut. F., Welsh Regiment, a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, is appointed officiating wing officer, 1st Madras Pioneers. Weldon, Lieut. G. A., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, is appointed to be officiating wing officer, 2nd Madras

Infantry.

PRIESTLEY, Second Lieut. C. E. N., Welsh Regiment, a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, is appointed to be officiating wing officer,

Bard Royal Light Infantry.

Hastings, Captain E. S., D.S.O., is appointed to be wing commander 25th Madras Infantry, provisionally, subject to passing the pre-

scribed examinations.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. L. W. Y., Derbyshire Regiment, direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 25th Madras

Infantry.

Mockler, Second Lieut. G. H. G., Dorset Regiment, direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 25th Madras In-

fantry.
WINTOUR, Second Lieut. E., Gloucester Regiment, direct probationer for the Staff Corps, is appointed to be officiating wing officer, 25th

Madras Infantry.

SAUNDERS, Major M. W., R.A., who has been brought on the District staff as a deputy assistant quartermaster-general, is posted to the

Burma Division.

SMALEY, Lieut.-Colonel F., who has been promoted to assistant quartermaster-general, is posted to the Eastern District.

PANTON, Lieut. A. F. P., is posted to the 15th Madras Infantry.

RIPPON, Lieut. G., posted to 29th Madras Infantry, is directed to rejoin his own regiment for duty.

BERNARD, Lieut. H. C., is posted to 29th Madras Infantry.

INESON, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D., on arrival from England, is posted to do general duty, Bangalore Division, Belgaum and Ceded Districts.

KELLY, Surgeon R. E., M.D., on arrival from England, is posted to do general duty, Burma Division.

SPENCER, Surgeon-Major T. C. H., returned from furlough, is posted to

Spencial duty, Busine District.

Spencial duty, Eastern District.

Lye, Lieut. R. C., Hampshire Regiment, is appointed to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 5th Bengal Infantry.

FURLOUGHS.

CHURCHILL, Lieut. A. B. N., quartermaster 1st Royal Artillery, has been granted leave to England for twelve months.

TAYLOR, Captain E. T., 1st Cheshire, has been granted leave to England for one year.

STEWART, Lieut. D. G., 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, has been granted leave to England for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

VALLENTIN, Lieut. J. M., 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, has been granted leave to England for six properties. granted leave to England for six months.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 8.)

Hunter, Lieut.-Colonel F. M., C.B., C.S.I., on his return from leaver will act as political agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha country. Batty, Mr. H., acts as judge and sessions judge of Khandesh. Warden, Mr. F. H., acting district superintendent of police, Broach, has been allowed leave on private affairs for six months.

NAYLOR, Hon. J. R., remembrancer of legal affairs, is allowed furlough for one year, seven months, and fourteen days, from May 18 next.

ATKINS, Mr. J. De C., C.S., under secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, is allowed privilege leave for

three months.

Collie, Surgeon M. A. T., to be secretary to the surgeon-general with the Government of Bombay, vice Surgeon-Major D. A. Pattesson, M.D., transferred to other duty.

BURKE, Surgeon W. H., M.B., to act as civil surgeon, Ratnagiri.

MILITARY.

PRITCHARD—The services of Lieut. C. A. Pritchard, 9th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

KREYER, Lieut. F. A. C., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 17th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for twelve months, from date of being struck off duty.

FORDYCE—The services of Lieut. A. D. Fordyce are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

MCNAIR, Lieut.-Colonel A. L., Staff Corps, commandant 7th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for six months, from date of being struck off duty; pension service, twenty-seventh year, commenced Jan. 10.

JACOB, Colonel G. A., Staff Corps, superintendent Army Schools, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year, from date of being struck off duty; pension service, thirty-first year, commenced March 25, 1887.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, March 2.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

ments:—
LUSH—BROWN—FRASER—Second Lieut. R. F. Lush, 1st Battalion West
Yorkshire Regiment; H. C. Brown, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment; and N. G. Fraser, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who have been appointed probationers for Bombay Staff Corps,
to officiate as squadron officers 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, dated

WARNER, Second Lieut. W. W., 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C., to officiate as squadron officer

Light Control of Actas Ed. 82

Horse), on probation, dated Feb. 26.

Jacob, Second Lieut. H. F., 1st Rattalion Lancashire Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated

SILLERY-Twide-Second Lieuts. J. J. D. Sillery and E. F. Twigg, 1st SILLERY—Twigg—Second Lieuts. J. J. D. Sillery and E. F. Twigg, 1st
Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, who have been appointed probationers
for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officers 26th
Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 27.

WALLINGTON, Captain C. D., Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd Battalion), for
twelve months, on private affairs.

PAGE, Lieut. and Adjutant R. B., Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd Battalion),
for twelve months, on private affairs.

BUTLER, Second Lieut. W. J. C., 6th Dragoon Guards, for twelve
months, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 22. ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengel Estab.—Capt. T. H. Eyre, S.C. Lombay Estab.—Lieut. W. O. M. Mosse, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. R. Wyer (Cov.). Bombay Estab.—E. M. G. H. Fulton (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. C. Brownlow, S.C., four months; Lieut. R. T. Crowther, S.C., four months.

Madras Estab — Col. J. M. Kerr, Cav., till 18 Aug., 1888; Col. W. T. Brereton, S.C., six months; Col. T. J. Cotton, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. W. S. Hore, Inf., one month; Lieut. L. H. Vidal, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—W. F. Lord (Cov.), six months' s.c.; J. R. Middleton (Cov.), three months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major A. MacGregor, Lieut. C. Davis, S.C. CIVIL

Bengal Estal .- T. R. J. Warl, O. T. Barrow (Cov.), C. V. Harris.

MARCH 23.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces

Col. Robert Wheeler, Bengal Staff Corps.
Col. John Watson Macclesfield Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieut.-Col. Albert FitzWilliam Taylor, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut.-Colonel Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Higginson, Pengal

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Theophilus mercano Inggincon, Loud-Cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. Alfred Thornton Davis, Bengal Infantry.
Lieut.-Col. James Nisbet Steel, Bengal Infantry.
Lieut.-Col. Robert James Brown Simpson, Madras Staff Corps.
Major William Henry McCausland, Madras Staff Corps.
Surgeon-General William James Moore, C.I.E., Bombay Medical Establishment.

Deputy Surgeon-General Robert Faure Hutchiuson, M.D., Bengal

Establishment.

Deputy Surgeon-General Robert Faure Hutchiuson, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve the transfer of the undermentioned officer from the Half-pay List to the Retired List:—
Surgeon-Major William Frederick Knapp, Bombay Medical Establishment.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve the grant of a step of honorary rank on retirement to the undermentioned officers:—

To be Major-General.—Col. Robert Wheeler, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Higginson, Bengal Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant Colonel, -Major William Henry McCausland,

Madras Staff Corps.

Fo be Surgeon-General.—Deputy Surgeon-General Robert Faure Hutchiuson, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME. BIRTHS.

BARANOWSKI-March 18, the wife of C. F. Baranowski, of Cowley, Oxon, of a daughter.

HOLMES-March 19, the wife of Basil Holmes, 5, Freeland-road, Ealing,

W., of a daughter.

MAUDUIT—March 18, at 21, St. John's-park, Blackheath, the wife of F. R. Mauduit (Lieut. 3rd Madras Light Cavalry), of a son WILLIAMS—March 4, at Clapham, London, S.W., the wife of W. Williams, of Bombay, of a son. (By telegram.)

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

BURKITT—GILL—March 21, at the Church of St. Barnabas. Kensington, William Robert Burkitt, of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, and of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Frances Louisa, elder daughter of George H. Willoughby Gill, of 89, Sinclair-road, Kensington, W. Oram—Weekes—March 17, at Monkstown Church, R. Alger Oram, of Calcutta, to Caroline Penkivil, eldest daughter of T. E. Weekes, Esq., Hazledene, Monkstown, county Cork.

Parker—Stevenson—March 14, at St. Matthew's, West Kensington-park, John Alfred Parker (late Editor of the Indian Daily News, Calcutta), to Cecilia Julia (Cissie), only daughter of the late W. Stevenson, of the Royal Academy of Music.

Tolhurst—Buckland—March 23, at St. Mary Magdalene's, Peckham, Alfred Tolhurst, of Garden Reach, Hillsborough-road, North Dulwich, and St. Olave's, Southwark, to Marie Jean, eldest daughter of the late Robert Hornidge Buckland, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BEATHS.

ASHE—March 22, at Lavender-hill, Captain Edward H. Ashe, late 3rd and 8th Regiments Bombay Native Infantry.

BELL—At Pevensey-road, St. Leonards, William Warden Bell, late Bombay Civil Service, aged 80.

DOUGLAS-WILLAN—March 15, at 15, Observatory Avenue, Kensington, John Douglas Willan, of Twyford Abbey, Middiesex, late Captain Indian Army, aged 72.

EDMONSTONE—March 16, Henrietta Dashwood, second daughter of the late N. B. Edmonstone. Esg.. H.E.I.C.S.

DMONSTORE—March 10, Henricas James 10, Heller R. B. Edmonstone, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.
RAHAM—March 16, at 11, Cambridge-road, Brighton, Jane, widow of Colonel John Graham, late H.E.I.C.S.

ALKETT—March 18, at 108, Eaton-square, Emily Elizabeth, widow of the late Henry Craigie Halkett, Bengal Civil Service, and daughter of the late John Wetherell, J.P., of Castletown and Dovegrove,

ARTIN—March 16, at 51, Brompton-crescent, Major William Martin, late 52nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, Bengal Retired List,

aged 80.

aged 80.

PETERKIN—March 18, at The Grange, Kew, James Peterkin, M.D., F.R.C.S., late Surgeon-Major Madras Army, aged 70.

TORMONT—Feb. 29, on board the P. and O. Sutlej, in the Mediterranean Sea, on his homeward voyage, Alexander Stormont, of the Bombay Agricultural Department, aged 45.

VALTON—March 15, at Surbiton, Major-General William Morritt Barneby Walton, C.B., late of the Royal Artillery aged 51. STORMONT-

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CRAWFORD - Feb. 19, at Kalutara, Ceylon, the wife of H. I. Crawford,

Esq., C.C.S., of a son.

HARRISON—Feb. 28, at Chupra, the wife of C. L. Harrison, Opium Agent, of a daughter.

Agent, of a daughter.

HAYES—March 21, at Kurrachee, Scinde, the wife of J. P. Swindell V. Payne, the Wiltshire Regiment, of a daughter. (By telegram.) Hayes, Army Medical Staff, of a son.

HUGHES—March 4, at Madura, the wife of W. Hughes, Executive Engineer, D.P.W., of a daughter.

PAYNE—March 18, at Roorkee, Bengal, the wife of Captain Alexauder Pellereau—Feb. 20, at Midnapur, the wife of H. E. Pellereau, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., of a daughter.

PERRIN—Feb. 29, at Mainpuri, the wife of C. Perrin, Executive Engineer, of a son.

THOM—Feb. 28, at Calcutta, the wife of G. R. Thom, of a daughter.

WALMSLEY—Feb. 2, at Kurnool, the wife of J. W. Walmsley, Inspector of Police, of a son.

of Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARRY—OSTREHAN—Feb. 29, at Calcutta, A. J. Barry, son of Mr. C. Barry, London, to Mabel, daughter of Colonel Ostrehan, Bombay Staff Corps.

Staff Corps.

Bratson—Drummond—Feb. 25, at Dacca, G. Stewart, son of Major-General Beatson, R.E., to Eva Elleen, daughter of the late Major-General H. Drummond, R.E.

Lees—Worgan—Feb. 28, at Katak, O. C. Lees, P.W.D., son of the late Sir J. C. Lees, Chief Justice of the Bahamas, to Ethel Maud Elaine, daughter of J. B. Worgan, Esq., B C.S.

Trevor—Morphew—Feb. 23, at Rawul Pindi, H. O. Trevor, Army Medical Staff, son of J. Trevor, Nether Stowey, Somerset, to Alice Marion, daughter of A. Morphew, Army Medical Staff.

DEATHS.

BIRD.—Feb. 24, at Mardan, Alicia Isabel ("Quinta"), the wife of W. J. A. Bird, Esq., Public Works Department, Punjab.

BLAKE.—Feb. 27, at Bellary, B. A. Blake, Retired Deputy Collector and

Magistrate, aged 65. GRANT-March 2, at Roorkee, Lieut. J. Grant, Bengal Sappers and

Miners, aged 50. LE BRETON—March 2, at London, the Very Rev. W. Corbet Le Breton,

MA, Dean of Jersey. (By telegraph.)
MESTON—Fcb. 26, at Calcutta, A. Meston, Engineer, aged 31.
MOORE—Feb. 27, at Shahjehanpore, G. V. Moore, Lieut. Scottish

Rifles, aged 22.
WILD—March 4, at Quetta, George James, son of Major W. Wild, Bombay Retired List, aged 29.

THE proposals regarding schedule Civil Service appointments generally are to throw open to the Provincial Service the Under-Secretaryships to Government, one-third of the ordinary Judicial Service, one-sixth of the Joint and Assistant Magistrateships, and one-tenth of the Collectorships or corresponding appointments in Non-Regulation Provinces. One of the Secretaryships to each Board of Revenue or Financial Commissioner will also be removed from the reserved list.

SIR F. ROBERTS ON TEMPERANCE.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief made a speech on temperance at a concert and meeting at the Royal Artillery Theatre, Meerut, on March 3rd. Sir Frederick Roberts praised temperance in everything, and pointed out its many advantages, stating the cause had done much good for the army. Crime had decreased, and several were the blessings that had followed in its wake. The good was spreading rapidly and he haved some day good was spreading rapidly, and he hoped some day he would command an army of temperance men. Mr. Gregson had done excellent work, and Mr. Beatty was following well in his footsteps, and was, at this moment, interviewing all temperance societies and regiments in India, and would place before the Government the results of his labours, which would help the Government in its new scheme of doing away with the centeen and replacing it by a scheme of doing away with the canteen, and replacing it by a large room where all the men, abstainers or not, could get mild refreshments, and all could have social intercourse with each other. Our chaplains should help the cause, for an intermixture of religion would give a healthful impetus. Bad language was another great evil that had to be contended with, as it did no good and set a had around to the younger hands. as it did no good and set a bad example to the younger hands. Sir Frederick exhorted all hands to suppress bad language and advance the cause of temperance in every way possible.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the riews or opinions of Correspondents.)

MR. SLAGG, LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, AND THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA. TO THE EDITOR.

-I have read with particular interest your remarks on the debate which arose from Mr. Slagg's motion regarding the defence of our North-West Frontier in India; and I would beg leave to offer a few observations on the same subject.

Mr. Slagg's motion was directed chiefly towards eliciting the authority on which the frontier policy, which had continuously been adopted by the Indian Government ever since our dominions became conterminous with Afghanistan, had been reversed of late years. Lord Dalhousie, under whose rule our present North-West Frontier was acquired, recorded that that "frontier was as acquired, recorded that that that "frontier gave us as complete security against Russia as it is possible in the nature of things to compass." When, in later years, irresponsible advisers suggested an advance into Beluchistan and eventually into Afghanistan, the suggestion was condemned in the most emphatic terms by the highest authorities on the subject. The Lieut-Covernor of the Punjab said: "Can we forget our former failure in Afghanistan and its fatal consequences? I cannot regard 1311. H. Rawlinson's proposals otherwise than as an untimely revival of the policy of 1838, which nearly ruined the Empire, and the effects of which we have still to get over." The Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s Forces in India, after fully exceeded the unsound character of the proposals, added: "A posing the unsound character of the proposals, added: "A great mischief is done by those who, from whatever cause, occupy themselves in preaching the falsehood of our weakness in India. We are simply invincible in that country against all the powers in the world, provided we are true to ourselves." The Viceroy in Council wrote to the Secretary of State in January, 1869: "We think it impolitic to decrease any of the difficulties which would be entailed on Russia if that country seriously thought of invading India, as we should certainly decrease them if we left our frontier and met her half way, in a difficult country, and possibly in the midst of a hostile and exasperated population. We foresee no limit to the expendiexasperated population. We foresee no limit to the expenditure which such a move might require. Should Russia ever think of invading India, our true policy, our strongest security, would be found in previous abstinence from entanglements at Cabul, Candahar, or any similar outpost, and in full reliance on a compact army within our own territories or on our borders." The soundness of the policy embodied in the documents referred to has never been controverted; and Lord Responsibled even after he had decided on the investion. Lord Beaconsfield, even after he had decided on the invasion of Afghanistan for the furtherance of his policy towards. Russia, made the following significant declaration in 1878, regarding the North-West Frontier of India: "So far as the invasion of India in that quarter is concerned, it is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that it is hardly practicable. The base of operations of any possible foe is so remote, the communications are so difficult, the aspect of the country so forbidding, that we have long arrived at an opinion that an invasion of our Empire by passing the mountains which form the North-West Frontier is one which we need not dread."

The disasters and humiliations, the loss of life and treasure, which resulted from our attempts in 1878-80 to establish British garrisons in Afghanistan confirmed with appalling accuracy the soundness of the views just mentioned; and we have certainly a right to know by whose advice and on what ground those views are now set at naught, and a course is pursued which threatens not only to weaken our power of defence, but to involve the Indian exchequer in insolvency, by the immeasurable expenditure on which the Government have embarked for the construction of railways leading into Afghanistan. In vain do we look for a reply to this all-important question either in the speech of Lord R. Churchill, who was instrumental in giving a great impetus to the fatal course now pursued, or in that of the Under-Secretary for India, who endeavoured to impress his hearers with the fact that they were ignorant of the actual frontiers of British India.

Whatever be the change recently made in the line of our Indian frontier, unknown to Parliament, it was with reference to the boundaries which previously existed that Sir Frederick. Roberts, whose name is connected with the most glorious. episodes of the late unfortunate war, wrote from Cabul on May 29, 1880, after the conclusion of peace:—"We have nothing to fear from Afghanistan, and the best thing to do is to leave it as much as possible to itself. Should Russia in future years attempt to conquer Afghanistan or invade India through it we should have a better chance of attaching the Afghans to our interests if we avoid all interference with them in the meantime.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, March 24. ÁB.C.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.--March 20.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

Sir J. Goldsmid asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Indian Government had decided upon the reply they would give to the Nizam and other great Indian Princes who had offered to contribute men and money towards the defence of the frontier, and whether they had adopted a plan which would utilise these liberal offers.

Sir J. Gorst: These matters are still under the consideration of the Government of India, and the Secretary of State is not yet in a position to make any communication to Parliament on the subject.

THE INNER HARBOUR OF ADEN.

Mr. T. SUTHERLAND asked the Under-Secretary for India, with reference to the memorial addressed to the Secretary of State for India by the owners of steamships which use the port of Aden, dated April 16, 1885, advocating the deepening of the inner harbour of Aden, and also to the reply of Mr. J. K. Cross, dated May 20, 1885, stating that he had recently requested the Government of India to consider the steps. requested the Government of India to consider the steps necessary for establishing a harbour trust for the port, on which the commercial community should be suitably represented, and to which should be intrusted the duties of administering the port funds and carrying out needful improvements, inasmuch as a Bill was passed by the Bombay Legislative Council in July, 1887, constituting a port trust for Aden for the above purposes, whether he could state when the Viceroy's assent to the Bill might be expected and the trust formed, so that the work of deepening the inner harbour might be proceeded with.

might be proceeded with.

Sir J. Gorst: A telegram was sent to India on Saturday in reference to the question of the Aden Port Trust Bill, but

an answer has not yet been received--(hear, hear).

an answer has not yet been received—(hear, hear).

NEW DOCK AT BOMBAY.

Admiral FIELD asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could state what progress had been made and what expenditure incurred in the construction of the new dock at Bombay promised last Session for Her Majesty's ships of war; also what time would be required to complete the same, and at what estimated cost.

Sir J. Gorst: The proposals of the Government of India are now under the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty, and until a decision has been come to by them it is impossible to state either the time or the money required for the work.

to state either the time or the money required for the work. No expenditure of any importance has yet been incurred. The Secretary of State is most anxious to see this work carried through, and no time shall be lost on his part.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SIKKIM FIELD FORCE

. The following general orders in the Military Department, dated Fort William, Feb. 25, have been issued:—

SIKKIM.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has ordered the despatch of a force as detailed below for operations on the Sikkim-Thibet Frontier:—

STAFF. Colonel T. Graham, R.A., Commanding. Captain E. A. Travers, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

(1).—Strength of Force.
9-1st Northern Division, R.A., 4 guns.
2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, 200 men.
Headquarters wing 13th Bengal Infantry, 400 men. 32nd Pioneers (about) 700 men.

(2).—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The organisation of the force will be in conformity with existing rules for field service.

No mer should be allowed to accompany the force but those

in every way fit for service in a cold climate.

Families of British troops left in India will remain at their present stations, and will receive in addition to subsistence allowance half rations for the wives and children.

(3).—Ammunition.

One hundred and sixty-eight rounds per gun, 200 rounds per rifle, and 100 rounds per carbine; the reserve in charge of a sergeant-conductor of stores.

(4).—CAMP EQUIPAGE. Mountain Artillery. Double-fly, for Europeans.
Single-fly, for Natives.
Entrenching tools on field service scale, and in addition 100

dhaos per regiment, 50 per battery and 50 per cent. for number

(5).—Stores.

One months' supply of Quartermaster's stores to be carried by troops as far as the base depôt.

(6).—SUPPLIES.
Provision for one month's supplies must be made.
Rations will be issued on the field service scale for British and Native troops and followers.
Free rations will be allowed from date of departure from, to

date of return to, Silligori and Darjilling.

The troops must cut their own firewood if possible.

Officers will be held responsible for the suitable clothing of their attendants.

(7).—Transport.
As far as possible mules, supplemented by coolies.
(8).—Telegraph.

(8).—TELEGRAPH.

The needful extension of the telegraph along the line of movement of the troops will be carried out under orders to be issued in the Public Works Department.

(9).—General.

A base depôt will be formed at Silligori or at some place conveniently near, under an officer to be detailed from outside the force, who, with the representatives of the Quartermaster General's and Commissariat Departments, must reach the base ten days before the troops are ordered to assemble all stores ten days before the troops are ordered to assemble, all stores and supplies being timed to arrive during the intervening days. All packages to be made up in mule loads, not exceeding 80 lbs., and marked according to regulation. The base depôt establishment deemed necessary will be sanctioned in excess of the

All European officers will be provided with a map on cloth

of the proposed theatre of operations.

Postal arrangements to be made in communication with the Deputy Commissioner of Darjiling. Any necessary provision for the line of communication to be made by the force.

Reports to be submitted direct to Army Headquarters, or as

Reports to be submitted and the Commander-in-Chief may direct.
(10).—MEDICAL.

(10).—MEDICAL.

All medical, sanitary, and hospital arrangements will be carried out under the directions of the Surgeon-General Her

Majesty's Forces, Bengal.

(11).—PAY AND Accounts.

No field audit office will be established; the accounts of the force will be sent direct to the Military Accounts Depart-

ment, Calcutta, for audit.

A field treasure chest will accompany the force under charge of an officer to be no minated by the officer command-

charge of an officer to be no minated by the officer commanding the force.

Troops, followers and departments will receive the usual advances of pay allowed by regulations, and the Controller of Military Accounts, Calcutta, will arrange for the provision of the necessary quantity of specie to accompany the force.

(12).—Commissariat.

Three Commissariat Officers (two for supply and one for transport), with a small establishment of warrant and noncommissioned officers, clerks, and agents, will accompany the force.

The scale of rations on payment for officers, &c., and the rate at which recoveries for the same are to be effected, as well as the scale of forage rations to those who are entitled to the same, will be found in the "Commissariat Field Manual" and "Field Service Account Manual."

E. H. H. Collen, Secretary to the Govt. of India.

THE PARCEL POST.—Advantage will be taken of the more frequent sailings of the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to despatch parcel mails Oriental Steam Navigation Company to despatch parcel mains from London for Colombo, Singapore, and Hong Kong in future every Wednesday morning, instead of every alternate Wednesday morning. Parcel mails for Western Australia are now despatched from London every Thursday morning. The maximum weight of parcels for the Dominion of Canada has now hear reject from 3lb to 4lb. now been raised from 3lb. to 4lb.

now been raised from 3lb. to 4lb.

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—On Saturday the Shares of the Mysore Gold Mining Compamy fell \(\frac{1}{4}\), in consequence of the death of Mr. William Abbott. If, however, the dealers reckon that the deceased gentleman was a holder of any large amount of the Shares we think they will prove mistaken. Ooregum receded 9d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3\(\frac{3}{4}\), Nundydroog 1\(\frac{3}{4}\) to 1\(\frac{1}{4}\), Indian Consolidated 12s. to 12s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 11s. to 12s., ditto fully paid (£1) 16s. to 17s., Ooregum 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d., ditto Preference 16s. to 17s., Devala-Moyar 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., Nine Reefs 19s. to 21s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 6s. to 6s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. paid) 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 7s. to 8s., Gold Fields of Mysore 1\(\frac{1}{3}\) to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), New South-East Wynaad 3s. to 4s., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 5s. to. 6s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. 6d. to 4s., and Mysore West (fully paid) 5s. to 6s.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 24, Quetta (s), Calcutta.—25, Hypotin (s), Calcutta; Mira (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—March 19, Assam (s), London.—Bengal (s), Colombo.—24, Asia (s), Clyde.

CALCUTTA.—March 21, Vega (s), Liverpool.—24, Clan Grant (s), Clyde; Goorkha (s), London.

MADRAS.—March 17, Clan Grant (s.), Clyde.—19, Goorkha (s),

London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 24, Highfield (s), Bombay.—25, City of Venice (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.-

BOMBAY.—March 21, Henzada (s.) MADRAS.—March 22, Bulimba (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers

S.s., Brindisi, from London, March 29; from Naples, April 6.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Surgeon-Major and Mrs.
Baker and two infants, Rev. S. Finch, Bandmaster and Mrs. Wright,
Mr. K. MacMullen, Mr. L. Parker, Mr. A. E. Burnand, Mrs. Sinclair,
Mr. T. Moore. From Naples: Miss Stapleton.
For Colombo: Mr. E. C. Vant.
For Alexandric, Mr. Longworth

For Alexandria: Mr. Langworth.

For Alexandria: Mr. Langworth.

S.s. Peshawur, from London, March 29; from Brindisi, April 9.
For Bombay: Mrs. Branson, Mr. F. A. Hudson, Surgeons A. E. Roberts, D. M. Lavidson, H. H. Nott, J. Holt, W. W. White, R. C. Macwatt, W. H. Woodwright, T. H. Griffith, J. L. Jones, J. R. Close, J. M. Macnamara, W. E. Jennings, W. H. Ingham, J. Drews, P. C. Strickland, Mrs. Griffith, Messrs. H. C. Pritchard, E. W. Sutton, C. S. Stack, J. B. Bell, E. G. Vaughan, P. G. Anderson, G. W. Lloyd, C. S. Dodgson, H. V. L'Estrange, F. A. Banstead, C. W. Richardson, R. S. Stewart, C. E. Macquoid, A. B. Loudon, R. P. Jackson, H. E. Hitchins, A. Limond, C. Rattray, T. B. Green, Lloyd, Jones, C. S. Eastmead, F. W. Buch, W. E. E. Lloyd, E. Eardley Wilmot, W. F. Temple, A. R. Burrowes, A. P. Annesley, J. H. Dickson, H. T. Pritchard, W. A. Bailey, G. W. Cockerill, C. F. Randolph, W. H. Errington, A. A. Ainslie, Stewart, Rowan. From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Begbie, Colonel J. A. D. Gordon, Mr. Mannaberg, Mr. Butler.
For Malta: Mr. J. and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Parkes, Mr. Friend, Mr. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Windham, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. G. H. Ainslie.
For Port Said: Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Love.

For Port Said: Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Love.

S.s. Verona, from London, April 5; from Marseilles, April 12. For Bombay: From Marseilles: Mr. J. W. Ewing.
For Colombo: Mrs. Thomson and infant. From Venice: Lieut. F. C. L. Home.

S.s. Rohilla, from London, April 12; from Naples, April 20. For Calcutta: From Naples: Mr. Wagner.

S.s. Shannon, from London, April 12; from Brindisi, April 23. For Bombay: Mr. A. M. Hayes, Rev. H. J. Long, Mr. T. W. Bonner. From Brindisi: Mr. F. C. Channing, Colonel V. Birch. From Ismailia: Major Sawyer.
For Port Said: Mrs. Fisher and child.

For Malta: Rev. W. E. White, Captain Kennedy.

S.s. Bokhara, from London, April 19; from Marseilles, April 26. For Bombay: Sergeant McCasher, Colonel and Mrs. Hort, Mrs. Fowell. From Brindisi: Captain J. de C. Reid, Mr. Corkhill.

S.s. Coromandel, from London, April 25; From Naples, May 4. For Colombo: From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Compton. For Port Said: Mr. W. E. C. Frith.

S.s. Nepaul, from London, May 3; from Marseilles, May 10. For Bombay: From Marseilles: Miss Gomes.

S.s. Bengal, from London, May 10; from Naples, May 18. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, Mr. A. Mathewson.

S.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, from London, May 10; From Brindisi, May 21. For Bombay: Rev. W. G. Barry.

Per B.I S.N. s.s. Kerbela, from London, March 17. For Kurrachee: Mr. J. Tipping, Mr. T. Griffin, Mr. J. Thexton, Mr. A. Crawford, Mr. W. Hadden, Mr. W. Reuss, Mr. H. E. Fuller. For Bombay: Mr. John Currie, Mr. G. W. Gilchrist.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, from London, March 22. dras: Lieut. S. Belfield, Second Lieut. L. J. Chapman, Second Lieut. T. G. Tulloch, Lieut. T. H. Kemmis, Mr. A. Simpson, Mr. H. J.

For Aden: Second Lieut. A. J. Peile. For Colombo: Major W. L. Brockman, Mr. C. Spedding, Mr. Chas.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Rewa, to sail April 5.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Laminie and two children, Mrs. H. R. Hope, Mr. John Wither.

For Colombo: Mr. John Maudslay, Major and Mrs. Harrison Craufurd, Mr. G. D. Ross-Clarke, Mr. H. O. Holford, Mr. E. F. de W. Tanfield Vachell, Mrs. Mousley.

For Malta: Miss Hewett.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. G. Savi.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Navarino, to sail April 19. For Calcutta: Miss Houldsworth.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Jumnz, to sail May 3.
For Colomba: Mrs. E. M. Griffith and two daughters, Mr. H. A. Webb, Major M. W. Brock.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania*, from Liverpool, March 22. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hampton.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, to sail April 7. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Francis and infant.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS. Per s.s. Clan Drummond, sailed March 8. From Calcutta: Mr. Mervd, Mr. Evelin, Mr. Clark. From Madras: Mr. Wm. Henry James.

Per s.s. Clan Macgregor, to sail from Liverpool, March 25.
For Colombo: Col. Bridgman, Mrs. Bridgman and two daughters,
Mr. Arthur Watt, Mr. T. H. H. Duff.
For Madras: Miss Hadding.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail from Liverpool April 7. For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. Bower. For Calcutta: Mr. R. P. Warren.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, from Liverpool, to sail April 7. For Calcutta: Sister Evelyn, Sister Angela. For Colombo: Mr. Reginald Glanville, Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Thos. Hudson.

Per Hall Line s s. Worsley Hall, to sail March 28. For Bombay: Three Misses Collins.

Per Hall Line s.s. Werneth Hall, to sail March 31. For Bombay: Mrs. W. J. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Rider.

Per Hall Line s.s. Locksley Hall, to sail April 14. For Kurrachee: Lieut. R. D. Gubbins, R A.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Imperator*, April 1. For Bombay: Major J. L. A. Mackay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Shannon, Capt. Edwards, at Brindisi, March 16. From Colombo: For London: Capt. Haygarth, R.N., Mr. W. Penny. From Calcutta: For London: Miss Harrison. From Bombay: Baron de Lafrent, Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Mr. C. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Macnaghten, Mr. Robinson.

From Port Said: Mr. Putman.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ancona, Capt. Webber, from London, March 22; from Marseilles, March 29.

For Bombay: Rev. J. A. Sellar, Mr. G. F. Mackrow, Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Riches, Lieuts. A. L. Bray, F. F. Lambarde, E. E. Edeman, D. Morris, G. V. Davidson, T.H. Crozier, Mr. A. A. Ash, Mr. K. V. Bacon, Miss A. Watkin, Mr. Elwood, Mr. Pinkington, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Rowan. From Marseilles: Dr. W. H. Roberts. From Brindisi: Mr. F. G. and Mrs. Selby, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Lovett, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Dr. Taylor, Mr. Lisboa.

For Colombo: From Marseilles: Mr. Tyagarya.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ballaarat, Capt. E. Ashdown, sailing on March 9. Per P. and O. s.s. Ballaarat, Capt. E. Ashdown, sailing on March 9.
For London: Miss Eastward, Sir A. Leppoc Campbell, Mrs. Marsden, Mr. Uma Sanvar Mirza, Rev. and Mrs. Westmacott, Major Welby, Mrs. Pigott, Mr. Brandt, Mr. W. Ellison and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robb, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Johnston and child, Master Moyer, Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, Mr. Jajdir Sankir Mirza, Major and Mrs. Cameron and family, Mrs. Orr, Capt. Mumm, Mr. and Mrs. James Smith, Misses. Smith, Mrs. Banerjee, Mr. Bonvillain, Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton, Mr. Dent, Lieut. Knapton, Mr. J. Foley, Mrs. N. G. Lyttelton and child, Mr. Ardeshir Jivanjee, and Mr. Leslie.
For Brindisi: Mr. Raganath Das Garge, Surgeon-Major C. Cameron, Mr. G. T. Meredith, Mr. Elkington, Mr. F. W. Badcock, Rev. and Mrs. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fryer, Mr. E. W. Neish, Mr. J. C. Doran, Mr. Finkh, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Porter, Mr. S. Smith, and Mrs. Millar.

Millar.

For Malta: Mr. C. H. Neish. For Suez: Lord Eustace Cecil and Mr. Cecil.

The following passages have been engaged:—
Per s.s. Thumes, Captain W. A. Seaton, March 16.
For London: Colonel and Mrs. G. W. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Salkeld Robinson, two Misses Kelsall, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Miss Stevenson, Mrs. Leslie Sanderson, Mrs. E. J. Lowder and infant, Mrs. Percy Gough, Mrs. Redfern and child, Mr. and Mrs. Granville Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Baggallay and child, Mrs. A. B. Patterson and child, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Allen, Captain Tattersall, Mr. D. Aukes, Deputy Surgeon-General Roberts, Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Miss Wanton, Miss Parslee, Miss Saunders, Mr. H. B. Goldthorp, Rev. and Mrs. Ashpitel, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. J. Thomas, Admiral Sir Vessey Hamilton, Mr. A. Sawyer, Miss Clymer, Major J. Cook, Colonel F. E. Wiggens, Mrs. A. P. Howell, Surgeon-Major Davidson, and Mr. J. G. Cordery.
For Brindisi: Mr. P. Macfadyen, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Lawrence, two children and infant; Mr. E. Morrison, and Mr. J. H. Garstin.

Garstin.

For Suez: Monsieur and Madame Steuart, and R.v. W. W. Camp-



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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Karachi Ice Co., Ld 100 — Karrchee Landing and Shipping 500 200	Endogram 10 Nominal. Gielle (Darjiling) 130 64 to 65
BOMBAYMarch 5.	Kemp & Co. 175 355 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co. 50 45 Oriental Govt. Security 50 115	Good Hope Tea Co 100 190 to — Gowhatty (Assam) 100 Liquidation, Grob (Assam) 100 19 to 20
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Oriental Loan Assoc 20 20 Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 1,959	Holta (Kangra) 100 62 to 63 Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 119 to 115
Four per Cont s. 98½ to — Four-and-a-Half per Cont 103 to —	Treacher and Co all 1,23) Thacker and Co all 125	Indian Terai 500 460 to — Jellalpore (Cachar) — to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Leans 101 to — New French Losu, 5 per cent., 1881 1003 to —	LAND COMPANIES. Colaba Co 123 700	Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) — — to — Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 25 to — Kangra Valley 100 par
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 92} to 92 Four-aud-a-Half per Cent. Port	Frere	Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 45 to — Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 13 to 14
Trust Bond 100 to — Five per Cent. Municipal Lean 1042 to —	Port Canning Co 700 325	Kursoong and Darjiling 250 92 to 93 Do. contributory 200 82 to 83 Kursoong and Terai to
BANKS,	CALCUTTA.—March 5.	Kuttal (C.char) 100 198 to — Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 35 to —
Paid-up. LastDiv'd. Cash Ratos. Indian Banks. Rs. Rs.	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. 4 Promissory Notes Rs. 97 14 to - 0	Lower Assam £71 5 to —
Bink of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 7777 Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 865 Bank of Madrus all 9 pr.ct 750 EXCHANGE BANES.	141 of 1070 (1005) 100 9 to 100 10	Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to — Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 20 Mim (Darjiling) 100 — to — Monacherni (Cachar) 100 16 to 17
Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 120 Hong Kong & Shanghai	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Do. contributory 90
Banking Corporation — — National Bank of India £121 171 pr.ct 125	6 of 1870 (1880) 104 4 to 6 of 1872 (1891) 104 12 to 16 of 1878 (1908) 102 12 to	Do. contributory 90 100 to Mungledye (Assam) to
PRESS COMPANIES.	6 of 1884-5 (1905) 102 12 to — 5 of 1885-6 (1915) 103 4 to —	Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to — Do. contributory 125 New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to —
Akbar 1,250 125 — Albort all 18 pr.ct — Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100 100	5 of 1886-7 (1916) 103 4 to — 4½ of 1882 (1902) 99 8 to —	New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation. New Mutual (Cachar) 30 100 to —
Apollo 2,200 nil 245 Bellary 1,100 nil	BANKS AND FINANCIAL. Paid. Price.	Nutwanpore (Cachar) — to — Phenix (Cachar) 85 30 to — Pankabaroe (Darjiling) 100 50 to 52
Bombay Cotton all 15 157½ Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited 200 16 100	Agra £10 125 to — Agra Savings 100 125 to —	Puttareah (Sylhet) 109 40 to — Rajabare (Assans) — to —
Colaba 1,880 50 585 Dhollera Ginning all 12 100	Allahabad 100 185 to 196 Alliance of Simla 100 146 to — Bank of Bengal 500 8871 to —	Second Mutual Cachar 56 4-5 disct.
East India 1,000 150 1,230 Fort 8,500 150 1,250 French all 80 550	Do. of Upper India 100 140 to Delhi and London £25 140 to	Singbulli and Murmah 100 85 to 86 Singell (Darjlling) 100 45 to 46
Harvey & Sabapathy 500 25 400 Khangaum 450 45 860	Mussoorie 100 108 to 110 National of India £121 123 to —	Soom (Darjiling) 100 75 to Springside (Darjiling) 100 65 to Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 16 to Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 30 to
Morcantile 125 7½ 95 Mofussil Co 409 55 410 Munmar M all 40 205	Rohilkund Kumaon 100 105 to — Simla Bank Corporation 500 — to —	Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 92 to 93.
New Berar 500 60 505 New Indian 125 924	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to — COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.	Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 103 to — Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 150 to — Upper Assam £10 15 to —
Prince of Wales 400 30 300 Sabapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555 Sassoon 500 25 500	Price.	
Sind & Punjaub Cetton 1,000 120 1,225 Sind 750 75 470	Ar-kan Oil Co Nominal. Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation. Bally Paper Milks £10 180 to —	LONDON.—March 26.
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Barnagore Jute £10 93 to — Bengal Coal 1,000 1,580 to —	
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. thares) 7s. 6d. 111 to —	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Price.
Alfred Manufacturing, 100 2 32)	Do. Deferred B. Shares £l 74 to -)
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430	Bengal Mills £100 1,600 to — Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to —	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 99 to 994 34 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 1074 to 1074
Alliance Spinning 560 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 90 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bollary) 500 9 500	Bengal Mills £100 1,600 to — Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to — Bonded Warehouse 445 270 to 275 Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 73 Budge-Budge Jute Mills 80 88 to 89	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 99 to 999 to 1953 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 1074 to
Alliance Spinning 560 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 90 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 36 Bombay United 100 20 900	Bengal Mills £100 1,600 to — Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to — Bonded Warehouse 445 270 to 275 Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 72 to 73 Budge-Budge Jute Mills 80 88 to 89 Burrakur Coal 100 152 to 153 Calcutta Hydraulio 100 85 to —	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 99 to 999 to 1951 india Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 1071 to 1071 to 1072 to 107
Alliance Spinning 560 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 90 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 36 Bombay United 1,000 20 900 Central India 500 35 985 Cocala Mills 1,000 20 985 Cocala Mills 1,000 20 620 D. Spinning all	Bengal Mills £100	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 to 10
Alliance Spinning 560 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 90 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 900 Central India 500 35 985 Cocrla Mills 1,000 20 620 D. Spinning all 1000 Empress Co all 255 720	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 to 10
Alliance Spinning 560 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 90 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 36 95 Bombay United 1000 20 900 Central India 500 35 985 Coctla Mills 1,000 20 905 D. Spinning all	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99! 31 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1071 to 1072 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 1072 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4½ Do. do. 1895 to 4½ Do. do. 1893 to 4½ Ceylon, 1882 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-90 105 to 107 42 Mauritius, 1881 110 to 112 6 Do. 1895-96 110 to 112 6 Do 110 to 112 7 Exaits Settlements Government 108 to 110 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERFETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS, Paid Price,
Alliance Spinning 560 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 90 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 36 9 Bombay United 1000 20 900 Central India 1,000 25 985 Cocrla Mills 1,000 75 1,000 D. Spinning all	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 to 10
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 90 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 36 900 Central India 1,000 35 985 Cocala Mills 1,000 35 985 Cocala Mills 1,000 20 900 Central India 1,000 75 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,000 Empress Co all 25 72) Framjee Petit 1,000 25 620 Golam Baba 400 25 620 Gordon Mills 1,000 200 Hindustan 1,000 200 Hindustan 1,000 200 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 50 845 Imperial Cotton 500 20 535 Imperial Cotton 500 20 535 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,335	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 to 10
Alliance Spinning 560 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 99 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 36 Bombay United 100 20 900 Central India 500 35 985 Cocala Mills 1,000 20 620 D. Spinning all — — Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,000 Empress Co all 25 72) Framjee Potit 1,000 25 620 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Goldom Mills 1,000 — 290 Hindustan 1,000 40 840 Hingunghat Mill 500 40 840 Hingunghat Mill 500 30 845 Imperial Cotton 500 20 530 James Greeves 500 25 625 James Greeves 500 20 1,145	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 to 10 3 india Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 107 to 108 to 10
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 90 Anglo-Indian 500 90 90 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 36 900 Central India 1,000 35 985 Cocrla Mills 1,000 35 985 Cocrla Mills 1,000 75 1,000 D. Spinning all 1 Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,000 Empress Co all 25 72) Framjee Petit 1,000 25 620 Golam Baba 400 25 620 Gordon Mills 1,000 200 Hindustan 1,000 200 Hindustan 1,000 40 840 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 50 845 Imperial Cotton 500 20 530 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,335 James Greeves 500 25 625 Khanto Mackunjee 1,000 30 1,145 Khandeish 1,000 30 1,145 Khandeish 1,000 30 750 Khato Mackunjee 1,000 20 715	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 to 103 india Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 107 to 108
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 90 430 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 36 90 Bombay United 100 35 985 Coerla Mills 1,000 25 985 Coerla Mills 1,000 75 1,000 D. Spinning all 100 Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,000 Empress Co all 25 72) Framjee Petit 1,000 25 620 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 200 Hindustan 1,000 40 840 Hingunghat Mill 500 00 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 Ingerial Cotton 500 20 530 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,335 James Greeves 500 25 625 Jaffer Ali 500 20 530 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 40 40 Ewraz Baloo 1,000 30 750 Khandeish 1,000 30 750 Khandeish 1,000 30 750 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 5 141 Machars United 1,000 525	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 13 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 107 to 108 to
Alliance Spinning 560 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 90 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 36 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 20 900 Central India 500 35 985 Cocala Mills 1,000 25 985 Cocala Mills 1,000 75 1,000 D. Spinning all — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 13 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 107 to 108 to
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 99 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 36 900 Central India 500 35 985 Coarla Mills 1,000 20 900 Central India 500 35 985 Coarla Mills 1,000 20 900 Central India 500 35 985 Coarla Mills 1,000 25 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 25 620 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 620 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 840 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 845 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 70 1,335 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,335 James Greeves 500 25 625 Jaffer Ali 500 40 Jewraz Baloo 1,000 30 750 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 750 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 50 1,141 Madras United 1,000 50 1,141 Madras United 1,000 50 1,151 Mazagon 250 9 180 Matonal 1,000 50 1,500 Naigam 1,000 50 1,500 Naigam 1,000 50 1,500 National 1,000 50 1,500	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 13 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 107 to 108 to
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 90 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 36 90 Contral India 500 35 985 Cocala Mills 1,000 20 900 Central India 500 35 985 Cocala Mills 1,000 75 1,000 D. Spinning all — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Bengal Mills £100 1,600 to	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 to 13 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 107 to 107
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 90 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 36	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 3 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 107 to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101 4 India Enfaced Papor to - 4 Do.
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 90 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 36 985 Bombay United 1000 35 985 Cocala Mills 1,000 20 900 Central India 500 35 985 Cocala Mills 1,000 75 1,000 D. Spinning all — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 13 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 107 to
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 92 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 36 900 Central India 500 35 985 Coarla Mills 1,000 20 900 Central India 500 35 985 Coarla Mills 1,000 75 1,000 D. Spinning all 1 Dhun Mills 1,000 25 620 Gordon Mills 1,000 200 Hindustan 1,000 40 840 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 845 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 20 530 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,335 James Greeves 500 25 625 Jaffer Ali 500 40 200 Khandosh 1,000 30 750 Khandosh 1,000 50 1,145 Mazagor 250 9 180 Mazagor	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 13 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 107 to 108 to
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 99 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 36 90 Bombay United 1000 35 985 Cocala Mills 1,000 20 900 Central India 500 35 985 Cocala Mills 1,000 75 1,000 D. Spinning all 100 Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,000 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 620 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 840 Hingunghat Mill 500 00 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 40 840 Hingunghat Mill 500 20 530 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,335 James Greeves 500 25 625 Jaffer Ali 500 25 625 Jaffer Ali 1,000 40 145 Khandeish 1,000 40 145 Khandeish 1,000 30 1,145 Khandeish 1,000 30 1,145 Khandeish 1,000 50 141 Madras United 1,000 50 141 Madras United 1,000 50 141 Madras United 1,000 50 1525 Manaockjeo Petit all 525 Manaockjeo Petit all 625 150 Mahaluxrese 1,000 50 1,500 Naigam 100 50 180 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 50 1,500 Naigam 1,000 50 180 Norarji Goculdass 1,000 50 1,500 Naigam 1,000 50 1,5	Bengal Mills £100 1,600 to	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 to 103 india Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 107 to 108 to 109 to 108
Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 99 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 36 900 Central India 500 35 985 Coarla Mills 1,000 20 900 Central India 500 35 985 Coarla Mills 1,000 20 900 Central India 500 35 985 Coarla Mills 1,000 75 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 25 620 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 620 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 290 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 840 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 845 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 20 530 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,335 James Greeves 500 25 625 Jaffer Ali 500 40 Jewraz Baloo 1,000 30 750 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 750 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 750 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 50 1,141 Madras United 1,000 50 1,315 Mazagor 250 9 180 Manockjeo Petit all 64 Manockjeo Petit all 1,515 Mazagor 250 9 180 Maragam 1,000 50 1,500 Naigam	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 13 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 107 to 107 14 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101 14 India Enfaced Papor to - 14 Do. October 10, 1885 101 to 101 14 India Enfaced Papor to - 15 10 10 14 Do. October 10, 1893 to - 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
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Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 90 Bellary S. & W. Co	Bengal Mills £100 1,600 to	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 31 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1071 to 1072
Alliance Spinning	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99 to 14 Do. October 10, 1888 107 to 108 t
Alliance Spinning 500 173 p.ct. 610 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 99 Bellary S. & W. Co. 164 182 99 Bellary S. & W. Co. 165 182 99 Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 36	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99. 3 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 107; to 107; 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101; 4 India Enfaced Papor — to — 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101; 4 India Enfaced Papor — to — 4 Do. October 10, 1885 — to — 4 Do. October 10, 1885 — to — 4 Do. October 10, 1893 — to — 4 Do. 1886-90 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-90 105 to 107 4 Mauritius, 1881 110 to 112 6 Do. 1895-90 116 to 117 4 Do 106 to 108 4 Straits Settlements Government 108 to 110 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 112 to 112 Coreat Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c 100 112 to 112 Coude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 110 to 112 South Indian, 4 per cent 100 110 to 111 South Indian, 4 per cent 100 100 to 101 Bengal and NWestern, Lm — 99 to 101 Bengal and NWestern, Lm — 99 to 101 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 166 to 163 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 166 to 163 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 166 to 163 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 165 to 167 B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 165 to 167 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 135 to 137 Do. Def. Ann. 19., Gua., 4 p.c 117 to 119 Great I. Fenin, guar. 5 p.c 100 125 to 127 Do. do. 4 do. 100 125 to 127 Bo. do. B. Ann. 1938 5 26 to 261 South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 101 to 103 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. A 100 114 to 116 West of India Port., Ld 20 114 to 116 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 114 to 116 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 104 to 168 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 104 to 168 Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 124 to 154 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 104 to 168 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 104 to 168 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 104 to 168 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 107 to 109 Do. Exten, Austra, & China all 124 to 106 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 107 to 109 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all
Alliance Spinning	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd 99 to 99. 3 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 107; to 107; 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101; 4 India Enfaced Papor — to — 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101; 4 India Enfaced Papor — to — 4 Do. October 10, 1885 — to — 4 Do. October 10, 1885 — to — 4 Do. October 10, 1893 — to — 4 Do. 1886-90 105 to 107 4 Mauritius, 1881 110 to 112 6 Do. 1895-90 105 to 107 4 Do 110 to 112 6 Do. 1895-90 110 to 112 7 Do 106 to 108 7 Eastern Sengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 to 108 8 AILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 112 to 112 Corest Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c 100 112 to 112 Coude and Rohlikuud, 4 p.c 100 112 to 112 South Indian, 4½ per cert 100 109 to 111 South Indian, 4½ per cert 100 109 to 111 South Indian, 4½ per cert 100 109 to 111 South Indian, 4½ per cert 100 109 to 111 Great I. Penin, guar. 5 per cent. 100 166 to 163 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 166 to 163 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 166 to 163 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 165 to 167 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 165 to 167 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 135 to 137 Do. Dc. Ann. 18 £1 per ann (less ½) — 26½ to 27½ Do. Dc. Ann. 19 £1 per ann (less ½) — 26½ to 27½ Do. Dc. Ann. 19 £1 per ann (less ½) — 26½ to 27½ Do. Dc. Ann. 19 £1 per ann (less ½) — 26½ to 27½ Do. do. 4½ do. 100 125 to 127 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 125 to 127 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 125 to 127 Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 100 101 to 103 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. A 1. 109 Do. do. B. Ann. 1338 5 26 to 26½ South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 101 to 103 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. A 1. 109 Do. do. B. Ann. 1338 5 26 to 26½ South Mahratta Gua. Ld 20 114 to 116 West of India Pert., Ld 20 114 to 116 Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 14½ to 15½ Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 99 to 101 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 104 to 166 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 104 to 166

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Snowing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

bbott, Capt. H. E. ., R.F., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos. Dbott, Capt. H. E. ., R.F., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April x, 87.

Acklaud, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 30 mos., Mar. 2, '86.
Adams, M. R. W. P., Tele. Dept., 12 mos., Nov 13, '87.
Almadd, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
Aitken, E. H., Salt Dept., Bombay, 15 mos., Apr. 16, '87.
Aldridge, D., Burma P. W. D., 12 mos., June 11, '87.
Amus, R., Ben. Customs, 12 mos., Feb. 27, '88.
Anderson, J.D., Ben.Cov., AssamConn., 24mos., May26, '87.
Anderson, J., B. n. Gov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 11½ mos., Sept. 30, '87.
Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., '24 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
Aplin, T. H., Burm : Forests, 12 mos., Feb. 15, '88.
Arbuthnot, L. G., Mad. Police, 18 mos., Mar. 4, 87.
Austin, W. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., May 1 '87.

Avron, E., Bombay Judl., 12 mos., Aug. 1. '87.

Avron, E., Bombay Judl.. 12 mos., Aug. 1, '87. Ayden, J., India, P.W.D., 12 mos, Nov. 27, '87. Azizuddin Munshi, Foreign Dept., 6 mos., Fob. 22, '88.

Ayden, J., India, P.W. D., 12 mos, Nov. 27, '87.
Azizuddin Munshi, Foreign Dept., 6 mos., Fob. 22, '88.
Baird, Maj. A. W., R.E., Sur. Dept., 1 yr. 265 dys.,
Nov. 11, '87.
Baker, Surg. R., Bo. Medl., 9 mos., June 11, '87.
Baker, Surg. R., Bo. Medl., 9 mos., June 11, '87.
Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on daty.
Barnes, H. C., Ben., P.W.D., 18 mos., Dec. 16, '86.
Barnes, H. S., Ben.Cov., India Pol. 18 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
Barrow, O. T., Fen. Cov., Financial Dopt., '3½ mos., Feb.
1 '88.
Barry, W. R., Ben.Cov., N. W.P. Judl., 24 mos., July 3, '86.
Barwise, J. W., Postal Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '87.
Batten, H. G., Burma Comn., 21 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
Bayley, R. D., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., May 20, '87.
Beatty, Col. J., H.E.
Bedford, C. A. S., Bev. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 25, '87.
Begbic, Maj. A. G., R.E. P.W.D., Accounts, 17 mos.,
Nov. 4, '87.
Bont, H., Beogal Pilot. 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Bewley, A., India D.W.P., 24 mos., Oct. 18, '86.
Bidorbeck, J. B., Mad. Educl., 12 mos., Sept. 24, '86.
Bidorbeck, J. B., Mad. Educl., 12 mos., Sept. 23, '87.
Birkbeck, M., Borma P.W.D., 12 mos., May 7, '87.
Blanford, H. F., Mcteorological Reporter, 13 mos., May
6, '87.
Boyce, W. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 25, '87.
Bretton, W. R. J., N. W. Provs., Forests, 12 mos., Nov.
22, '87.
Brodle, W. F., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., 20 April, '87.
Brown, R. C., Telograph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Brown, R. C., Telograph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Brown, R. C., Telograph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Brown, R. C., Telograph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Brown, R. C., Telograph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
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Brown, R. C., Telograph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Brown, R. C., Telograph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Brown, R. C., Telograph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Brown, R. C.,

Burkitt, W. R., Bon. Cov., N. W.P., Judl., 5 ms., Nov. 4, 87 Buyers, W. L., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 14, '87.

Campbell, Maj. D., R. E., Ben.P. W.D., 24 mos., '87.

Campbell, F. J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '87.

Canpbell, W. B., P. W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '87.

Casey, A. E. C., Bn. Cov., N. W. P. Rv. & Geu., 27 ms., Ap. 16, '86.

Channer, Surg. O. H., Bo. Med., 15 mos., March 2, '87.

Charles, J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 10 ms., Apr. 15, '87.

Charles, T. G., Ben. Police, 29 mos., 13 Aprl., '87.

Charles, T. G., Ben. Forests, 15 mos. Sept. 23, '87.

Clay, A. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 6, '87.

Clay, A. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 6, '87.

Cole, P. A., Madras Rev. and Gen., 15 mos., Apr. 10, '87.

Cole, W. H., survey Dopt., 12 mos., Jan. 12, '88.

Cole, W. S., Sind Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 5, '87.

Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Plott, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '87.

Coode, J. M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 13, '87.

Coode, M. P., Hyderabad, P. W. D., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '87.

Cornwall, W. W. G., Ben. Cov., N.W. P., Rev. and Gen., 13 mos., 1 Feb. 87.

Corbett, Maj. F. V., R. E., N.W. P. P. W.D., 6 ms., Oct. 21,87.

Contendy, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 16 mos., Sept. 30, '87.

Cowled, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 17 mos., 1 Feb. '87.

Coxhead, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 17 mos., 1 Feb. '87.

Crawlord, C. E. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Feb. 1, '88.

Crawlord, C. E. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Feb. 1, '88.

Crawlord, C. E. B., Asst. Sec., Central Provs., 16 mos., Aug. 3, '87.

Cumming, C. L. B., Mad. Cov., 15 mos., Feb. 10, '87.

Dane, R. M., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comn., 6 mos., Dec. 28, '87. Daniell, F. T., Pensan Tolegraph, 24 mos., Nov. 29, '87. D'Arcy, W. E., Punjab Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 31, '85. Dalyell, Surg. P. W., Burma Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '87. Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 21 mos., June 28, 87 Bashwood, F. A., Bombay, F. W.D., 18 mos., Jan. 13, '88. Davies, J. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos. Dawe, M. E., N.W.P. Board of Rev., 24 mos., Oct. 29, '86. De Mello, C. H., Ben. P. W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 22, '87. Dennys, Capt. C. J., Cant. Mag., Punjab, 24 mos., Jan. 29, '88. Dessi, Framji, Sind Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 7, '87. De Winton, T. W., Bo. P. W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.

Dey, G. G., Ben.Cov., Ben Ju'll., 10\frac{1}{2} mos., Feb. 12, '88. Douglas, 'A.J., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 21mos., Feb., 3, '88. Druitt, G., Bo., Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., July 27, '86. D'Silva, J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., June 1, '87. Duff-Bluce W. '9cn.P.W D. 20 rupe., Apr. 1, '87. Duke, C. J. A., Burma Comn., 12 mos., Jan. 6, '88. Duraan, D., Madras Educational, 12 mos., Apr. 22, '87. Dunlop, J. B., Burma Comn., 6 mos., May 1, '87. Durand, H. M., C.S.I., Ben.Cov., For.Sec., Govt. of India, 3 mos., Dec. 2, '87.

En'es, H. L., Ben.Cov., Burma Cov., 18 mos., Feb. 17, 88.
E rtle, A., Ben. Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen. 25 mos., Sept.29, 86.
East, W. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen. 12 mos., June 7, '87.
Elltson, T.E., Ba. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 19ms., May31, '87.
Erglish, R. A., P. W. D., Accounts. 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
E.skine, H. N. B., Bo.Cov., Comr. Sind, 16½ms., Apr. 14, '87.

Fagan, Capt. C. G. F., Punj. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 5, '87. Fanshawe, F. A. W., Telegraph Dept. Fawcett, G. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Feb. 25, '87.
Fiddian, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20mos., Mar. 22, '87. Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo., 24 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Fitzgerald, P. S. V., Bombay Political, 12 ms., Aug. 2, '87. Flest, J. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 20, '87. Flost, J. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 20, '87. Floster, H. W., Ma. Co., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 16 ms., May 6, '87. Fowler, F. D., India P. W. D., 19 mos., 15 April, '87. Futton, E. M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 ms., Feb. 23, '87.

Fulton, E. M. H., Bo, Cov., Bo.Judl., 21 ms., Feb. 23, '87.

Gael, C. E., Central India, P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 23, '87.

Gamble, J. S., Madras Forests, 18 mos., April 7, '87.

Geoghegan, H. T., India, P. W.D., 11 mos., July 13, '87.

Gibbs, R. M., Sind Police, 15 mos., March 26, '87.

Gibbs, R. T., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Dec. 1, '87.

Gilman, A. J., Bengal Pilut, 17 mos., June 10, '87.

Gladstone, C. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 18 mos.,

May 1, '87.

Glass, J. G. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 2, '87.

Glenny, W. H., Mad.Cov., Mad.Rev.&Gen., 12 mos.

Godfrey, G., Ben. Cov., AssamComn., 18 mos., Mar.18, '87.

Goulding, F., Punjab Rev. & Gen., to May 4, '88.

Grant, A. R., Ben. Forest, 20 mos., Dec. 1, '87.

Grant, A. R., Ben. Forest, 20 mos., Dec. 1, '87.

Grant, J. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Feb.

1, '88.

Grant, J. D., Ma. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.

Grant, J. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 20,'87.

Grant, J. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Loud., 16 mos., Sept. 15,'87.

Grant, T. J. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.,

F.bb. 16, '87.

Grant, T. W., India, P.-W.D., 12 mos., July 4, '86.

Gray, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87.

Grave, R. T., Assam Comu., 21 mos., July 4, '86.

Grimths, W., Ben. Educl., 24 mos. July 13, '86.

Grimley, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos.,

April 29, '87.

Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos.,

April 29, '87.

Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos.,

April 29, '87.

Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos.,

April 29, '87.

Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gon., 43ms., Mar. 16, '85.

Hallett, C. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Nov. 11, '87.

Hallett, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Juul., 4 mos., Feb. 22, 88.

Hamblin, R. E., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 2, '83.

Hammlek, M., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 14 mos., Nov., '87.

Harrighon, H. B., N. W. P. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 25, '87.

Harris, C. V., Burma Police, 12 mos., July 1, '87.

Harrison, A.G. Bom. P. W. D. Accounts, 134mos., Apr. 16, '87.

Harrison, Capt. J. H. C., R. E., Thomason College, 16 mos., Oct. 29, '87.

Hart, G. H. R., Finel. Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 11, '87.

Hart, J. H. E., Bo. P. W. D., 104 mos., Sept. 30, '87.

Hatt, J. H. E., Bo. P. W. D., 104 mos., Sept. 30, '87.

Hatt, J. H. E., Bo. P. W. D., 104 mos., Sept. 30, '87.

Hatt, J. H. E., Mad. P. W. D., 6 mos., Nov. 4, '86

Hayes, A. M., Mad. P. W. D., 6 mos., June 3, '86.

Higgins, A. W. E., Mad. Forests, 18 mos., June 3, '86.

Higgins, A. W. E., Mad. Forests, 18 mos., June 3, '87.

Hoosy, W., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Ye., 18, '88.

Holdich, Lieut.-Col. T. H., Survey Dept. 17 mos., Nov. 26, '86.

Hope, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 18 mos., June 8, '87.

Hoodern, P. A., Burma Eduul., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '88.

Horst, H., India Surveys, 18 mos., D. c. 1, '87.

Hughesdon, J. C., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 20 ms., Ap. 21, '87.

Hughesdon, J. C., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 20 ms., Ap. 21, '87.

Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P. W. D., 19 mos., Apr. 9, '87.

Hunter, Lt.-Col. J. M., Bo., Pol., 6 mos., Nov. 7, '87.

Ibbetson, D. J., Ben.Cov., PunjabComn., 19mos., Apr. 5, '87 Ireland, W. De C., Borma Comn., 24 mos., Jan. 8, '88. Iven.5, T. E., Punjab P.W.D., 10 mos., Oct. 10, '87.

Jeffery, T. J. P., Punjab, P.W.D., 15 mos., June 28, '87. Jerdon, C. M., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 5, '87. Johnson, H., India P.W.D., 18 mos., 22 April, '87. Johnston, W., Ben. Forests, 12 mos., 3 April, '87. Jopp, C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., Idmos., May 25, '87. Joseph, H. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn, 12 mos., July 24, '87. Joyner, R. B., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87. Judge, A. S., Bon. Polico, 31 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

King, W. H., Biluchistan P.W.D., 12 mos., May 31, '87. Kingsmill, J., Bo. Govt. Press, 15 mos., Mar. 21, '87. Knapp, C. C. B., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 27, '87.

Laffan, E. S., Mad. Cov, Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos Nov. 10. '86

Macdonell, A., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Oct. 16, '87.

Macleod, N. F., N.W. Provs., P.W. D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '87

Macleod, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.

Dec. 18, '86.

Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos.,

Apr. 15, '87.

Madge, P. M., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Sept. 1, '86.

Macuire, H. F. J. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 16 mos.,

Apr. 15, '87.

Matland, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 24 mos., Oct. 23, '86.

Mallot, F. R., Geological Survey, 12 mos., June 28, '87.

Mathews, H. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.,

Feb. 17, '83.

Maude, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.,

Feb. 17, '88.

Maude, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 25, '87.

Mclarn, Lur., H. Bo. Modl., 18 mos., May 25, '87.

Mclver, C. M., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Oct. 30, '87.

Mclver, C. M., Bo. Police, 12 mos., June 19, '80.

McNally, Surg.-Maj. C.J., Ma. Med. Col., 18 mos., May 26, '87.

Mclauglin, F. H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., to July 31, '83.

Mercer, F. Telegraph Dept., 9 mos.

Michell, W., Incia, P. W. D., '15 mos., Sept. 28, '87.

Midleton. J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 21mos., Dec 1, '86.

Miller, J. A. E., Punj. Judl., 18\forall mos., Apr. 19, '87.

Morris, Capt. C. H., B. S. C., Punj. Comn., 12 mos., Apr. 29, '87.

Morris, N., Burms Police, 9 mos., Feb. 26, '87.

Morris, A., India P. W. D., 24 mos., May 24, '87.

Morse, A., India P. W. D., 18 mos., Apr. 15, '67.

Morton, A., State Railways, 24 mos., Sept. 7, '86.

Moylan, E. C., Bo. P. W. D. Accounts, 6 mos., May 5, '87.

Myhill, H. W., Calcutta Mint, 24 mos., Apr. 4, '87.

Nicholson, Surg. G. F., Punjab Medl., 18mos., Mar 23, '57 Nicholson, W. C., Ben. P. W. D., 15 moe., May 12, '87. Nicolls, J. R. C., N. W. P. P W. D., 17 mos., May 16, '87. Nuthall, Lt.-Co'. H. J., KailwayDept., 6mos., July 10, '57

O'Connell, H. H., Madras P.W.D., 13 mos., April 7, £7. Ollivant, E. C. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. MunicipalComr., 18 ms., April 29, '87. Oman, J. C., Punjab Educ!., 24 mos., Apr. 12, '87. Ovens, J. L., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., June 14, '87. Owen, Surg. W., Ben. Medl., 1 yr. 257 dys., Apr. 8, '87. Ozanne, E. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Agricultural, 9 mos., Feb. 17, '88.

Palliser, H. G., Bo. P.W.D., 16 mos., April 8, '87.

Palmer, A. L., Tel-graph Dept., 24 mos., Aug. 12, 86.

Parkes, B., Punj. P. W. D., 20 mos., Mar. 23, 87.

Parsons, Lt. J. H., Burma Comn., 16 mos., July 6, '86.

Pascoe, Commr. T. C., Marine Survey, 12 mos., Jan.12, '87.

Patten, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 29 mos., Apr. 9, '86.

Pennington, J. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb.1, '88.

Petre, F. L., Ben.Cov., Bin.R. v. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb.1, '88.

Pitman, C. E., C. I. E., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Feb.3, '83.

Pollen, Lt. W. H., Survey Dept., 15 mos., June 7, '87.

Pope, Surg. T. H., Ma. Medl., 12 mos., Sept. 1, '87.

Porter, W. N., Burma Comn., 9 mos., Feb. 11, '88.

Pudan, T. G., Ind:a Rails, 18 mos., Apr. 23, '87.

Quayle, Surg. W. A., Cent. Prov., Med., 12 ms., Oct. 15, 87 Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comn., 24 mos., Mar. 12, 87.

Rawlins, T. W., Ben. Cov. Agent, Pun., 18 ms., May 1, '87. Rawson, F., India P. W.D. Accounts, 18 mes., Apr. 15, '87. Reses, F. W. J., Ben. Cov., Ben., Jud., 16 mes., July 26, '87. Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt., N. W. Provs. 24 mos., June 16, '86. Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Jan. 19, '87. Rendel, A. W., Ben. Railways, 12 mos., Feb. 5, '88. Resunie, W. C., India P. W.D., 12 mos., May 31, '87. Rung, H., Burma P. W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '87. Roberts, L. R., Ben. P. W.D., to Sept. 1, '88. Robertson, F. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87. Robertson, F. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87. Robertson, F. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 20 mos., Apr. 10, '87. Roserson, W. R., Ma. Agricultural, 18 mos., Apr. 14, '87. Rogers, A. C. C., Public Works, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87. Rogers, C., India, P. W. P. Accounts, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87. Rossman, J., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 7, '87. Rossman, J., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 7, '87. Rosstan, J. B., India, Rev. & Agricultural Dept., 12 mos. Nov. 1, '87. Routh, R. S. J., Ben. P. W. D., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '87.

Routh, R. S. J., Ben. P. W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 22, '87.

Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R. E., Ben. P. W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 4, '87.

Scott, D. J., Rengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.

Segrave, W. H., Burma Police, 8 mos., Aug. 2, '87.

Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 18 mos., Mar. 4, '87.

Sewell, E. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Jan. 14, '87.

Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 38 mos., May 2, '85.

Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 33 mos., Fob. 7, '86.

Skrine, F. H. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Jan. 22, '88.

Smtth, Maj. A. C., R.E., Mad. P. W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 17, '87.

Smith, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 11 mos., Apr. 8, '87.

Smith, V. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Nov. 11, '87.

Smyth, G., Ben. Cov., PunjabComm., 22 mos., Dec. 10, '86.

Smyth, T. W., Ben. Cov., PunjabComm., 22 mos., Dec. 10, '86.

Smyth, T. W., Ben. Cov., PunjabComm., 22 mos., Dec. 10, '86.

Smyth, T. W., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 114 mos., Mar. 25, '87.

Somers-Eve, J. F., Ma. P. W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 20, '87.

Spendger, A., Public Works Dept., 21 mos.

Scaley, A. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., 87.

Spendger, A., Public Works Dept., 21 mos.

Scaley, A. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 14, 88.

Stock, C. G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 18, '88.

Stock, C. G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.

Stock, C. G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.

Stock, C. G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.

Stock, C. G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Sutherland, A. R., N.W. Provs., P.W. D., 18mos., May 1, 87.

Stokes, H. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Juni., 12 mos., Dos., 23, '87.

Sutherland, A. R., N.W. Provs., P.W. D., 18mos., Apr. 27, '87.

Tate, W. J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 21, '87.

Tate, W. J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 21, '87.

Tate, W. J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 21, '87.

Tate, W. J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 21, '87. Laffan, E. S., Mad. Cov, Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos, Nov. 10, '86.

Lair Falleb Chund, Punj. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., 21 Jan. '87.

Larmtnie, J. C., Mad. P. W.D., 21 mos., May 2, '87.

Len, R., Assam Com, 12 mos., Sept. 11, '87.

Lonnan, G. D., Mad.Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Mar. 11, '87.

Loonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 45 mos., Aug. 11, '85.

Listor, Capt. W. J., R.E., Bo. P. W.D., 12 ms., Aug. 27, '87.

Listor, Capt. W. J., R.E., Bo., P. W.D., 12 ms., Aug. 27, '87.

Listor, Capt. W. J., R.E., Bo., Lov., Mal. Jan. 13, '87.

Lidyd, R. A., N. W. Prove, Educl., 6 mos., Feb. 9, '88.

Lovd, R. A., N. W. Prove, Educl., 6 mos., Feb. 9, '88.

Love, Capt. H. D., R.E., Mad. P. W. D., 20 mos.

Luard, Col. C. H., India P. W. D., to Dec. 14, '88.

Lushington, H. W., Madras Police, 18 mos., June 28, '87.



Thomson, A. S., Bengal, P.W.D., 12 mos., July 26, '87.
Thomson, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
Thorburn, S. S., Ben. Cov., Punjab, Rev. and Gen., 6j.
mos., Oct. 3, 87.
Todd, H. P., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Oct 26, '87.
Tufnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 24 mos., Nov. 5, '87.
Twigg, J. H., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rev.&Gen., toJune30, '88.

Vander-Straaten, E., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., Sept. 22, '86.
Venning, F., Bn. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 18mos. Dec. 10'86.
Vernon, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 25, '87.
Vertanves, J. C., P. W. D., Bengal, 24 mos., Nov. 13, '87.
Vincent, F. D. A., Mad. Forests, 12 mos., Dec. 13, '87.
Von Ahn, C., India P. W. D., 18 mos., May 12, '87.

Von Ahn, C., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 12, '87.

Waller, Capt. E. A., R.E., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos., Nov. 19, '86.

Ward, A. W., Ma. Educl., 12 mos., Dec. 21, '87.

Ward, W., Punjab Police, 10 mos., Dec. 16, '87.

Ward, W., E., Ben. Cov., Burma Judl., 15 mos., Nov.10, '87.

Warden, J. L., Bo. Judl., 6 mos., Oct. 10, '87.

Weekes, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev.&Gen., 24mos., Mar. 5, '86.

Weir, T., Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Sept. 23, '87.

White, J., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '87.

Whitesy, S., Ishapore Factory, 22 mos., Aug. 27, '86.

Williams, F. T., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 1, '86.

Williams, F. T., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 22, '86.

Williams, G. R. C., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Apr. 20, '87.

Willso, S. E., N.W.P. Forests, 12 mos.

Wilson, J. H., Ben.P. W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 13, '83.

Winckler, G. W., Assam, P.W.D., 12 mos., Keb. 5, '88.

Winmill, G., Railway Dept., 12 mos., May 24, '87.

Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educl., 17 mos., Oct. 10, '87.

Wyer, T. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Jan. 10, '88.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Adams, Rev. J. W., V.C., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '87, Ben. Atlay, Ven. B. T., Ben., 24 mos., Feb. 6, '87.

Badham, Rev. C. H., 24 mos., June 2, '86, Bo. Baynham, Rev. A. W., 6 mos. Oct. 7, '87, Bo. Briscoe, Rev. J. D., 16 mos., Mar. 26, '87, Ben. Burnett, R. P., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Cassels, Rev. J. W., 12 mos., June 7, '87, Ma. Clark, Rev. W., Bo., 12 mos., Oct. 7, '87. Cumine, Rev. A. A., Ben., 12 mos., Sept. 23, '87.

Durham, Rev. R. H., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Gib, Rev. W. C., 6 mos., Dec. 15, '87, Ma. Gillan, Rev. G. G., 12 mos., July 19, '87, Ben. Gittens, Rev. F. C., 24 mos., Apr. 20, '87, Ma.

Hammond, Rev. B., Ben., 12 mos., Msr. 4, '87. Hume, Rev. C. W., 24 mos., May 18, '87, Ben.

Lewis, Rev. G. H., 24 mos., May 25, '87, Bo.

Mackay, Rev. J. H. 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87, Bo. Mills, Rev. M. E., 19 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben. Mitchell, Rev. A. L., 24 mos., Apr. 2, '88, Ben. Montgomery, Rev. F. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben. Moulson, Rev. J., 12 mos., June 28, '87, Ben.

O'Connor, Rev. H. K., 24 mos., June 8, '87, Ben.

Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R., Ben., 24 mos., Sept. 6, '87. Sharpin, Ven. Archdeacon, 24 mos., Oct. 1, '86, Bo.

Trend, Rev. J. B., Mad., 24 mos., Feb., '87.

Ulyatt, Rev. W., 12 mos., Apr. 8, '87, Ben.

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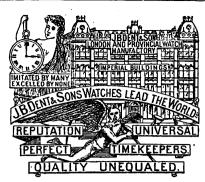
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 16th March; from Allahabad and Madras to the 14th March; and from Calcutta to the 13th

AT the three final meetings of the Legislative Council to be held at Calcutta before the Government left it was understood that the Select Committee's report on the Bill amending the Civil Procedure Code would be presented on March 10 and passed March 23; the Patents Bill to be passed March 16, and the Debtors Bill March 23.

THE Municipal Bill has been read a second time in the Bengal Legislative Council, when it was decided to adopt the proposal for changing the title of President of the Corporation into that of Mayor, and the Town Council into that of Corporation.

THE Judges of Cawnpore and Gorakhpur, Messrs. Blennerhassett and Lenpott, take leave shortly. Their places will be filled respectively by Mr. G. J. Nicholls, Judge of Ghazipur, and Mr. W. Burkitt, who is returning from leave. Mr. W. F. Fox, Joint Magistrate of Gorakhpur, officiates in the Ghazipur Judgeship.

THE Collectorships of Saharanpore and Azamgarh will also be open during the hot weather. Mr. W. Irvine, of the former District, having obtained ten months' fur-lough, and Mr. P. Waller, of the latter, six months, on private affairs.

COLONEL JARRETT, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, contemplates taking leave this hot weather, and Colonel A. C. Toker, of the Military Department, will probably act for him.

Mr. J. J. LIVESAY has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service from the 7th of March.

COLONEL BADCOCK, Officiating Commissary-General has gone to Burma to examine the working of the Commissariat Department in the new Province.

It is probable that Major J. Davidson will officiate as Deputy Secretary in the Military Department for Colonel Toker when the latter leaves to officiate for Colonel Jarrett on the Board of Examiners.

CAPTAIN S. D. GORDON, 19th Bengal Lancers, has been confirmed as an Assistant Secretary in the Military Department (vice Colonel Hay, doceased), with effect

Mr. Crawley has been transferred from Bombay to Lahore to act for Mr. Larpent, suspended in the University examinations case. Mr. Donald, the Deputy Accountant-General at Madras, will be back from leave towards the end of March, and Mr. Sim, C.S., will probably revert-Among the Assistants Mr. F. J. Atkinson has just been appointed Assistant Accountant-General in the Military Department, and will be succeeded at the Calcutta Currency Office by Mr. Koene. Mr. Cowley has just proceeded on a year's furlough from Burma, and Mr. Anthony is, we hear, likely to take furlough before long.

THE case in which Mr. Dickson, Travelling Inspector of Accounts on the East Indian Railway, brings an action against that company for wrongful dismissal, is likely to come up soon at Calcutta. Plaintiff claims Rs. 75,000

THE Goa Government have sanctioned an increase in the petroleum duty in accordance with the recent resolution of the British Government.

A PORTION of the Gun Factory at Ishapore has been burnt down.

THE Madras Government has decided that Councillors in the mofussil are entitled to inspect all municipal records at the office, but that none should be removed without the permission of the Chairman.

PERTAB SINGH, the political prisoner, who, it was stated at the time of his arrest, was intimately associated with Dhulip Singh's movement in India, managed to effect his escape from the District Jail, though closely guarded by a sergeant and two constables.

BOMBAY has been the first to complete its returns regarding the cost of civil justice. So far from a profit resulting from the court fees, it appears that Government lose 10½ lakhs yearly.

BURMA was expressly excluded from the direct scope of the Public Service Commission's inquiries. This decision was arrived at because of the very exceptional circumstances which prevail in that province.

Mr. O'Conor has not sat still under the sharp criticisms recently passed on some of the figures in his "Review of India's Foreign Trade" by Mr. Robert Steel. A Note of Mr. O'Conor's, in reply, has already been sent officially to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.

THE Calcutta University Examinations are now being held at the various centres, a month earlier than in recent years, thus causing the loss of a month's work in the spring, while the examinations will be over six weeks before the colleges close for the hot weather vacation.

CAPTAIN S. D. GORDON, 19th Bengal Lancers, has been confirmed as an Assistant Secretary in the Military Department (vice Colonel Hay, deceased), with effect from 10th February.

THE Financial Department will share with others in the usual spring changes. Among the Accountants-General, Mr. Finlay, who has been acting at Allahabad since Mr. Tupp's transfer to Bombay in December last, takes twenty months' furlough, and will be succeeded by Mr. Jacob, who has previously twice acted in the appointment. Mr. Clogstoun, Accountant-General of Madras, will, it is believed, take furlough in April or May, and will probably be succeeded by Mr. Rawlins, who is at present on furlough, but returns at the end of April. There will be no changes as far as is known in the other three Accountant-Generalships.

Among the Comptrollers Mr. Hamilton takes three months' leave, and Mr. Brereton acts for him at Nagpur. Mr. Barrow, C.S., Deputy Accountant-General, has taken four months' leave to England, and Mr. R. N. Ray has leen transferred from Calcutta to Bombay to act for him.

NOTES.

THERE has evidently been a dearth of news of any amportance to telegraph from Galcutta during the past week, as the *Times* correspondent has been obliged to content himself with a speech delivered by an old Rajpoot at Ajmere to an assembly of representatives which had met for the purpose of passing rules for social reform with reference to the extravagant expenditure on marriage and other ceremonies. A rule was passed at this meeting establishing the marriageable age at eighteen years for men and fourteen for girls. If the Rajpoots will adhere to this resolution some good will have been effected.

Bur little good, we imagine, was effected by the old gentleman referred to, wandering from the questions of social reform into a dissertation about how in past times the Mahomedans and Mahrattas had depopulated Rajputana, and sprinkled the soil with Rajput blood. At the captare of Chitor, said the speaker, 40,000 inoffensive citizens had been massacred. "Jehangir had ordered the legs to be cut from the bodies of Kahars who had appeared while he was out shooting. Shah Jehan had compelled men to fight tigers and leopards, and when the people complained of taxation Alamgir had ordered them to be trodden down by elephants. Besides taking the lives and property of the people, the Mussulman Emperors had property of the renormities, even demanding the sisters and daughters of conquered chiefs for the harem. The Mahrattas had been as bad; indeed, the excesses committed by them were beyond description. Mado Singh had paid Holkar ten millions. Holkar, Scindia, and the Peishwa had reduced Poongerpore, Banswara, and Partabgarh to an abject condition, and had the British Government failed to come to the rescue nothing could have saved Oodeypore, Serohi, Poongerpore, Banswara, and Partabgarh. Impending ruin had threatened to engulf the whole of Rajpootana when help arrived."

All this is no doubt historically true, but although the Times correspondent sees in the "political significance" of the speech only a desire to show gratitude for the benefits resulting from English government, it may have had another significance—namely, to stir up bad blood against the Mahomedans and Mahrattas to-day. This sort of thing should not be encouraged. The Rajpoots when in power were not models of virtue and forbearance themselves, and it is just as well that the dead past of history should be allowed to bury its dead now. No good can come of stirring up old race antipathies in India to-day.

SIR SYED ARMED has been delivering another political espeech at Mecrut, in which he also declared that his cobject was not to stir up race antagonism but to prevent his co-religionists from being led into a political trap. He also returns thanks for British rule:—"It is necessary," he said, "that those who have conquered India should maintain the Empire on a strong basis. To attempt to establish representative government in a country subject to a foreign race is utterly vain. If we join the political movement of the Bengalees the nation will reap loss. We do not want to become subjects of the Hindoos. Avoid abusing your rulers. Do not call Englishmen tyrants, and thacken columns on columns of the newspapers with such attacks. You can gain nothing in that way. God has made them your rulers, and we should be content with the will of God. We should hold ourselves aloof from this political uproar, and try to improve the education of our race."

Now, without wishing to apply to the Natives of India the cynical aphorism that gratitude is a lively sense of favours to come, we confess that we do not admire this sort of speechifying on the part of Mahomedans, Rajputs, or Hindus. Whether sincere or not, it does not help to strengthen, as some think, our rule in India, which ought to be strong enough without the aid of stump oratory.

The evil effect lies in the fear of engendering strife

between races whose love for each other is not likely to develop under such oratory. "Divide et impera" is a wise maxim to act upon in certain cases, but British rule in India will not be consolidated by it now.

THE report of the Public Service Commission is a comprehensive and able one, dealing as it does with so many subjects of the highest importance. But its recommendations will hardly be accepted without considerable criticism, especially from quarters which will be affected by the charges proposed. How will the "Covenanted" regard proposals which, if carried out in their integrity, must reduce largely the prizes which have hitherto been the monopoly of that service?

On one recommendation, that the designations "Covenanted" and "Uncovenanted" should be done away with, the former being replaced by the term "Imperial Civil Service," and the latter by that of "Provincial Civil Service," one of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries to hand by the present mail remarks:—

Since it is desired to place the two services on a footing of equality one of them should not be placed at the disadvantage of being branded as Provincial in the eyes of an Imperial and imperious rival. The stigma is made the more marked by the explanation that it will carry with it an indication of the difference existing between the fields of recruitment, the "Imperial" Service being recruited in England and the "Provincial" in India! Is not India, then, Imperial? Is her Imperial Majesty so designated from ruling over a Province? We imagined that on the 1st January, 1877, India shed its Provincial swaddling clothes, and stood forth in the purple robes of Empire. Why not differentiate the two classes of public servants by according to one the designation "Imperial Civil Service of India," as suggested, and according to the other the equally sonorous and dignified if somewhat briefer title, "Indian Civil Service"? The Indian Civil Service will not be provincialised or put out of conceit with itself by such a designation. By virtue of being recognised as Indian par excellence it will be as Imperial as reasonable ambition can desire, and there will be no heartburning when members of the two services meet on "a footing of social equality."

It has often been asked, "What's in a name?" since Juliet put the question to herself, but there has always been much—indeed, too much—in a name in India. The term "Uncovenanted," if not one of reproach, signified in olden days a lower grade of social caste—for there is white caste in India as well as black—to that of the "Heavenborn" or "Covenanted" Service. Those days it is to be hoped have gone not to return, and so far it is wise that the invidious term "Uncovenanted" should go too, but what improvement on it can lie in the change of the term to "Provincial?" Little that we can see.

THE Times of India says that the report will no doubt be severely criticised by the vernacular Press, because the Commissioners have not been able to gratify all the aspirations of the Native public, but it adds:—"The sensible members of the Native Press must acknowledge that if the recommendations of the Commission are fairly carried into execution, a great advance will have been made towards giving the Natives a large and responsible share in the administration of their country. The time must come when the Native public will acknowledge the debt of gratitude they owe to the Commission. The recommendations made are not those of wild theorists, but of men conversant with affairs, who are anxious to give Natives every privilege compatible with the safety and welfare of the Empire."

Mr. C. F. O'Neal, writing to the *Pioneer*, says that "in the month of May, 1182 (sic), Mr. Le Breton, C.I.E., a brother of the famous Jersey Lily, was mauled by a tiger at Abu, and from the effects of the mauling he died after lingering for a week." Mr. O'Neal "had the infinite satisfaction" of avenging Mr. Le Breton's death. The tiger was found to be 10 feet 8 inches in length. He bagged the female a few days later, and she measured 9 feet something. "Both the skins, I fancy, are now in the hands of Mr. Le Breton's father in Jersey."

WE are not aware whether any attempt has yet been made here to "boom" Indian gold mines from the pulpit, but it has been done in India. The Rev. A. W. L. Smith, Chaplain in the Wynard District, in the course of a sermon preached at Pundalur, reminded his hearers of "how nobly and faithfully" Mr. Lyon, the manager of the Indian Consolidated Gold Mines, had worked for his employers. "By exercising economy, by scrupulously attending to every detail, he made these mines flourish, and rendered the property profitable to its shareholders". exordium of this kind from a sacred edifice ought to have sent up the shares. Jobbers and promoters of companies in London ought to invite some reverend gentlemen to preach up shares here.

SIXTY-EIGHT millions of postcards passed through the Indian Post Office last year, an increase of eight millions on the previous year, notwithstanding that there was a falling off of half a million in the reply-cards. This falling off has been the result of a reduction in the size of the reply-cards. The number of letters also increased by five millions. The success of the system of selling embossed envelopes for the price of the stamps is shown by a decrease of a million and a quarter in the number of up a decrease of a million and a quarter in the number of unmaid letters.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin left Calcutta on Thursday. A large number of European and Native gentlemen assembled at Government House to bid them farewell. The past week has been devoted by Lord Dufferin to the visiting of charitable public institutions. On Monday and Tuesday he received deputations from two Mahomedan associations, and on Tuesday lay also made an also beauty of the Native, and the deputations from two Mahomedan associations, and on Tuesday also made an elaborate tour of the Native portion of the town, including some of the worst plague-spots in the world. Subsequently he visited the High Court, and later received farewell visits from the foreign Consuls. On Wednesday he attended a debate in the Municipal Council. At the conclusion the Viceroy expressed his approval of the mode in which the debate had been conducted. The attempt at a hostile demonstration has entirely follow through and the prehostile demonstration has entirely fallen through, and the promoters failed to secure any support except among the students at the Government colleges. The subscription list for a statue to Lord Dufferin is being rapidly filled up, and already amounts to Rs. 37,000.

Very great discontent has been created among the higher branches of the uncovenanted Civil Service in consequence of the failure of the Government to remedy their grievances. The telegraph department, which is composed of men of scientific attainments, and includes for the most part extremely able and capable officials, has a special and additional ground of complaint. The grievances are admitted by the Government, but the recent resolution of the Government was totally ineffectual. As it fixed the 31st of March as the latest date for retirement, and offered an insufficient inducement to retire, by way of assisting promotion, no graded superintendent has retired. The situation is rendered still worse by the ruling of the Government that promotions will not depend on vacancies, but will be made at specified dates half-yearly. It is generally believed that the Secretary of State's despatch was much more liberal, and that it has been cut down and misinterpreted by the Government of India.

The Duc d Orleans preferred to remain with his shooting party instead of joining the Sikkim Field Force. He has enjoyed good sport, having bagged sixteen tigers, besides a large amount of other game. He recently had a narrow escape. A tigress charged his elephant, and succeeded in climbing into the howdah, which with some guns, she completely smashed. Ultimately the howdah gave way, and the tigress fell to the ground. The telegram unaccountably omits to state what became of the duke. for retirement, and offered an insufficient inducement to retire,

SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

There is nothing important to record concerning affairs in Sikkim. The latest telegram from the camp at Lingtu states that the removal of the headquarters has been temporarily postponed owing to a change in the weather. Colonel Gra-

ham and his staff had visited Gnatong, five miles distant, and found it to be suitable for an encampment. The Colonel had subsequently visited the Tukola Pass, 13,500ft. above the sealevel. Heliographic communication has been established between Padong and Khenock. At Padong no local supplies were procurable, and melted snow had to be used in place of The country was entirely deserted up to the Jalaplo water.

Pass.

It is rumoured that 2,000 Tibetans are massing for the recapture of Lingtu. Unless the Chinese Government can induce the Tibetan authorities to adopt a more peaceful attitude, the Government of India may be compelled, however reluctantly, to bring the Tibetans to terms in their own country. A forward movement into Tibet would, however, only be adopted as a last resource to compel the Tibetan Government to abstain from an invasion of Sikkim. The present position is embarassing and somewhat ridiculous. The expeditionary force is unable either to advance or to retire, yet it has no enemy to contend with save the severe cold and the want of supplies. It is impossible that this state of things can be prolonged indefinitely. longed indefinitely.

BURMA.

RANGOON, APRIL 1

RANGOON, APRIL 1

According to the latest reports from Mogouk, Mr. Barrington Brown is still at the ruby mines, examining the district and boring. The exclusive right to purchase rubies found at the mines is still reserved to Streeter's syndicate.

On the return of the Northern Shan column to Mandalay Sir George White inspected the troops and addressed them in a very complimentary speech. He highly praised the tact and judgment shown by Major Yates, R.A., who was commander of the column, and dwelt on the good work done in extending Her Majesty's dominions to the Salween. Sir G. White said he attributed the excellent appearance of the men, who were all in health, to temperance and hard work. This column accomplished some remarkable marches. One detachment, under Captain H. C. Yate, with mule transport, did 117 miles in five days, through very difficult country.

The Tharrawaddy district in Lower Burma continues in a disturbed state. There are five dacoit gangs armed with guns in this district, but vigorous steps are being taken to crush them.

them.

There is a good deal of cholera in Mandalay. The disease has also broken out at Prome, and the departure of troops from Upper Burma to India has been somewhat delayed, as it is considered unsafe for them to pass through Prome at

The revenue returns for Lower Burma for the year ending yesterday are almost complete. They are not so favourable as those of the previous year. There is a decrease in exports of about ten lakhs, and the expenditure has increased by some twelve lakhs. The surplus on last year's accounts, taking the rupee at the conventional rate, will amount to about one million and a-quarter sterling.

Somewhat severe scarcity is reported from several districts

in Upper Burma.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

INDIAN COMMANDS.

(Pioneer.)

Lord Lytton's Army Commission, as it is termed by the Bombay Gazette, did not vanish into thin air or soap bubbles, as our contemporary in its issue of Feb. 25 would have its readers believe, and it is a further misstatement of the case to say that the amalgamation of the Presidency armies was ever contemplated. On the contrary, the Commission designed the complete separation of the four proposed army corps, each being confined to its own recruiting ground. A succession of events has occurred since the Commission sent in its report to show conclusively the wisdom which led its members to recommend the placing of the three Presidency armies and the Punjab Frontier Force under one head, and it is only a question Commend the placing of the three Fresidency armies and the Punjab Frontier Force under one head, and it is only a question of time for this tocome to pass. It is red-tapeism of the most outrageous type for the Commander-in-Chief in India to have to ask the Government of India to direct the Government of Madras to instruct the Commander-in Chief of that Presidency Madras to instruct the Commander-in Chief of that Presidency to send a regiment from Trichinopoly to the Peiwar Kotal or to Quetta, and the sooner all such roundabout methods are swept into oblivion the better. The Bombay Gazette cannot but be aware of the many changes recommended by the Army Commission which have already been adopted and carried out. It is true that the Presidency commands have not yet been swept away, but this will assuredly come to pass. The abolition of these anomalous appointments will not in any way fuse the armies of India into one; the modern system on the contrary contemplates confining them more distinctly than

before to their own grounds. The recorded dissent of General O'Connell and Sir Peter Lumsden from the recommendations of the Commission which they nevertheless signed is of no real value, and the transfer of the Punjab Frontier Force to the care of the Commander-in-Chief which they so much deprecated has actually taken place, and is the most practical answer to the protestations that were then put forward. The India of to-day is not what it was twenty years ago. To bring forward minutes written a quarter of a century ago for the sake of the distinguished names of their writers only reveals, in a matter like this, the poverty of the argument. Take, for instance, the rendition of Gwalior: would any military man about the Mutiny era have for a moment dreamt of such a measure being suggested, far less carried out? The formation of army corps under Lieutenant-Generals, and the relief of the Commander-in-Chief in India from all executive control, has become an absolute necessity for the military administration of this great country. The Commander-in-Chief should be freed from all executive control, and should be ever on the move in peaceful times to see for himself satisfactorily the actual requirements of the army corps under his command, and thus enable him by intimate association with commanders to keep the Supreme Government fully informed of all military requirements. Local Governments should possess no control whatever over military

A YEAR'S ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL. (Englishman.)

The report of the administration of Bengal for the year 1886-87 has just been issued. It has been compiled by Dr. C. J. O'Donnell, C.S., who was placed on special duty for that purpose, and it is accompanied for the first time by a set of coloured maps, showing various administrative statistics. From one of the maps we see that the following districts are the most criminal, namely, the 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hughli, the Sonthal Parganas, Puri, Tippera, Noakhally, and a portion of Nuddea. The divisions of Behar and Chota Nagpur appear to be very free from crime, only about six persons on an average in 10,000 of the population having been convicted of offences under the Penal Code. The principal spirit-consuming tracts are Chota Nagpur, the Sonthal Parganas, the Behar Division (except Durbhanga), and Monghyr in the Bhagulpur. Division (except l'urbhanga), and Monghyr in the Bhaghipur Division. It is worthy of note that primary education appears to be as advanced in Kattak, Tippera, and Noakholly as in the 24-Parganas and Suburban districts. Under the Local Self-Government Act District Boards were established in sixteen districts, and the road cess and other local funds were amalga-mental into district funds and sheed under their control. The mated into district funds and placed under their control. The principal Acts passed were the so-called Ghee Act and an Act for the regulation of the Rural Police in the Chota Nagpur division. The former Act is probably only a precursor to more extensive legislation on the subject of the adulteration of correctible generally. Under the head of relies it is shown of comestibles generally. Under the head of police, it is shown that Bengal has fewer policemen and less cognizable crime in proportion to its population than any other province in India. The cost of the force employed on purely police work is 75 pies per head of the population. The most unsatisfactory feature of the criminal administration of the year was the fact that only 171 per cent. of alleged murderers actually put on trial were convicted. The jail death-rate reached the unpre-cedentedly low average of 372 per thousand. The year was one of rich harvests and comparative prosperity, the prices of the chief food-grains reaching in many parts of the province the lowest limit recorded during the past ten years was a net increase in imperial revenue of Rs. 14,98,339, which was chiefly due to a revival of the import trade in salt, a more favourable settlement of outstills, and the introduction of the income-tax. One of the maps incorporated with the summary shows the incidence of the land revenue per acre in different districts, and is thus at the same time an index to the prosperity districts, and is thus at the same time an index to the prosperity of different portions of Bengal at the time the permanent settlement was concluded. In the larger part of the province the land-tax varies from only four to eight annas per acre; it is only in the districts of 24-Parganas Howrah, Hughli, Nuddea, Patna, and a portion of Rurdwan, that it exceeds one rupee per acre. In Chota Nagpore, the Tributary States of Orissa, and the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, the assessment does not exceed half an anna an acre. The number of vernacular newspapers published during the year was sixty-three, of which seven were monthly and six daily, while as many as forty-six were weekly publications. The spontaneous expression of loyal sentiments on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee stood out as a bright feature amidst much objectionable writing. writing.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPELLING.

(Bombay Gazette.) There are words and sentences freely used in India supposed at least to be of Hindustani derivation, which are so distorted into an Anglo-Indian vernacular that they have lost their

true meaning, become a mere jumble of misplaced letters and syllables, very far removed from the original bat, even in sound The oracle Forbes, with stinging contempt, warns us against the irrational talk of the jargonists of bygone days, who acquired a villainous smattering of Hindustani by the ear only, setting at defiance all rules of grammar and propriety. Yet all the years that have passed since that was printed, and all the protest from powerful pens have been but of little avail. The jargon is in full force still.

One Rogers, in an excellent manual, also speaks against the practice of incorrect spelling and pronunciation so frequently indulged in, such as bobberchy-conner for bawarchi-khana, bun-galow for bangla, sepoy for sipahi, &c.; yet so curiously have hese more than common instances taken root among the English-speaking people living in India that the hand halts over writing the correct words, fearing an accusation of pedantry or ignorance. A very slight acquaintance with Hindustani produces a feeling of aggravation at finding the simple words, expressing their own meaning if left alone, have been meddled with and murdered into a condition beyond recognition at all.

An advertisement appears in a paper fact the Gazettel of the sale. An advertisement appears in a paper (not the Gazette) of the sale of Foolcarries. There is no such word, no such thing. It is Phul-Kari or flower, the p and h sounded separately, and not like fool at all. Sheer curiosity takes the Griffins to the purchase of this startling novelty, under the impression that it is some sort of vehicle, perhaps suitable to some one or other; but his first lesson in Hindustani proper teaches him the simple word for flower, and the context speedily suggests itself. Why our own ever hard k could not have held the place of the Indian one without twisting itself into a variable c, no one seems to know, and the mighty Nimrod of statistics and mistakes—great is his system and shall prevail!—as far as the general public is concerned, seems to have but laboured in vain; and surely from the lack of a little more strength in unity among those who should and could make it a matter of interest. Cooly Curry, Campore, Deccan, Octacamund, are Kuli Kari, Kanpur, Dekkan, Utakamand and so on, ad infinitum; and these corrections, though so much nearer right and so different, may be faulty still. The absolutely accurate is not strained at. Even last year's Engineer's Report gives the simple name of Amraoti as Oomrawattee-four superfluous letters.

The Natives themselves now pander to this pernicious practice and torture their own names, Mudeliar and Munisami into Moody liar and Moony Sammy, to meet the fatally false and fanciful phoneticism so evidently required by English ears, while at the same time they condense our words to sounds with keener spirit of adaptitude which at least has the virtue of brevity and economy, for instance, Klj for college. Protest might become as passionate as that of the late King of Siam over our senseless way of spelling the names of foreign cities. over our senseless way of spelling the names of foreign cities, whereas the "most ignorantest of his peoples" would never write Lundun because so pronounced, though with far more reason. The subject is inexhaustible. Griffins must really believe but little they see and but half they hear of the Anglo-Indian vernacular; for even a scholar in Hindustani or rather a glib speaker in it will be too frequently found prope to fall ato a sort of vulgar patois, and talk of a Rajjer (Raja) and his Molly (Mali) if he wants his gardener, while he invariably says a Dawk (Dak) to the Ghaut (Ghat). Faults will reveal themselves at leisure, but the wrong thing to begin with should be avoided. It leaves so much to unlearn.

The Apollo Bunder is an appalling blunder, and gives a perverse greeting to the new-comer. Mazagon is Mazgaon, and Jeejeebhoy still too frequently prevails. It is not so written that

may be spelt with ease. There is no such thing as a Pagoda. This is a mere perversion or travesty of the word like the rest. It took a Sala to find out Kari for the million, and it is Shiraz Zoe, who tells us that Pagoda is a kind of verbal hysteron proteron for the Cingalese Dhagoba—from the Sanskrit dhatu garba, a relic shrine, and what of Godown, Monsoon, Hobson Jobson, and Nabob, still a fancied Cressus of the East? The former words, according to various authors, were like Káji hopelessly Anglicised long ago, and will now bear no interference with or reinterior interference with or reinter

station into Girdam or Mausim, but Nawabs are getting common, and it is ludicrous to hear the spectacle of the Moharam, mon, and it is ludicrous to hear the spectacle of the Monaram, which is half-described by the simple names of Hassan and Hossein, tortured even into an Anglo-Franco tongue as at the Mauritius, where, on asking the meaning of the Tabut and its followers, one is told: "C'est la procession de Hobson Jobson!" In the far region of South Africa, the Kafir names, much less important, stand untampered with on station platforms, yet both eye and understanding are affronted at every sign and street corner, and at almost every halting stage on the railways from Sion to Maisur, and so on to a Cape called Comorin, and why? In many cases, carefully correct and accurately accented names of places are introduced, making the puzzle the greater between the old misplaced as and us, &c.

The different sounds of the letter a broad are likely to remain a vexed question; Nepal is still what Victor Hugo calls an os, a ranger, and Punjab eternally mispronounced; for—

and it is with extreme diffidence the writer calls attention to the fact—the great Forbes himself, after the pungent final paragraph of the preface to his universally-esteemed manual, in which he says: "Let it be remembered, as a general rule, that vowels are to be sounded as in Italian and German—a pronunciation readily recognized by all the civilised world—exemplifies the broad a still further with the words war and water—which is contradictory and, surely, simply incorrect. The accented a is like the ordinary broad letter ask on an English tongue. The abovementioned Rogers also gives a as in father, art, all, wall, fall, Paul, and pass—quite different sounds.

sounds. There is no such thing as a "Wallah." It is a word added to a noun as an agent, wala, wals, mas, fem., and plural, he who, she who, they who, according to action specified. Paniwala, he who has to do with water, &c. While there are so many of the "Sahib log," who, all unconsciously, of course, drop the first r in library, who would scorn to do so in Secretary and Sanatorium, appears to find favour with quite classic folk, it scarcely seems worth while to quibble over a mere borrowed tongue often only used as a social medium and expressed with indifference so long as the meaning is understood; but a o'orienter is the fashion nowadays, and it cannot be done properly through the medium of the Anglo-Indian tongue as she, in defiance of even fair phoneticism, too frequently "is spoke."

THE FRONTIER STATES. (Madras Times.)

(Madras Times.)

The insecurity of life and property at almost every point along the frontier of our Empire from Chittagong to Kurrachee, and the frequency with which raids are made into British territory; must show us that most of the independent States on the other side of the border have but very imperfect—if any—ideas of the position and powers of the Government which they openly defy. Indeed, the history of the wars on our frontiers bears ample testimony of this by the trouble and expense, not to mention the loss of valuable lives, that have been incurred in endeavouring to induce the several tribes and States, if not to live at peace among themselves, at least to States, if not to live at peace among themselves, at least to respect the persons and property of those dwelling under British rule. Though the expeditions that have been undertaken have invariably accomplished their object—generally that of redress—seldom has any very permanent settlement to speak of been achieved, but more frequently on the with drawal of our troops, the same spirit of disregard, perhaps covert but still evident, as before has been manifested. The tribes upon the North-West Frontier, against whom so many petty expeditions were despatched, have always shown more or petty expeditions were despatched, have always shown more or less restlessness; but it is more than probable that the accounts of India which the Khyber Maliks, on their return to their country, will give, will induce many others of the chieftains of those parts to undertake journeys through India; and this can have but one effect, that of convincing them of the comparative insignificance of their country, and inability to disregard or defy the Government of India with impunity. Such adorrable weather will be the moons of keeping at least one a desirable result will be the means of keeping at least one portion of our frontier quiet. However, before our present Viceroy leaves India other parts of the frontier must engage a considerable amount of the attention of the Government. The Burmese frontier has not yet been delimitated, and this may be found somewhat difficult to accomplish. In Kashmir, the recent raid on the Gilgit frontier has passed, apparently unrecent raid on the Gight frontier has passed, apparently unnoticed by the Government of that State; and we are informed
that detailed intelligence of the affair is entirely repressed.
There are many reasons for Government of India interference
in Kashmir affairs, and the importance of the late frontier raid
is not likely to be altogether passed unnoticed. The whole of
the affairs of Kashmir are reported to be in a deplorable
model through the including the Dorsen Tunkmen Dose muddle, through the inability of the Dewan Luchman Dass, muddle, through the inability of the Dewan Luchman Dass, to whose hands the government of the country, since the death of the late Rajah, has been entrusted. One account of the state of affairs in Kashmir describes "empty treasury with clamorous creditors; H.H. the Maharajah's own allowance obtained with difficulty; little business, except in the way of scandals, being done; and everybody waiting for the smash—such is the position of Jammu to-day." Again, on the Chittagong frontier retribution must sooner or later be dealt out to the perpetrators of the raid in the Saichal Valley. Nepaul is, and has been for some time, in a most unsettled state, and it is quite likely that the Government of India will find itself called upon to interfere. Bhere Shumshere, the Minister of Nepaul. quite likely that the Government of India will find itself called upon to interfere. Bhere Shumshere, the Minister of Nepaul, has departed from Calcutta, but absolutely nothing is known of the results of his visit to the Viceroy, and the deliberations with the late Resident of Nepaul and the authorities of the Foreign Office, beyond the announcement in the *Pioneer*—made in the "lucid style" for which that journal is celebrated —which informs us that "Bhere Shumshere has accomplished all he came for which was to show to the neonle of Nepaul all he came for, which was to show to the people of Nepaul that he was on friendly terms with the Viceroy, and had his

support." This, however, is a very insufficient explanation of the termination of what were considered to be important negotiations. The affairs in Sikkim have assumed a more serious aspect; and a force has been already despatched to that country. In the meantime, Lord Dufferin pays a visit to Darjeeling, and the Rajah of Sikkim has been informed that if he wishes to meet the Viceroy during the three days that his Excellency will be at Darjeeling he will be received. But, as the Rajah of Sikkim acknowledges, to a certain extent, the suzerainty of the Llama of Thibet, it is possible that the meeting will not take place. In the meantime, a force under Colonel Graham, R.A., is marching towards the Sikkim frontier, and will be prepared, in a very short time, to enter that State. We are informed by a contemporary that "the one sole object of the exhibition is to turn the Thibetans out of Lingtu if they are still there on the 15th instant, but care will be taken to guard other points on the Sikkim frontier so as to prevent any raids that might be made to cause a diversion." It is believed that the Thibetans, when once they find that the Government of India is in earnest, will open negotiations; but this is merely speculation. The Thibetans are under the rule of China to a great extent, and any negotiations they may propose, would, in the natural course of things, emanate from Pekin. The result of the expedition will entirely depend upon how far the Celestial Government may care to go in supporting the Thibetans in the Sikkim affair.

A LOAFER ON THE ECONOMIC CRISIS. (Pioneer.)

He was, as usual, wonderfully drunk, and the gift of speech came down upon him. The conversation—he was a great politician this loafer—had turned on the poverty of India. "Poor!" said he, "Of course it's poor. Oh yes! D—d poor! And I'm poor, an' you're poor, altogether. Do you expect people will give you money without you ask 'em. No. I tell you, Sir, there's enough money in Injia to pave Hell with if you could only get at it. I've kep' servants in my day. Did they ever leave me without a hundred or a hundred and fifty you could only get at it. I've kep' servants in my day. Did they ever leave me without a hundred or a hundred and fifty put by—and never touched? You mark that. Does any black man who has been in Guv'ment service go away without hundreds an' hundreds put by—and never touched? You mark that. Money! The place stinks o' money—just kept out o' sight. Do you ever know a Native that didn't say Gurib admi? They've been sayin' Gurib admi so long that the Guy'ment learns to believe'em and now they're all bein' treated Guv'ment learns to believe'em, and now they're all bein' treated Guv'ment learns to believe'em, and now they're all bein' treated as though they was paupers. I'm a pauper, an' you're a pauper—we 'aven't got anything hid in the ground—an' so's every white man in this forsaken country. But the Injian he's a rich man. How do I know? Because I've tramped on foot or warrant pretty well from one end of the place to the other, an' I know what I'm talkin' about, and this ere Guv'ment goes peckin' an' fiddlin' over its tuppenny-ha'penny little taxes as if it was afraid. Which it is. You see how they do things in ——. It's six sowars here and ten sowars there, and—'Pay up, you brutes, or we'll pull your ears over your head. And when they've taken all they can get, the headman, he says:—'This is a dashed poor yield. I'll come again.' Of course the people digs up something out of the ground, and they pay. I know the way it's done, and I'll come again. Of course the people digs up something out of the ground, and they pay. I know the way it's done, and that's the way to do it. You can't go to an Injian an' say:— 'Look here. Can you pay me five rupees?' He say:—'Gurib admi,' of course, an' would say it if he was as rich as a banker. But if you send half-a-dozen sowars at him and shift the thatch off of his roof, he'll pay. Guv'ment can't do that? I don't suppose it could. There is no reason why it shouldn't. But it might do something like it, to show that it wasn't going to have no nonsense. Why, I'd undertake to raise a hundred million—what am I talking of?—a hundred and fifty million pounds from this country was and are and it wouldn't be strained. from this country per annu-um, and it wouldn't be strained then. One hundred and fifty millions you could raise as easy as then. One hundred and fifty millions you could raise as easy as paint, if you just made these ere Injians understand that they had to pay an' make no bones about it. It's enough to make a man sick to go in over yonder to—— and see what they do and then come an' see what we do. Perfectly sickenin' it is. Borrer money! Why the country could pay herself an' everything she wants if she was only made to do it. It's this bloomin' Gurib admi swindle that's been going on all these years, that has made fools o' the Guv'ment." Then he became egotistical, this ragged ruffian who conceived that he knew the road to illimitable wealth and told the story of his life, interspersed with anecdotes that would blister the paper they were written on. But through all his ravings, he stuck to his hundred and fifty million theory, and though the listener dissented from him and the brutal crudity with which his views were stated, him and the brutal crudity with which his views were stated, an unscientific impression remained, and was not to be shaken off. Across the Border one feels that the country is being used, exploited, "made to sit up," so to speak. In our territories the feeling is equally strong of wealth "just round the corner," as the loafer said, and a people wrapped up in cotton wool and ungetatable. Will any man, who really knows some-

thing of a little piece of India, and has not the fear of running counter to custom before his eyes, explain how this impression is produced, and why it is an erroneous one?

BENGAL.

Mr. J. F. DUTHIE is now in Calcutta, and his completed work on "Indigenous Fodder Grasses" will shortly be pub-

THE Municipal Bill embodies a local tax of four annas a case on petroleum, so that, with the Imperial tax, Calcutta will have to pay twelve annas a case.

THE Englishman states that a well-known gentleman residing in Calcutta has offered Rs. 10,000 towards the building or purchase of accommodation for a Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital for Women and Children, provided the Bengal Branch of the National Association can find Rs. 15,000 for the same object.

LORD DUFFERIN has recently received an addition to the numerous decorations which he has the privilege of wearing. His Excellency comes within the category of those entitled to the Burma medal, and the other day received that decoration. Those members of the Viceroy's staff who accompanied his Excellency to Burma in 1886 have been similarly decorated.

MAJOR JOHN ROBERTSON, C.I.E., late of the Accounts Branch of the Military Department, Bengal, leaves India on retirement. Before his departure from Calcutta he was entertained at the United Service Club by Colonel Pritchard in the name of his office colleagues, and later by General Chesney and the officers of the Military Department, when a phoney and the best was presented to him. Major Robertson tograph of his hosts was presented to him. Major Robertson is a man who both in office and out of it will be greatly missed.

A MEETING has been held at the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce to consider what steps should be taken in recognition of the services of his Excellency Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of India. There was a very representative assembly of all races—Sir Alexander Wilson in the chair. It was resolved to ask the Sheriff to call a public meeting; and a requisition was signed in the room to that effect. A committee was also appointed to draw up an address, and make the necessary arrangements for the public meeting on the 22nd March. Mr. S. E. J. Clarke was requested to act as secretary.

WITH regard to the recent inquiry into the outstill system WITH regard to the recent inquiry into the outstill system in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts which Mr. Westmacott has been making, it has been decided to send a Bengal official of some standing to Bombay, and perhaps also to Madras, to study the working of the Excise systems in those Presidencies. Mr. Westmacott was suggested as the fittest person for this roving appointment; but he is about to succeed Mr. Alexander in the Burdwan Commissionership, and the work falls to Mr. C. E. Buckland, Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, who is to be placed on special duty for six months for the purpose of the inquiry.

MADRAS.

LADY CONNEMARA has left Madras for Coonoor, to await the Governor's arrival there, and then proceed to Ooty.

THE Prince of Arcot is still too ill to go out. The Governor paid a State visit to him.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army has returned to headquarters from Madras.

THE Governor inspected the Madras Volunteer Guards. As an old Volunteer he laid great stress upon the importance of accurate shooting. He was much pleased with the marchaccurate shooting. He was much pleas past, especially of the Mounted Infantry.

THE transfer of Coorg to a Sub-Collectorate of the Madras Presidency is not popular with the Native and European inhabitants of Coorg. Meetings are being held to protest against the proposal, and to memorialise the Viceroy to maintain Coorg under the present Commissioner, or to form it into a separate Collectorate.

The Gaekwar having gone to the Neilghiries for the benefit of his health will not move much in society, nor will he receive visitors. He has been advised to take perfect rest. His Highness has asked his former dewan, Rajah Sir T. Madawa Row, to spend a few days with him in the hills.

BOMBAY.

Mr. H. Batty is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh.

COLONEL GRAHAM, R.A., has reached Padong, and has taken over command of the Sikkim Expeditionary Force there.

MR. F. H. WARDEN, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Broach, has been allowed leave on private affairs for six

Mr. C. P. B. WILTSHIRE, C.S., acts as Collector and Magis-

trate of the province of Belgaum, during the absence of Mr. J. F. Muir, C.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. M. HUNTER, C.B., C.S.I., on his return from leave, will act as Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.

Mr. A. P. Howell will succeed Mr. Cordery at Hyderabad (Deccan) for the four months or more on which he may be on

Mr. J. Dec. Atkins, C.S., Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

Colonel H. N. Reeves, Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, has been granted special leave on argent private affairs for six months.

Mr. J. DAVIDSON, C.S., First Assistant Collector, Nasik, takes privilege leave of absence for two months and twelve days. Mr. C. E. Frost acts for him.

Mr. F. G. Selby, B.A., acts as Principal, Rajkumar College, in the Second Grade of the Educational Department, during the absence of Mr. C. Macnaghten, M.A.

THE balloting at the Chamber of Commerce for three elective trustees of the Port of Bombay resulted in the reelection of Mr. S. D. Sassoon (of Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co.) and Mr. J. G. Smith (of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.). For the third vacancy, an equal number of votes having been registered for Messrs. J. L. Symons and H. W. Uloth, these gentlemen, according to the rules, have to be balloted for areain again.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE HON. SYED MAHMOOD, Judge of the North-West Provinces High Court, was married, on the 5th inst., at Delhi, to a daughter of the Nawab Sharfuddin of Delhi. Over two thousand guests sat down to the dinner which was given in honour of the occasion, and a large sum of money was distributed among the poor.

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THE kharif season in the North-West Provinces and Oudh seems to have been generally unfavourable, and the area under cultivation decreased by 139,416 acres, or about one per cent. This was owing in a great measure to the irregularity of the rains. Rice and cotton suffered severely, and in some districts the cultivators must have been hard put to it. A little more or a little less rain might have brought a large area of country into serious distress.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH OF FARIDROT, who was lately charged by the chief Punjab paper with showing sympathy for "England's implacable foe," has tendered to the Punjab Government assurances of his faithful devotion to Her Majesty's Government, and of his readiness at all times of emergency to render such assistance to the Government of India as the resources of his State afford. In reply, the Lieutenant-Governor's cordial acknowledgments of his Highness's loyal offer have been conveyed to the Rajah.

Serious defalcations have been discovered in the accounts of the Persian Gulf Telegraph Office at Kurrachee, amounting to Rs. 9,000. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Alimo, the accountant.

Alimo, the accountant.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—With the exception of Mysore, which improved 1-16, these Shares on Saturday were dull. Nundydroog declined 1-16, and Ooregum 6d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 9-16 to 3 11-16, Nundydroog 1\(^26\) to \$1\) Indian Consolidated 11s. 6d. to \$12s\$., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 11s. to \$12s\$., ditto fully paid (\(^26\)1) 16s. to \$17s\$., Ooregum 17s. to \$18s\$., ditto Preference 17s. to \$18s\$., Devala-Moyar 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., Nine Reefs \$19s\$. to \$21s\$., Mysore Reefs (\(^26\)1) paid) 5s. to 5s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. paid) 3s. to 4s., Indian Glenrock. 7s. to 8s., Gold Fields of Mysore \$1\)2\(^36\)1 New South-East Wynaad 3s. to 4s., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 5s. to 6s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. 6d. to 4s., and Mysore West (fully paid) 5s. to 6s. 5s. to 6s.

LUNCH and legislation seem to be closely associated in Mauritius. In the proceedings of the Council of Government the following extraordinary passage is reported:—"M. E. Antelme withdrew the following questions: Whether it is to the knowledge of Government that, under the administration of Sir John Pope Hennessey, Governor and Commander-in Chief of Mouriting and Decread Appears the members of Council Chief of Mauritius and Dependencies, the members of Council entrusted with inquiries were properly treated, and wanted nothing in regard to their lunch? Whether it was by Government authority that Mr. Angus, Acting Storekeeper-General, was guilty of sending to Beau Bassin eighteen sandwiches and eighteen small cakes—the whole enclosed in paper—without either napkins, plates, knives, or glasses?—such lunch being intended for five elected morphorecompanies are to far Comintended for five elected members composing part of a Committee entrusted with the examination of certain public works."



MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following Burma Field Force order has been published:—"Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Fhomas, Military Accounts Department, having been deputed by the Government of India to investigate the current military expenditure connected with the occupation of Upper Burma, the books of all military dis-bursing officers in the Field Force will be freely placed before him for scrutiny whenever he proposes to inspect them, and every facility afforded him in carrying out the duties."

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL E. H. ROBERTS, Allahabad Circle, proceeds home almose immediately, on the recommendation of a Medical Board, and in anticipation of leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. N. STEEL, 2nd in command 25th Punjab Infantry, is retiring from the Service. This officer is in England.

CAPTAIN A. H. LANE, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating wing commander 28th Punjab Infantry, has been allowed to send in his papers for retirement from the service.

THE 2nd Queen's has arrived at Umballa. The regiment went to Burma shortly after the commencement of hostilities in the Upper Province, and was then something like 900 strong; but what with volunteers for mounted infantry, time-expired men who have left the corps and about seventy (including two officers) who were killed in action, from accidents, or died from illness, it returns to India with half that number. The remnant, however, look remarkably fit, and just the stamp of officers and men to render the excellent service the regiment has in the course of the apprexation and pacification of ment has in the course of the annexation and pacification of our latest acquisition.

OFFICERS and Engineers of the Indian Marine, on special duty in England, will, on arrival in England, receive the full

pay of their grade, plus subsistence allowance.

LIEUT.-COLONELS J. C. AUCHINLECK, H. J. E. Ford, and A. H. Murray, Royal Artillery, are the three senior lieut.-colonels entitled to Artillery Command pay at Rs. 300 per mensem under the terms of India Army Circular, dated 23rd January,

A PARTY of the 3rd Madras Infantry has been converted into Mounted Infantry in place of the party of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, proceeded to join their battalion at Belgaum.

THE Government of India consider that in army contracts, THE Government of Indus consider that in army contracts, as a rule, the lowest tender should be accepted, as otherwise competition would cease, and the supply would practically become a monopoly in the hands of a few men. It rests entirely with officers of a department to see that only supplies of the standard quality are received, and to enforce the penalties if the contractor fails to fulfil his agreement satisfactorily.

A JOURNALISTIC EXPERIENCE IN RANGOON.

Running a paper in Rangoon is evidently good training for an editorial career in the Wild West. An account is given of a lively encounter between the editor of the leading provincial journal and a light of the local Bar, in which it appears the gentleman of the wig and gown was at once the aggressor and the victim. On the 11th February the barrister taxed the editor with publishing certain verses referring to him, and demanded an apology, a demand which was resented. The editor may be left to tell what followed:—

"Before we knew what his intention was, he struck us two blows, one on the temple and another on the mouth, with his clenched fists. Then there was a merry little mill for the course of about three minutes, in which we trust Mr. Hare for course of about three minutes, in which we trust Mr. Hare for once knew what it is to catch a Tartar, or to meddle with an Editor. Our three years' training in a London gymnasium, though that was twenty years ago, was found not to have been altogether thrown away, and we shall be surprised if Mr. Hare has not been blessed with a lovely pair of black eyes. However, it was dark, and the damage done could not be seen; we can only judge of results from our being able to put in five or six neat little knucklers on his frontispiece—of course as a matter purely of self-defence. But our modesty prevents us from saying more than that we were able to ward off his wild blows after the two first cowardly ones with which he took us unawares, and that there is not even a scratch on our benign countenance to disturb the serenity of even the most nervous of our admiring lady friends. We do not complain, nor shall we take the legal proceedings we at first contemplated. We shall not give Mr. Hare the satisfaction of inferring that we seek either police or legal protection from any fear of him. If he wants more of the same sort of satisfaction he is welcome to come and have it in a fair and square manner with us—not by taking us unawares in the dark. We will guarantee him fair play, although he is a man three stone heavier and two inches taller than we.

THE COMING TEA SEASON.

THE time is now rapidly approaching when operations: will commence for the Tea season 1888-9, many buyers: having already left, and others being about to start for-It does not, therefore, seem out of place to offera few remarks which, we hope, may prove of service tothose about to embark on the campaign. The enormousimport of Indian and Ceylon teas during the season, nowdrawing towards its end, estimated at over one hundred million pounds, together with their comparative cheapness, has had a marked influence on the sale of China tea, the transactions throughout being of a most retail character except when forced at auction. It seems probablealso that this state of things will continue unless shipments from China are materially different to what they have been this season. The best authorities anticipate an import from India and Ceylon during 1888-9 at over one. hundred and twenty million pounds—possibly nearer one-hundred and twenty-five millions. With such suppliesfrom these countries, and several millions from Java, &c.z. and placing our requirements for twelve months roughly at two hundred and twenty millions total, it is evident that if China sends us more than a total of all kinds of ninety-five millions, it must result in dull markets, with an absence of healthy competition.

The question for consideration appears to be how the necessary reduction from the present season's total is to bebrought about. We think this can only be done by buyers: in toto refusing to ship the low grades, such as the market has recently been inundated with—rubbish that does the China trade an immense deal of harm, and, from the lowrange of prices at which it is realised, can scarcely be beneficial to anyone concerned. There is another matter that should not be lost sight of-viz., the decrease in the export demand here; this has for some years past kept prices fairly steady for good teas, but from several causes would appear that in future we must expect a continual.

falling off in this respect.

If the Chinese wish to retain even a moderate portion. of this gigantic trade they must cultivate their trees so as to produce leaf with something of the fragrance for which. their growths were noted some thirty years since, and at. prices sufficiently reasonable to compete with those from. India and elsewhere; that they can do this the experience of the past proves. With a little attention to the firing wedo not see why China should not continue to command a. fair share of the trade, for we can scarcely believe that the Chinese have anything to learn from India as to the proparation of the leaf, if they only pay the attention they formerly bestowed on it. The trade have naturally been looking also to the Chinese Government as to what their action will be in the matter of duties. They recently called for reports on the whole question, and it was pointed; out to them from the two great tea centres of Shanghai-and Foochow, that if they desired to maintain their position that they must be content to release their teas on somewhat similar footing to those that prevail amongst. When the tariff was first fixed the their competitors. duty was 5 per cent. ad valorem, which was subsequently put at Tls. 3 per picul, as conducive to less friction. At that date, however, Tls. 3 was the equivalent of 5 percent, whereas through the fall in values it now amounts tobetween 20 and 25 per cent. Chinese like, however, action. is retarded, and may continue to be until the question ismore severely brought home to the Government.

In making the above remarks we are influenced solely by considerations for the benefit of the China trade, inwhich our readers are mainly interested. The position, with India creeping on surely, is not unenviable; we should like to see it better, and two leading factors appear to be to induce the Chinese to manufacture better teas, and for buyers to refrain from shipping stuff which only fetchess 3 d. on this market.—London and China Telegraph.

In honour of his investiture with the Insignia of the Mo-Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 2nd March, t Maharajah of Rutlam remitted revenue amounting to-Rs. 50,000, for the benefit of his ryots, to mark his sense of the gratification he felt at the honour bestowed upon him.



Miscellaneous.

WHAT TO DO WITH NATIVE CONTINGENTS.

The Muslim Herald says:—The armed rabble—for they cannot, with any regard for precision of description, be called anything else—in the service of the Native Feudatories, total, all told, something like 300,000 men. As at present organised and equipped, they cannot be of the remotest use, but may possibly constitute a great peril, in an emergency, such as trouble up North. If after securing to these the services of a hundred thousand miscellaneous levies for internal purposes of police and State, the British Government obtained a body of 30,000 men of excellent morale and physique—which, if licked into shape by a drill sergeant, would "go anywhere and do anything"—they should not only have a highly efficient and reliable body of troops, wherewith to feed the first fighting line, in time of war, but work a very desirable change in the status of the Princes in the plan of Imperial defence. And, by assimilating their contingents to British troops, and causing them to share for two years the garrison duties of British cantonments, it will create in them a sentiment of esprit de corps, in which they are sadly wanting now. While losing nothing of their distinctiveness as the forces of their respective chiefs, they would quickly realise that they are the recognised and trusted component parts of the Imperial army, with whose traditions and methods they would soon become familiarised, much to their advantage. While the conviction that they are trusted by Government and assigned a highly honourable, definite, and active share in the defence of the counntry, will serve as a filip to the loyalty and ardour of the Native Princes, their contingents will be brought into closer touch and harmony with the Imperial military system, to which they stand in a rather anomalous relation, at present. The Native contingents will be brought into closer touch and harmony with the Imperial military system, to which they stand in a rather anomalous relation, at present. The Native contingents will be brought into closer touch and harmony w

THE Pioneer writes:—"We should be very glad to be able to endorse the statement from Bombay that the Secretary of State has decided on a fixed ratio for the payment of Uncovenanted Pensions in England being one shilling and eightpence to the rupee. It may be so, but, to prevent disappointment, we are bound to say that nothing of the kind is yet known to the Government of India."

At the annual meeting, on the 18th prox., the Directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China will propose to declare a dividend for the half year to 31st December last at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, and to add £25,000 to reserve, raising that fund to £225,000, and leaving £8,247 to be carried forward.

ALLAHABAD is at last to have a proper water-supply. The Local Government advance a sum of 12 lakhs for the purpose of carrying out the scheme, the interest on which is to be met by a house-tax. The Military Department of the Government of India contribute 2 lakhs to the project in view of its value to the Cantonments. The work will be practically carried out by Government on behalf of the Municipality, the Government assuming responsibility for its success.

WILD elephants, pig, deer, and other animals are said to be plentiful in the jungles on both sides of the Sittang Railway line, beyond Myounglabin, Burma. "A herd of elephants rather astonished a railway man on a trolly a few weeks ago. Fortunately, after looking at it coming along in the fog, they quietly stepped over the wire and made tracks in the jungle."

THE old materials belonging to the Summer Palace of Tippu Sultan at Seringapatam were put up to auction the other day, and realised Rs. 160. The repairs have been completed; half a lakh of rupees were spent in the renovation, which was begun in 1886, in anticipation of the visit of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore will take charge of the building.

Mr. Cordery leaves Hyderabad in about a fortnight's time on four months' furlough. Mr. A. P. Howell will officiate as

Resident during his absence. Referring to Mr. Howell, the *Pioneer* says:—"The rescue from impending retirement o one of the ablest and most accomplished members of the Civi Service has been regarded with general satisfaction, more especially by those who are aware that, thirty years ago, he was baulked of one of the secretaryships to the Government of India, when pledged to him by the Viceroy of the moment."

Bombay has been the first to complete its returns regarding the cost of Civil Justice. The Government lose at least 10½ lakhs on court fees. The Pioneer is of opinion that "more elaborate calculation than is usually thought of is required to work out the actual cost of Civil Justice in India, but that the question will be sifted by the time the Budget issues we have good reason to hope."

THE Englishman states that a well-known gentleman residing in Calcutta has offered Rs. 10,000 towards the building or purchase of suitable accommodation for a Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital for Women and Children, provided the Bengal Branch of the National Association finds Rs. 15,000 for the object.

The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the third quarter of the official year 1887-88 amounted to 2,710,003 maunds, against 2,404,508 maunds in the previous quarter, and 2,583,048 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 50,56,522 against Rs. 45,13,822 in the previous quarter, and Rs. 47,95,125 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

According to the list (as revised by Government) of Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents in the districts of the Madras Presidency, Mr. C. W. Simson is Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Cocanda, and at the same town M. Le Faucheur is Consular Agent for France. At Madras, Mr. Albert Gerdes is Consul for Germany; Messrs. W. J. Eales and G. Thummler Consular Agents for Austro-Hungary; Mr. P. Macfayden Consul for Sweeden and Norway; Mr. G. D. Coleman Consul for Spain; Mr. J. R. Hunter Consular Agent for the United States; Monsieurs A. de Guigne and E. Labussiers Vice Consuls for Portugal; Mons. V. J. de Closets Consular Agent for Italy; Messrs. H. de Closets and V. J. de Closets Consular Agents for Perance; Mr. J. Fortune Consul for Belgium; and at Pondicherry and Karikal Colonel Bowness Fischer is Consular Agent for emigration purposes, Great Britain and Ireland.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Savile, in a letter addressed to the Society of Cyclists, says:—One of the most urgent requirements of modern warfare is the provision of a force of mobile infantry which may be used on all occasions when it becomes necessary to augment the fire power of cavalry, or afford the support required by that arm when employed far in front of the main columns of an army. Our military authorities are in this matter giving a lead to all the armies of Europe, and are affording every opportunity to cyclists to show whether they possess the qualifications necessary for the performance of such work. In nearly all Continental armies cyclists have long been employed as messengers and despatch bearers, but we, at one bound, have gone far beyond this, and are now making experiments to ascertain whether cyclists are capable of being employed as a fighting force. From this point of view the Easter manœuvres will be full of interest; for our volunteer cyclists will be actively employed in the first line of attack. I can honestly say that I am unable to recall any other military innovation which has received such cordial, immediate, and uniform support from the authorities at the War Office as has been accorded to military cycling.

On the 27th ult. the Admiralty notified to Vice-Admiral H. D. Grant, C.B., Superintendent of the Devonport Dockyard, their decision relative to the raid made by the Metropolitan Police a few weeks since on the copper-smiths' shop at Keyham, which recently formed the subject of a court of inquiry, over which Professor Elgar, LL.D., Director of Dockyards, presided. Their lordships direct that Mr. Vining, leading man in charge of the shop, who was suspended from the first, is to be reduced to the grade of a workman and transferred to Portsmouth Dockyard. Rogers, the coppersmith, who was the only other man of the thirty-two at first alleged to be implicated actually suspended, is to be allowed to resume work. Another coppersmith, named Holmes, is to be discharged forthwith, and three other employés of the shop are to be suspended for two months, one month, and fourteen days respectively.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN . TROOPSHIPS,—SBABON 1888.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave	Arrives	Leaves	Leaves	Arrives	
	Bombay.	Suez,	Port Said:	Malta.	Portsm'tb.	
Crocodile	=	11 Apr.	18 Apr.	8 Apr. 17 Apr.	12 Apr. 26 Apr.	

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

GAZETTEER OF THE BRITISH ISLES.*

It is a truism to assert that a Gazetteer is a work of a nature, that the name is but a slight indication of its contents and value. The information may be meagre and sparse, it may even be incorrect and misleading, and yet the compilation passes muster as a "Gazetteer." In these circumstances it is with no ordinary satisfaction that we invite the attention of our readers to the "Gazetter of the British Isles," recently of our readers to the "Gazetter of the British Isles," recently prepared by Mr. Bartholomew, of geographic fame, and issued by the well known Scotch publishing house, Messrs. Adam and Charles Black. Let the author tell his story in his own words. "It gives full and accurate information from the most recent and trustworthy sources of the chief civil, ecclesiastical, and political divisions, and of all inhabited places of any importance, together with the prominent natural features and objects of interest in the British Isles. It contains the names of all counties, hundreds, baronies, parishes, and townships; all ecclesiastical districts and quoud sacra parishes; all Parliamentary constituencies; all cities and boroughs, and local Government districts, post offices and railway stations, mountains, hills, passes, rivers, lakes, and waterfalls; bays, headlands, islands, shoals, and lighthouses round the coast; and it includes the names of many thousands of villages and hamlets, seats of the nobility and gentry, and of localities of objects of interest to the historian, the tourist, and the antiquary."

Nor is this all. In the appendices is a varied and valuable mass of information relative to temperature, rainfalls, tides, shipping, imports and exports, industries, villages, agriculture,

mass of information relative to temperature, rainfalls, tides, shipping, imports and exports, industries, villages, agriculture, population, and Parliamentary representation; and, to crown all, there is a series of maps designed "to illustrate some of the most interesting features of the physical, political, and commercial geography of the country."

What more could the most fastidious critic want or expect?

And if to the long list be added the additional advantage that And it to the long list be added the additional advantage that the type is remarkably clear and distinct, the paper good, and the binding in every way suitable, it may fairly be contended that Mr. Bartholomew's "Gazetteer" is by far and away the best work of its sort which has ever been presented to the public. It is facile princeps amongst the pigmy rivals, which it is pretty sure to lay down in the dust of defeat and annihilation.

THE TRIAL OF THE JUDGMENT.+

THE TRIAL OF THE JUDGMENT.†

On the 11th of November last four men were hanged in Chicago for participation in a dynamite outrage. We have received from America a pamphlet by General M. M. Trumbull, entitled the "Trial of the Judgment," endeavouring to show that the "trial was unfair, the rulings of the Courts illegal, and the sentence unjust." That the reasonings of this brochure are clever and shrewd is not to be denied, though it would be difficult to accept the various dicta which are laid down as "gospel." Who, for instance, would be prepared to concede that "dynamiters" should be allowed to place a certain proportion of their own class on the jury? Yet this is precisely what General Trumbull's argument amounts to. True, he does not call them by the ugly word which we have used, but their sinister designs are veiled under the guise of "Socialism." Surely, it is argued, a Socialist is entitled to select some Socialists on the panel! Admitted, if a Socialist be viewed as a harmless, albeit possibly a silly-minded citizen of the Empire; but, if otherwise, how could such a concession be justified? Would a murderer be tried by a jury of murderers, a thief by a jury of thieves, a deserter by a jury of deserters? The contention is too hopelessly ridiculous.

We are not ourselves too careful to inquire into the technical legality of the trial of these outrage-mongers. Anarchists, dynamiters, Socialists, by whatever name they be called, are enemies of society, and we fail to see why they should be treated with more leniency than is extended to pirates of the ocean or banditti of the land. Laws were made for mankind, not for fiends, and we should gladly see Lynch justice supplant the ordinary tribunals of the realm when On the 11th of November last four men were hanged in

mankind, not for fiends, and we should gladly see Lynch justice supplant the ordinary tribunals of the realm when men are caught hot-handed in diabolical warfare against civilisation, and fiends from the infernal regions run riot amidst an inoffensive and unprotected populace.

SIMON DE MONTFORT AND HIS CAUSE.†

This interesting little volume throws considerable light upon the character of the much-canvassed Simon de Montfort, who

lived about the thirteenth century. Spite, however, of all the historical accounts here massed together the man remains, and must remain to all time, an enigma of enigmas—an inexplicable riddle. But let this pass; and it is only necessary to add that the present is one of the most interesting of the series of "English History from Contemporary Writers."

In the Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.) for April Mr. Robert O'Byrne continues his useful compilation of April Mr. Robert O'Byrne continues his useful compilation of naval matters during the present reign, and Colonel King the story of George Washington. Mr. Cochrane Forster might have amplified his paper on the Militia without either tiring his readers or exhausting his subject—a very important one at the present time. The serial tale, "The Old Adam," sustains, no doubt, its interest for those who have read so far, and "The Haunted White House" helps also to lighten the more heavy pabulum of the magazine. "A Ballad of Hythe" is an amusing bit of verse, detailing sorrows which long ago, when a subaltern, we could sympathise with. Kinglake's concluding volume is dismissed by the reviewer of the magazine in rather a novel and perfunctory manner.

The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine (W. H. Alle and Co.) for April opens with a synopsis of the military career of the late Emperor William, from the pen of Sir Randal H. Roberts, who was the special military correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, 1870-71, and who, therefore, writes of the scenes enacted during the war of that time from personal experience. The frontispiece of the magazine contains an excellent portrait of the late Kaiser. Admiral Winnington Ingram concludes his account of his "Three Years in Rio Harbour;" the story of the "Conquest of the Punjab" is continued, the writer very properly calling attention to the brilliant services of Reynell Taylor—services which were left unrewarded by an ungrateful country. In the account of the "Military Station of Dinapore" Dr. Dickinson tells again the ever-thrilling tale of the Defence of Arrah; and Major-General X. gives a readable paper on "Alderney," the illustrations to which are the best in the magazine. The present number contains several valuable papers on military inventions, and others useful and interesting to service readers.

Amidst the many good things contained in the April number of the Century Magazine may be named from "Dan to Beersheba" and "The Round Up," though a very interesting article on "Bird Music" runs them hard in the race for preeminence. The illustrations are unusually good, and there is an immense amount of sound, healthy reading.

The Art Journal for April contains a magnificent engraving of Hvak's well-known picture "Catching a Mermaid." This in itself would serve to stamp the number as fully up to the usual standard of excellence; but, in addition, there is a very admirable illustrated article on "Oxford," by M. Villars, which will recall to many the familiar haunts and scenes of bygone times.

Books for Review.—Vol. IV. of "The Greville Memoirs" (Longmans, Green and Co.); "Aid to Russian Composition," by Joan Nestor-Schnurmann (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Self-Test Series," French, by James Berrington (W. H. Allen and Co.); "A National Canal," by Samuel Lloyd (James Hogg and Sons). "Palestine." Illustrated by Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., &c. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

THE Bishop of Bombay has had the good sense and good taste to abstain, in a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy of his Diocese, which he lately issued (and which occupies nearly three closely printed columns in the Bombay papers) from dilating on the subject of the Contagious Diseases Acts which the Bishops recently, in conference at Calcutta, were so ill-rdyised as to touch in the second of their two Resolutions. He said:—"About the Resolutions I need say but little here. Of the two special subjects with which they deal, one does not invite, and the other does not admit of, detailed treatment in a letter such as this." in a letter such as this."

A NATIVE paper says:—"The case of Mr. Larpent is quite enough to take the breath out of the believer in civilisation and education. It is our honest opinion that no Native of India who is fitted by his education to hold such a responsible post as that of Registrar of a University, would be guilty of such mean conduct as is charged on Mr. Larpent. And the meanness of the crime is equalled only by its daring. Very likely Mr. Larpent had thought that those whom he should fail to pass would not have the courage to ask their moneys back. But in this he must have counted without his hosts."

^{* &}quot;Gazetteer of the British Isles." By John Bartholomew. (Adam and Charles Black.)

^{† &}quot;The Trial of the Judgment." By General M. M. Trumbull. (Chicago Health and Home Publishing Co.)

[&]quot;Simon de Montfort and his Cause." By the Rev. W. H. Hutton, M.A. (David Nutt.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncomparated.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1888.

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY-A CONTRAST.

Under the above heading the Times of India has devoted about two columns of its space to discussing the respective claims of the two cities named to be the first in India—as regards all that tends materially or morally to make a perfect capital. It need not be told that the Western journalist gives the palm to the Western city. "Comparisons," Mrs. Malaprop declared, "are odorous," and this description applies to both Calcutta and Bombay, only the writer declares that Calcutta "surpasses even Bombay in its foul odours." If it does it does a great deal, for Bombay can at times remind the traveller through its streets of what Coleridge wrote of Cologne:—

"I counted two-and-seventy stenches, All well defined, and several stinks."

Calcutta is bad enough in this respect, although it savours a little of exaggeration surely to say that "the present condition of its streets would disgrace an African village." Calcutta has for some years been in the enjoyment of the coveted blessings of representative municipal government, where the Babú rules and sanitates; but we are informed that "the Calcutta Municipality is an institution which no citizen, however proud he may be of the City of Palaces, ever thinks of defending. An inordinate love of talking has been its ruin." This is hard upon, but it must be confessed very like, Babú. But the writer, although he uses the term, will not allow that Calcutta is a city of palaces. "The city of Stucco would be a much more appropriate name for the capital of Bengal. The magnificent river, the noble expanse of the maidan, fringed in the background by lofty buildings, is a very grand and impressive sight. But the lofty buildings will not bear inspection. They are built of brick, painted with a somewhat depressing colour." Under this depressing effect it is not surprising to learn that the Calcutta Cathedral is "the most hideous place of Christian worship in the world." But the writer charitably allows that Bombay possessed the next "most hideous." The Calcutta High Court has this advantage over the Bombay High Court—that barristers can be heard in it, and the judges can be seen. But the "picturesqueness" is considerably marred by all Native barristers being compelled to wear European clothes. "This,' the writer gravely asserts, "is a striking example of how far behind Bombay Calcutta is in the matter of political and race toleration." Risum teneatis amici?

The further shortcomings of Calcutta are manifold. In the capital of Bengal there is not that "friendly intercourse" between Natives and Europeans as is said to "happily "exist in Bombay. Perhaps not; but then there is a little difference between the manners and characteristics of a Bengali Babú and those of a Parsi gentleman. Besides, there are social prejudices in the way of even the most advanced and enlightened Hindu or Mahommedan. gentleman which render the friendly intercourse with Europeans a greater difficulty in Calcutta than in Bombay. But, according to this critic, not only are-Englishmen in Calcutta careless of cultivating thegood-will of the Natives; they are equally careless regarding their City of Palaces itself. "There does not exist, as in Bombay, the common bonds of pride in the city and desire to increase its moraland material development." There is also wanting in. Calcutta "the breadth and liberality which gives the toneto social and official life." This accusation if it wentwithout explanation would be of the nature of the things. which are difficult to understand, but the writer explains :: -"The breath and liberality of this tone can be gauged by the fact that from the United Service Club leadingbarristers and leading merchants are rigorously excluded." Alas! so they are from the United Service Club, Pallmall, even if they belong to the Volunteers. The very name of the Club surely would be a sufficient explanation to every sane being but the writer in the Times of India.

Calcutta, however, has sins of omission as well as of commission to answer for. It possesses no Yacht Club. Neither does Simla, and yachting at the Waterfalls therewould just be as sensible a pastime as yachting on the Hooghly. But Calcutta is allowed to possess "othercivilising institutions," which may go some way in compensation for its want of a Yacht Club. It supports an Economic Museum and Botanical Zoological Gardens.. Bombay has its Victoria Gardens, in which a few wild animals are kept, but "the unhealthy condition of the beasts is a disgrace to the Municipality." But "there is noreason why Bombay should not in course of time have-Zoological Gardens equal to those in Calcutta." Certainly not; no one will grudge it such a luxury when. Government or the Municipality (as suggested by thewriter) provides it.

Lastly, but not least of all, the climate of the two cities is contrasted. It is granted that for three or four monthsin the year Calcutta enjoys what Bombay does not possess, a bracing climate. "But," curps the critic, "it is an open question whether it is better to be frozen for fourmonths and roasted for eight, or to enjoy all the yearround 'the languid air which swoons around the coast.'" The frozen inconvenience referred to must be accepted as somewhat imaginary by those who have enjoyed a winterin Calcutta, but the languid air which "swoons" itself or threatens to make those it reaches do so, is always a fact at Bombay. To live in a perpetual vapour bath may become a pleasure in time, but it is somewhat trying at first. It is foolish, however, to praise or abuse either climate; there is something to be said in favour of, and much to be added against, them both. What cannot becured should be endured should be the sensible maxim. followed by all those who have to dwell and labour in-Eastern cities.

And that Bombay is a city of which its inhabitants have

a right to be proud, nobody who has seen it will deny. We agree with the writer of its praises that nature has made it one of the most beautiful spots in the East, and that man has done much to improve it; and we agree with him also that "much more remains to be done." But Calcutta has its claims to recognition also-if Bombay will only be modest enough to let other people think so. But that is just the quality which is sometimes lacking in the Western Paradise. We allow that the island city has much to be proud of, and a right, within certain limits, to be boastful. Bombay Ducks have a recognised merit, but why try to make them out to be Swans?



Gazette. Official

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March 10.)

PRITCHARD, Lieut. C. H., Eombay S.C., wing officer and quartermaster, 9th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as an assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Baluchistan, from the date of joining.

HOWELL, Mr. A. P., commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the first class, and as resident at Hyderabad, from the date of joining, and during the absence, on furlough, of J. G. Corder, C.S.I.

FURLOUGHS.

LIVESAY, Mr. J. J., is permitted to resign H.M. Bengal Civil Service, from March 7.

RAVENSIAW, Captain C. W., B.S.C., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, and 1st assistant to the political resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months. CORDERY, Mr. J. G., C.S.I., resident of the 1st class, and Resident at Hyderabad, is granted furlough on medical certificate for four

months.

MILITARY.

FAUNCE, Brigadier-General E., Madras S.C., quartermaster-general, Madras, to command a brigade of the Burma Field Force, with the temporary rank of brigadier-general, 2nd class, vice Brigadier-General A. T. Cox, who returns to India.

HILLARD, Lieut. H. N., Bengal S.C., 29th Bengal Infantry, to be a deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, from Fab. 12

Feb. 18.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

HICKLEY, Lieut. A. C., West Riding Regiment.

MACANDREW, Lieut. H. J. M., Lincolnshire Regiment.

CHAPLIN, Second Lieut. R. E., Leicestershire Regiment.

SHAKESPEAR, Second Lieut. F., Manchester Regiment.

MARQUIS, Second Lieut. T. S., South Wales Borderers.

CHICHESTER, Second Lieut. A. G. de V., Manchester Regiment. BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS. PEACOCKE, Second Lieut. C. L., R.A.
BEDDEK, Second Lieut. E. E., Northamptonshire Regiment.
LETHBRIDGE, Second Lieut. F. W., East Kent Regiment.
SMITH, Second Lieut. G. R. de H., North Lancashire Regiment.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

ERRINGTON, Lieut. W. H., South Staffordshire Regiment.

COOK, Lieut. C. C., R.A.

LESTER, Second Lieut. C. D., North Lancashire Regiment.

GRIFFIN, Lieut. C. P. G., Worcestershire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 17th Bengal Cavalry, baving completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from July 14, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India. for India

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's app oval :-

MAGRATH, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. S., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel, from March 4.

STRETTELL, Major A. D., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel, from March 4.

DEANE, Major T., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel, from

March 4.

Monelle, Lieutenant-colonel C., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, from March 9.

Steel, Lieutenant-Colonel J. N., General List, Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the service, from March 7.

The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily placed

at the disposal of the Military Department, for employment in the Military Works Department:—
Cole, Major H. H., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to Central

India

HOUSTON, Lieut. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to Hyderabad. COWIE, Lieut. C. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to State Rail-

HILLIARDS, Lieut. W. R., R.E., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, to Punjab. FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:-ROBERTS, Lieut.-Colonel A. S., General List, Infantry, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, Punjab (p.a.), for 243 days.

STAFFORD, Lieut. H. L. C. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Military Wo ks Department (u.p.a.), for 182 days.

HALL, Surgeon-Major G. C., superintendent Cent. at Jail, Allahabad (p.a.), for 182 days.

HALL, Surgeon-Major G. C., superintendent Cent. at Jail, Allahabad (p.a.), for 182 days.

Bailey, Conductor G., ordnance department (m.c.), for one year.

Toohey, Sub-Conductor J., ordnance department (m.c.), for one year.

Prinser, Colonel A. H., Bengal Cavalry, 11th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one-year; pension service, 30th year, commenced Dec. 2.

Macpherson, Colonel J. D., Bengal S.C., 4th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 30th year, commenced April 12, 1837

BARR, Captain J. E., Bengal S.C., 3rd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 20th year, commenced Feb. 4.

McSwiney, Lieut. E. F. H., D.S.O., Bengal S.C., 3rd Cavalry, Hyder-

abad Contingent (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 10th year, commenced Jan. 22.

commenced Jan. 22:
STEWART, Lieut. W., Bengal Staff Corps, 10th Bengal Lancers (p. a.).
for one year; pension service, 9th year, commenced June 21, 1887.
MOCATTA, Lieutenant D. E., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Battalion 3rd
Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 6th year,
commenced May 10, 1887.
HETWOOD, Colonel J. M., Royal Engineers, chief engineer, 3rd class,
P. W. D., is granted special leave from March 19.
BODDAM, Colonel W. W., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out
of India; pension service, 38th year, commenced Aug. 29, 1887.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is p'eased to make the following. appointments:

BERESFORD, Captain W. R. H., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, tobe station staff officer, Station Staff, Ranikhet, vice Captain H. E. Ringwood.

Ringwood.

MAOPHERSON, Lieut.-Colonel J. D., second in command 3rd Punjab-Cavalry, and officiating commendant, to be commandant 4th Bengal Cavalry, vice Prendergast, retired.

LEAN, Captain W. W., squadron commander, 5th Bengal Cavalry, tomove up in grade succession, vice Webb, seconded for employment in the Army Remount Department.

PLOWDEN, Captain W. F. C. C., squadron officer 5th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron commander, sub protem., vice Lean.

HILL, Second Lieut. J., Oxfordshire L.I., a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 2nd Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 11.

MAOTIER, Lieut. H. C., Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 10th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 12.

TAYLOR, Second Lieut. F. H., Oxfordshire L.I., a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 17th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 11.

LUMBDEN, Captain H. R. W., officiating wing commander 32nd Pioneers, is transferred in the same capacity to 38th Bengal Infantry, vice Watson, appointed officiating cantonment magistrate, Burma.

STEPHEN, Colonel FitzR. 4th Battalion Bife Brigade is permitted to

STEPHEN, Colonel FitzR., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, is permitted to proceed to England, in anticipation of being placed on half-pay on April 19, on completing six years' service as lieut. colonel.

On arrival in India, the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers e attached to the Military Works Department, and posted as

follows:

PICTON-JONES, Lieut. R. E., to the Lahore division.

KIRBY, Lieut. N., to the Peshawar division.

PAUL, Lieut. E. M., to the Barrackpore division, Military Works.

FURLOUGH 3.

TYRWHITT, Lieut. Hon. R., A Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., for six months, on private affairs.

HALAHAM, Colonel H. T., 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, for six

months, on medical certificate.

CAMERON, Major A. W., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, for twelve

CAMERON, Major A. W., 2nd Battanon Scalorin Highlanders, for twelve months, on private affairs.

CURRAN, Major J. P., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

MARRYAT, Major H. C., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

IVATT, Captain and Adjutant G. A., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

VANRENEN, Lieut. A. S., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for

twelve months, on private affairs.

Thornton, Lieut. E. W. T., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, for six months,

Ton medical certificate.

Bryan, Lieut. T. W. G., No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, R.A., Punjab Frontier Force, to Kashmir, from April 15 to Aug. 15, on private

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 7.)

BOLTON, Mr. C. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Furridpore, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, from Jan. 20, vice Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, on special leave.

JOHNSTONE, Mr. H. S., superintendent of the Detective Department, Calcutta Police, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, from

Feb. 27.

MILLARD, Mr. J. E., 1st grade inspector, Calcutta Police, is appointed to act as superintendent of the Detective Department, Calcutta Police, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. S. Johnstone. STACK, Mr. J. C, assistant superintendent of police, Gya, is transferred

to Singhbum, and is appointed to have charge of the police of that district.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, March 8.)

MINNIKEN, Mr. G. G., deputy conservator of forests, Bashahr division, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Watson, Captain G. H., is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, and posted to Peshawar.

HUGHES, Mr. G. assistant commissioner, is posted to the Ferozepore

Settlement. GEC, Mr. H. W., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Um-

balla to the Delhi district.

RIVAZ, Mr. H. T., barrister-at-law, is appointed to officiate as Government advocate, Punjab, vice Mr. E. P. Henderson, proceeded on

privilege leave.

WATSON, Mr. A., extra assistant commissioner, is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Umballa, vice Mr. A. R. Bul-

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 10.)

ALEXANDER, Mr. E. B., joint magistrate, Etawah, is appointed to

officiate as magistrate and collector, Etawah.

WHILEWAY, Mr. R. S., magistrate and collector, is transferred from Etawah to Meerut, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. N. Wright.

FURLOUGHS.

IRVINE, Mr. W., magistrate and collector, Saharanpur, furlough for ten months, from April 1.
 WHALLEY, Mr. P., magistrate and collector, Azamgarh, special leave,

on urgent private affairs, for six months, from April 1.

BARRY, Mr. W., district and sessions judge, Banda, furlough to

Europe for twenty months, from March 30.

THOMSON, Dr. M., M.D., chemical examiner for the North-West Provinces and Oudh, furlough to Europe, from April 1.

ADAMS, Mr. G., magistrate and collector, Benares, privilege leave for three months, from April 4.

TOLLEMACHE, Rev. C. R., chaplain of Cawnpore, furlough for two years, from April 14.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, March 3.)

SOPPITT, Mr. C. A., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, is appointed to be personal assistant to the Chief Commissioner.

PARROTT, Captain B. A. N., deputy commissioner, is posted to the charge

MOORE, Mr. R., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Rangoon to the headquarters of the Toungoo district.

WARDE, Lieut. H. N., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Toungoo to the charge of the Pyinmana sub-division, Pyinmana district, vice Mr. G. Barnard, assistant commissioner, who proceeds on privilege leave

district, vice Mr. G. Barnard, assistant commissioner, who proceed on privilege leave.

Lowis, Mr. C. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Mandalay to the Rangoon town district.

Taylor, Lieut. D. J. O., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be assistant cantonment magistrate and judge of the Cantonment Court of Small Causes, Thayetmyo, vice Lieut. J. J. Cronin.

Notes—Furlough to Europe for twenty-one months is granted to the Venerable W. C. Noyes, Archdeacon of Rangoon.

Lateom-Browne, Rev. D. G., B.A., chaplain of Thayetmyo, is appointed to officiate as town chaplain of Rangoon during the absence of the Venerable W. C. Noyes, Archdeacon of Rangoon.

THE Hyderabad Minister has issued the following order in the Political and Financial Department:—"As regards all articles required in public offices such as paper, &c., all Govern-ment officials shall see that they are of Native manufacture of this place only as far as possible. If it be necessary to obtain such articles from outside the State then Government should such articles from outside the State, then Government should be informed to that effect."

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 6.)

MACLEAN, Mr. C. D., to be collector and magistrate of the district, Nellor

DAVIES, Mr. J. A., to be district and sessions judge, Tanjore. Pennington, Mr. J. B., to be collector and magistrate of the district,

Anantapur.

Benson, Mr. R. S., to be sub-collector and magistrate, Kistna.

Bradley, Mr. H., to be secretary to the commissioner of salt, abkari,

and separate revenue

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the 1st class

LEVER, Mr. J. T., general duty, deputy collector in the district of

McMurray, Mr. W. C., general duty, deputy collector in the district of Ganjam. The undermentioned officer is admitted to the collector's allowance

from the date specified:—
HAWES, Colonel H. P., C.B., Staff Corps, March 3.
The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :-

Sheppard, Major C., to be lieutenant-colonel, March 1.

CARNEGY, Brigadier General P. A., Staff Corps, is permitted, at his own roquest, to resign his appointment on the Brigade Staff of the Madras Army, from March 1.

HAVELOCK, Colonel A. C., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, from Feb. 12, subject to Her Majesty's approval, on a pension of £783 5s. per annum.

FURLOUGHS.

STURROCK, Mr. J., C.S., privilege leave for three months.

MacCartie, Mr. C. F., acting collector of Tinnevelly, furlough for one

MURDOCH, Mr. D. D., acting head assistant collector, Salem, privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days.

JONES, Mr. O. R., assistant inspector-general of police, Madras, privi-

lege leave for three months.

Cavendish, Mr. E. L. F., superintendent central fail, Salem, privilege

CAVENDISH, Mr. E. L. F., superintentions containing, and leave for three months.

Nicolls, Captain E. G., R.A., commandant No. 4 Field Battery,
Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for two years.

Hitchins, Lieutenant C. H. M., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant
11th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

(Adjutant-Ğeneral's Office, Octacamund, March 9.)

An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Capt. C. D. Guinness, S 1st R.A., and Capt. A. L. Hibbert, G 4th R.A.
BARRY, Lieut. J. F., 1st Lancers, is transferred to the 4th Light

Cavalry. Peach, Lieut. E., officiating adjutant 3rd Light Infantry, is confirmed

in his appointment.

Vanderzee, Col. F. H., 24th Madras Infantry, is appointed to officiate as commandant 11th Madras Infantry, vice Col. Prendergast, on furlough.

VIGERES, Lieut. H., Northampton Regiment, a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 23rd Light Infantry. EARDLEY-WILMOT, Capt. H., is directed to rejoin his own regiment,

2nd Madras Lancers, for duty.

Jones, Lieut. A. A., to be attached to the 4th Light Cavalry, vice Capt. Eardley-Wilmot, relieved.

Spencer, Surg.-Major T. C. H., I.M.S., to do general duty, ceded district.

district.

TICKELL, Lieut.-Col. A. L., 2nd Middlesex Regiment, has leave to England for 183 days.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 15.)

STEWARD-H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. B. Steward, C.S., to be judicial assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, in the place of Mr. G. C. Whitworth.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appoint-

WALKER, Mr. J. W., to be a first grade judge and sessions judge, vice the Hon. H. J. Parsons.

Johnston, Mr. J. H., to be judge and sessions judge of Dharwar, vice

the Hon. H. J. Parsons.

Hosking, Mr. E., to be judge and sessions judge of Thana, vice Mr Johnston. WHITWORTH, Mr. G. S., to be a second grade judge and sessions judge,

vice Mr. Walker; and to be judge and sessions judge of Khandesh,

vice Mr. Hosking, but to continue to act as judge and sessions judge of Ratnagiri.

-H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint MUIR-MACKENZIE Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S., to be second assistant collector,

vice Mr. A. B. Steward, C.S., promoted.

Grant, Mr. J. H., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from Jan. 31.

LAWRENCE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Lawrence, C.S., to act as Under-Secretary to the Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments during the absence of Mr. J. de C. Atkins, C.S.

FURLOUGHS.

PRICE, Mr. J. R., assistant collector, Sind Commission, is allowed fur-

lough on medical certificate for one year.

Maconochie, Mr A. F., C.S., assistant collector, Ahmednagar, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

Bagnell, Mr. H. W. J., C.S., assistant collector, Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

GLEADOW, Mr. F., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

Baines, Mr. J. A., C.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from March 16.

LOGAN, Mr. A. C., C.S., forest settlement officer, Ratnagiri, is allowed

privilege leave for three months.

MACCARTIE, Surgeon F. F., B.A., M.B., Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

SUMMERS, Mr. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for

twelve months.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, March 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

TISDALL, Lieut. A. L., to be 1st subaltern No. 1 Mountain Battery,

TISDALL, Lieut. A. L., to be 1st subaitern No. 1 Mountain 2000, vice Elliot, resigned.

Brato, Lieut. E. R., E Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A., to be 2nd subaltern No. 1 Mountain Battery, vice Tisdall, appointed 1st subaltern.

DEBUTTS, Lieut. F. R. MacC., No. 8 (Heavy Battery) 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports R.A., to be 3rd subaltern No. 1 Mountain Battery, vice Stuart, resigned.

vice Stuart, resigned.

CUNNINGHAM, 2nd Lieut. P. H., 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 1st Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated

BOLTON, Lieut. A. H., 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated March 1.

SEXTON, 2nd Lieut. M. F. A., 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, 16th Bombay Infantry, on probation,

March 7.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—
GARRATT, Captain F. S., 6th Dragoon Guards, for twelve months, on private affairs.

STUART, Lieut. R.C.O., R.A., for twelve months, on private affairs.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 15.)

CLARKSON, Surgeon-Major J. W., Indian Medical Service, deputy sanitary commissioner, Western Registration district, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

BARRY, Surgeon-Major A., M.D., Indian Medical Service, to be brigade-surgeon from Feb. 26, vice Turnbull, promoted to deputy

surgeon-general.

SARTORIUS, Lieut. G. C. F., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from March 10.

FURLOUGHS.

PHILIPS, Colonel J., Staff Corps, second in command 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, thirtieth year, commenced Oct. 26, 1887.

Stopford, Colonel W. H. J., Bombay Cavalry, commandant 5th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leeve out of India on medical certificate for one hundred and eighty days from date of leaving India; pension service, thirtieth year, commenced March 16, 1887.

Raikes, Captain F. D., C.I.E., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major from March 14, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Laing, Lieut.-Colonel W., General List, second in command 13th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, twenty-seventh year, commenced March 2.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—F. Mercer, T. H. Aplin, W. N. Porter, G. D. Burgess (Cov.), A. W. Rendell, B. A. Lloyd, B. Priest (Cov.), Sir A. J. L. Cappell, K.C.I.E.

Lumbay Estab .- G. F. M. Grant (Cov.), Capt. E. F. Marriott.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. Earle (Cov.), five months' s.c.; G. Thompson, leave on m.c. to October 31, 1888; F. R. Mallet, four months' extry. leave on m.c.; F. Venning (Cov.), six months' s.c. Madras Estab.—H. W. Lushington, six months' s.c. Bombay Estab.—J. Kingamill, four months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Bengal Estab.—T. E. Coxhead. Bombay Estab.—J. L. Warden.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

LAWRENCE-March 24, at 27, Oxford-street, Hyde-park, the wife of

Colonel W. A. Lawrence, 17th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

MAISEY—March 22, at Perrysfield, Oxted, the Captain F. C. Maisey,

30th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

STOCKS—March 29, at 19, Lawn-terrace, Blackheath, the wife of .J W. Stocks, of Berhampore, Bengal, of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—March 24, at Yarborough House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Major-General G. A. Williams, Retired List, Bengal Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HAINES—BURGERS—March 22, at St. Edmund's Church, Lombard-street, Henry Cargill Haines, of the United States Marine Corps, to Emma Magdalena Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Thomas François Burgers, formerly President of the Transvaal Republic,

NORTH—ALDAM—March 7, at the parish church, Easthampstead, Berks, William Morris North, of Bagracote, Western Dooars, India, to Jewelle Adye Aldam, third daughter of W. H. Aldam, Esq., Oak Lea, Hook, Hants.

Lea, Hook, Hants.

Valker—Barne—March 27, at the parish church, Kingswear, South
Devon, by the Rev. F. Walker, Vicar, brother of the bridegroom,
assisted by the Rev. C. M. Barne, B.D., uncle of the bride, Daniel
Jones Walker, of Thornhill Lodge, Bitterne, near Southampton,
eldest son of the late Rev. William Walker, M.A., Vicar of Bardney,
Lincolnshire to Anne Elizabeth, widow of the late Captain Dunaford Barne, Madras Light Infantry.

DEATHS.

ASHE—March 22, at Lavender-hill, Captain Edward H. Ashe, late 3rd and 8th Regiments Bombay Native Infantry.

Cole—March 25, in London, Augustus Rennie Cole, third son of the late George Cole, Surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., aged 36.

GARDNER—March 19, at 1, Argyle-place, Cheltenham, Surgeon-Major R. H. Gardner, M.D., Medical Staff, aged 37.

IRVING—March 24, at Fowey, Cornwall, Alice Jane, third daughter of Surgeon-General James Irving, of the Bengal Army, Retired, aged 23. LOVELL

OVELL—March 26, at 96, Oakley-street, S.W., Mary Frances, widow of Mathew Lovell, Esq., late of the H.E.I.C. Bengal Medical Establishment, and sixth daughter of the late Arthur Cooper, Esq., J.P., Inverness, N.B.

MITCHELL—March 23, at 3, Jermyn-street, S.W., Lieut.-Colonel W.

Mitchell, late of the H.E.I.C.S., 32nd Regiment Bengal Native

Infantry, aged 82.

Peach—March 26, at 29, Comeragh-road, West Kensington, Captain Robert Atkyns Peach, Retired List Royal (Madras) Artillery, aged

NAY—March 21, at Eastfield, Ryde, Gertrude Marianne, widow of William H. Ray, late of Bombay, aged 62.

RUSSELL—March 26, at 7, Southwick-street, Jane Leonora Russell, second daughter of the late G. E. Russell, Esq., Madras Civil Ser-

vice, aged 68.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

Andressn-Feb. 27, at Assam, the wife of T. C. Anderson, River Superintendent, Assam Railways and Trading Company, of a

daughter.
CURRIE—Feb. 29, at Moradabad, the wife of W. J. F. Currie, Opium

Department, of a son.
GREY—March 6, at Cooncor, the wife of Mr. W. M. Grey, of a daughter.

MAGLUROAN--March 9, the wife of T. Maclurcan, 2nd Port Officer,

Rangoon, Burma, of a son.

Marsh—March 6, at Etawah, the wife of H. Marsh, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

MAUGHAN—March 12, at Umaria, C.P., the wife of J. A. Maughan, of a

MILCHEM-Feb. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. George Milchem, of a

NEWHOUSE-March 6, at Howrah, the wife of H. J. Newhouse, of a daughter

-March 12, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Peel, of a son.

PRESSEY-March 8, at Jhansi, the wife of Lieut. A. Pressey, B.S.C., of

ROSE—March 10, at Bhopal, the wife of E. Rose, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D., Indian Midland Railway, of a son.

RUTHERFORD—March 13, at Sholapur, the wife of D. Rutherford, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE—ARRATOON—March 5, at Etawah, R. C. Browne, P.W. Inspector, East Indian Railway, Bhadan, to Catherine Matilda Arratoon, daughter of Mr. A. J. Arratoon, District Police, N.W.P. CAVE—THOMAS—Feb. 27, at Purneah, R. J. Cave, son of the late Mr. H. Cave, of Gondwarrah Indigo Concern, Purneah, to Lily, daughter of Mr. J. Thomas, of Wimbledon, England.
CRADDOCK—BROWNE—March 6, at Jubbulpore, R. H. Craddock, Esq., Civil Service, to Frances Henrietta, daughter of General H. R. Browne.

Browne.

LEES—WORGAN—Feb. 28, at Cuttack, Bengal, Oswald Campbell Lees, son of the late Sir John Campbell Lees, to Ethel Maude Elaine, eldest daughter of John Berney Worgan, Esq., B C.S., Judge of

MEIN—HADOW—March 26, at Meerut, North-West Provinces, John Edmund Mein, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of Major-General J. D. Mein, Royal Artillery (retired), to Ethel Maud Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel F. E. Hadow, Commanding Royal Artillery, Mount Division Commanding Royal

Artillery, Meerut Division.

Trevor.—Morrhew.—Feb. 23, at Christ Church, Rawal Pindi, Henry Octavius Trevor, Army Medical Staff, son of James Trevor, of Nether Stowey, Somerset, to Alice Marion, second daughter of Augustus

Morphew, Army Medical Staff.

DEATHS.

BRIDGES-March 2, at Lahore, John Alexander Bridges, son of Mr. and

Mrs. J. A. Bridges, aged 3.

CROSIER—March 8, at Calcutta, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Lancelot and Barbara Crosier, East India Railway, Sahebgunge, aged 17.

FREEBOROUGH—March 12, at Partial, Hyderabad, Fred Freeborough,

Engineer, aged 45.
RANT—March 8, at Soory, J. H. Grant, M.I.M.E., District Engineer,

Birbhoom.

MYLNE—March 8, at Calcutta, Sydney, lately of the Nohatta Indigo Concern, Jessore, and son of Major-General W. C. R. Mylne, of Stangrove, Edenbridge, Kent, late Commissary-General of Bengal,

aged 25.

PALMER—March 22, at Chudderghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan, Amy Florence, the wife of George Palmer, M.I.C E., Secretary and Chief Engineer of H.H. the Nizam's Public Works Department.

PRESCOTT—March 12, at Baroda, Arthur Edmund de Blaquière, second son of the late Henry Prescott, aged 21.

STANLEY—Feb. 14, at Madras, F. L. A. M. Stauley, of Peckham, London aged 74.

don, aged 74.
STEPHEN—March 10, at Calcutta, Theodore, son of Mr. and Mrs. A.

Stephen, aged 14.
Stephen, aged 14.
rewart—March 14, at Bareilly, Duncan Stewart, Captain 2nd Sea-

QUETTA is congratulating itself on the acquisition of several "elegant and comfortable" barouches which have been taken over there from Karachi.

over there from Karachi.

The Public Service Commission says that attention has lately been called by the Secretary of State to the term "Uncovenanted." Now the Public Service Commission states that the term "Covenanted" is under present circumstances inaccurate and misleading. It consequently recommends that the service be styled in future "Imperial Civil Service of India" in contradiction to "Provincial Civil Service," new names marking a difference arising from the field of recruitment of the two services respectively. The term "Provincial Civil Service," it is thought, does away with invisious distinctions. It is further urged that members of the two services should be put as far as possible on a footing of social equality. In accordance with the scheme there is to be a third service In accordance with the scheme there is to be a third service "Subordinate Civil Service," comprising the lower administrative appointments.

THE GAEKWAR'S PENANCE.—A correspondent of the Bombay Gazette writes from Baroda:—"The ceremony of the purification of H.H. the Gaekwar, his Maharani, and the subjects who accompanied him to Europe has been duly solemnized. Hindus who drink the waters of the Thames are considered polluted just as those who drink the waters of the Ganges are supposed to become pure as crystal. A few years ago the visit to Europe of a Hindu rendered him wholly incapable of resuming his position in the caste, notwithstanding the fact that he might have lived strictly as a Hindu. But the loyalty of the Gaekwar's subjects is proved to be too great to let his of the Gaekwar's subjects is proved to be too great to let his Highness's visit to Western countries stand as an insuperable barrier between him and his fellow-caste people. Though for the time except that the contribution of the time except the except the time except the time except the except the except the except the time except the time except the except the except the except the time excommunicated he has been readmitted into caste after performing the prescribed penance, which has cost him some Rs. 20,000 for distribution among the poor and needy. In honour of his Highness's readmission, a sumptuous banquet was given on the 24th February, to which about two thousand castemen joined. The Brahmins were feasted and made the recipients of suitable gifts.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICE—REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

The report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the present condition of the Public Service in India is a voluminous affair, covering close upon 650 pages. That the inquiry has been thorough may be gathered from the fact that the total number of witnesses examined in different parts of India.

was four hundred and sixty-nine.

Before proceeding to state its recommendation the Commission gives an account of the circumstances which led to the establishment of the Covenanted branch of the service. It affirms the principle laid down in the time of the East India. Company that no native of India or natural born subject is to be debarred by consideration of colour or religion from entering the Public Service, and it admits both the expediency and the invidiousness of establishing a bar founded on race disqualification. The only just criterion is that of fitness as ascertained by full and adequate tests; where this is impossible, by impartial election. The evidence being light in a marked degree the fact that the knowledge that men of their own race and creed are freely associated with Englishmen in the government of the country minimise the sense of subjection on the part of the natives, and this, says the report, is a sentiment which it is of the greatest importance to inspire and confirm.

Regarding the manner in which the Covenanted Service should be recruited, the Commission is unanimously of opinion that the competitive system should be upheld; and as the Covenanted Service may be said to represent the only permanent English official element in India, the Commission points out that the importance of recruiting that service with reference to the maintenance of English principles and methods

of administration cannot be over-rated.

The Commission is agreed as to the inexpediency of holding an examination for the Covenanted Service in India and England simultaneously, and explains that one of the principal objects of Government in recruiting for that service in England was to secure an administration conducted, so far as possible, on principles and by methods in harmony with modern civilisation. It having been always understood that the examination for the Indian service should bear a distinctively English character, it is but natural that the examination should be held in England. as being the centre of the educational system on which it is based. The Commission admits the justness of the objections raised by some of the witnesses that the emoluments of the officers of the Covenanted Service entailed a charge on the revenues of India, and it is said that by limiting the recruitment in England to such strength only as is required to fill the highest posts and deaden the upper ranks of the service an opportunity of advancement to please of trust and service an opportunity of advancement to places of trust and responsibility is afforded to those whose scruples debar them from appearing at competitive examinations in England, while trom appearing at competitive examinations in England, while the expenditure incurred in recruiting Indian talent at rates necessary to attract qualified English Agency is avoided. The Commission recommends that the limit of age should be raised in the case of Native candidates for the Covenanted Service from nineteen to twenty-three, which was the limit originally fixed. Admitting the truth of the assertion that the longer and more complete the English training of the longer and more complete the English training of the candidates, the greater will be their grasp of economical and political principles of administration, the Commission strongly recommends that the minimum and maximum limit of age for Native candidates at open competitive examinations held in England should be nineteen and twenty-three years England should

respectively.

The report deals at some length with the manner in which the examinations are held in England. The Commission declines to recommend that the vernacular languages of India, including Persian, should be added to the subjects in which candidates are to be examined on the ground that the examination is intended to be a test of education of the English, and not of the Oriental type. Sanskrit and Arabic, however, stand on a different footing, and the Commissioner has no objection to the number of marks allotted for those languages being increased, provided that at the same time the examina-

tion be made of a more searching character.

With a view to provide for the more extensive employment by Natives hitherto reserved for Covenanted servants, the Commission recommends that the following should be excluded from the list of reserved appointments:—Under-Secretaries to the several Governments in India; one-third of the appointments of District, Civil, and Sessions Judges or the chief judicial officers of districts; in the Punjab one-third of these officers after deducting one-fourth reserved for military officers; one-third of the appointments of Joint Assistant Judges in the Romboy Presidency; one touth of Magistrata ships make Bombay Presidency; one-tenth of Magistrates, chief magisterial officers of districts (including Deputy Commissioners); and in the Punjab and Assam; one-tenth of the officers aforeaid, after deducting proportion (one-fourth) reserved for

military officers; one-sixth of Joint Magistrates in all provinces; one member of the Board of Revenue in Madras, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, in the North-Western Provinces; one of the Financial Commissioners in the Punjab, one, where there are more than one, of the Secretaries of the Board of Revenue, or Commissioners who constitute the Board of Revenue, in Madras, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and in the North-Western Provinces; one Secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab; one of the Chief Revenue Officers of divisions in all the provinces except Bombay and Account on the other than the Collecture of Revenue Officers of Chief and Assam; one-tenth of the Collectors of Revenue or Chief Revenue Officers of districts in the Punjab; and in Assam one-tenth of the officers aforesaid after deducting the pro-portion (one-fourth) reserved for military officers; one-sixth of the Deputy or Subordinate Collectors where they are combined with the office of Joint Magistrate in all the provinces; one-sixth of Assistant Collectors or Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab; and in Assam one-sixth of the officers aforesaid, after deducting the proportion (one-fourth) reserved for military officers.

The Commission considers that the time has arrived for

taking a step forward in the direction of appointing to judge-ships of the High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras a large proportion of persons who have held judicial offices, or

who are advocates or pleaders.

The Commission recommend that the recruitment for the Education Department should be made in England only for the Principalship of Colleges and the Professorships in those branches of knowledge in which the European standard of advancement has not been attained as yet in India, and that for a smaller number of Inspectorships than at present. The advancement has not been attained as yet in India, and that for a smaller number of Inspectorships than at present. The recruitment for Professors should be ordinarily of specialists for a term of years with power of reappointment.

In regard to the Forest Department that also should be divided into Imperial and Provincial branches; the former being recruited in England, the latter in India.

The present rule disqualifying married men from presenting themselves for examination in England should be modified, as it might operate to debar Native candidates from competing for appointments in England

as it might operate to debar Native candidates from competing for appointments in England.

The Government should keep in view the policy of training in India men qualified to take charge of the higher administrative appointments so as to avoid the necessity for expanding the Imperial branch of the service. The experiment of appointing Natives by selection in the Opium Department be discontinued, and that in future the recruitment in this department should be subject to the general principle of the equality of treatment of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects tested by the preliminary qualifications

tested by the preliminary qualifications.

Although for many years to come the European element in the higher ranks of the Police Department must predominate, the Natives of India ought not to be entirely excluded from those ranks, but endeavours should be made to introduce a reasonable proportion of Native officers, due regard being always had for efficiency in the service. The present system of recruitment of Assistant Superintendents is unsatisfactory, as not affording sufficient guarantee for educational qualifica-

tions and for habits of industry.

No sufficient reasons exist to justify a recommendation that the State should establish a special school for the instruction of persons born and bred in India who desire to adopt a sea-faring life.

Imperial branch of the Public Works Department should consist of such a number of Royal Engineers as may be required as a reserve for military purposes. The recruitment for Provincial branches should be made by direct appointments to the lowest grades from the Indian Engineering Col-

leges and upper subordinate grades.

The Commission further recommend that the orders of the Secretary of State passed in 1879 which forbid the appointment without previous sanction of persons other than Natives of India to offices carrying salaries of Rs. 200 a month in certain departments of the Uncovenanted Service be cancelled. tain departments of the Uncovenanted Service be cancelled. When considered necessary to recruit with Europeans for Provincial service otherwise than under published rules recruitment should be made in Europe. That as the posts of chief administrative officers of districts and judges involve responsible duties the principle of selection should be more completely adopted in regard to those appointments. When in order of seniority officers become eligible for appointments to Judges or Collectors there should be no hesitation in passing over parsons who are not fit for such office. over persons who are not fit for such office.

In the Postal Department to enable Natives to compete on equal terms with Europeans and Eurasians for appointments which require higher educational qualifications and greater physical energy than necessary for service in lower posts certain number of appointments be filled by competition.

In the Accounts Department the Office of Comptroller and Auditor-General be included in schedule 24 and 25 Victoria, and the Offices of Accountant-General, Civil Auditor, and Sub-Treasurer be removed from the schedule.

In the Customs Department the Commissionership of Customs, Salt and Opium in the Bombay Presidency should continue to be included in the schedule. Of the three Collectorships of Custom in Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, the two latter should be held ordinarily by members of the Imperial service.

In the Salt Department the Commissionership of Northern India and the Commissionerships of Bombay and Madras be retained in the schedule.

In the Survey Department posts now held by the junior division should be amalgamated with some posts surrendered by the senior divisions.

In the Telegraph Department for the present recruitment in England on the scale now sanctioned should be maintained. In the Postal Department certain number of appointments be filled on equal competition by Europeans, Eurasians, and **Natives**

DISCONTINUANCE OF INDIAN NOTES AND QUERIES.

Captain Richard C. Temple, B.S.C., son and heir of Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., &c., has been obliged—after many efforts to prevent such a catastrophe—to discontinue issuing *Indian Notes and Queries* (which has reached four volumes) simply because he can no longer find the time necessary for putting together the notes that have been sent him by mony

simply because he can no longer and the time necessary for putting together the notes that have been sent him by many contributors. His time is fully occupied by the work of organisation in Mandalay, and he sees no hope of any relaxation in the pressure of business.

"I have hoped against hope that when such and such a matter was settled the longer-for opportunity for going on with my labour of love would arise, but I now recognise the fact that as soon as one long and absorbing question is settled fact that as soon as one long and absorbing question is settled another arises. The end to this state of affairs is clearly as yet as far off. I have also been unable to procure a coadjutor yet as far off. I have also been unable to procure a coadjutor in the good work. All to whom I have applied plead want of leisure. It is with all the greater regret that I have decided to cease publishing *Indian Notes and Queries* because as time went on the circle of my contributors continually widened, and I may say of my subscribers also; so that at the moment of extinction my paper had more matter on hand and a more valuable subscription list than any time during its existence. I have the consolation, at any rate, that it is not through inanition that my paper has perished. I have now in MS. awaiting publication matter enough to fill an entire annual volume of my paper? Subscriptions for the current year paid in advance have already been returned, and I shall be happy to return contributions if asked. Some of the more related to the contributions of the more already to the contribution of the more shall be the contributions of the more shall be the contributions of the more shall be the contribution of the contrib nappy to return contributions it asked. Some of the more valuable of these last I have already transferred to my other periodical, the *Indian Antiquary*, and of those left with me I will select from time to time such as are suited to its pages. I hardly dare to hope that my appointment to this new field of Upper Burma will in the end repay me for the sacrifice of what had become the pleasure of my life, was supported by a many friends, and was su hiddly maken of all over the so many friends, and was so kindly spoken of all over the world by Orientalists. Perhaps I rode my hobby too hard, and it was good for me to tumble off! Who knows?"

CAPTAIN HAYES ON HORSES IN CEYLON.

Captain M. H. Hayes has written an article to the *Times of eylon* on "Horses in Ceylon." With reference to the com-Ceylon on plaint that it is impossible to get a good horse at a reasonable

"I had a long talk the other day on this subject with Capt. Christopher, the A.D.C., who knows both India and Ceylon, and who entirely agreed with me that it was out of the question to expect to get for less than Rs. 800 a nice well-bred Waler hack, good looking, fit to carry a 14-stone man, sound, young, and with good manners. On after thoughts I am inclined to advance the amount to the round sum of Rs. 1,000, for we must advance the amount to the round sum of Rs. 1,000, for we must remember that an ordinary individual, buying one or two horses retail, cannot expect toget them as cheap as a wholesale purchaser, like Government. I think Ceylon owners have no reason to be dissatisfied with the horses they got for the money; as, taking them all through, the animals are of a very fair class, especially those of the smaller kind, as 'Tommy' (of Kelani Valley fame), 'Pirate,' 'Laddie,' 'Paradox,' and that rare nice-shaped pony, 'Devil to Pay.' . . . I was surprised to see during my stay here so many good ones of the Lilliput order. I trust that the practical instruction I have given to my hundred and odd pupils in Ceylon will bear fruit in improving the mouths and manners of the horses in the island, for a the mouths and manners of the horses in the island, for a change of the sort is much needed. I can't speak too favourably of the good condition of the coach horses—those of Mr. Pate between Colombo and Avisawolla, and those of Mr. White between Nanuoya and Badulla—behind which I travelled at different times." . . . "When people tell me that they give their horses 16, 18, and even 20 measures of bruised corn I simply gape, knowing as I do that the

ordinary mixed food weighs per measure over 111b.! Supposing that the ration consists of 1 of gram to 3 (4 would be better) of paddy, or 1 of gram, 2 of paddy, and 1 or 2 of oats, I can authoritatively say that the maximum amount of such corn should be 18lb. for a Waler horse of any size, doing the hardest noscible work whether on the read on on the read. hardest possible work, whether on the road or on the race-course. I think I had better now stop for the present, as I may have possibly started a subject of discussion, on which some of my readers may wish to have their say."

THE MOVEMENTS OF MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT.

The movements of the various members of Government at The movements of the various members of Government at the end of the Calcutta Session are now pretty well settled. The Viceroy, as we know, goes on a few days' shooting trip to Rewah; thence to Lucknow and onwards to Kashmir; the month of May will have set in with its heat and glare before he reaches Viceregal Lodge. The Commander-in-Chief will by March 24th have reached Lahore, and he will continue his tour in the Punjab until April 17th, when he will leave Dariwal for Single agriculture there are the clear Concept Cheeney will for Simla, arriving there on the 21st. General Chesney will not lose much time in reaching the Hills, though he may stay a few days in Cawnpore. Mr. Scoble will leave Calcutta on the 23rd instant and visit Allahabad, Lucknow, and Lahore; and, if time serves, may run up to Peshawur, and even to Beluchistan, wisely holding that every member of Council should have some practical knowledge of the North-West Frontier. Sir Charles, Aitchison, starting on the 24th will go straight to Charles Aitchison, starting on the 24th, will go straight to Simla, carrying on the work of the Home Department as usual until the Executive Council reassembles. Mr. Westland, after until the Executive Council reassembles. Mr. Westland, after issuing his Budget Statement, will take a week's well-earned rest, travelling by easy stages to the rendezvous of office-boxes on the Simla Mall. Sir Charles Elliott, as Public Works Minister, will make an extensive tour. Leaving Calcutta on March 23rd, he will halt for a day at Allahabad, and thence proceed to the Umaria coalfields. On the 28th and 29th he will be at Nagpur, running out by special train along the Bengal-Nagpur Railway as far as Raj Nandgaon. Reaching Hyderabad on April 1st he will visit the Singareni coalfields on the 4th, Guntakal on the 6th, travelling along the new line to Nandyal and back, and finally make for Marmagoa on the 9th, Poona on the 12th, and Bombay on the 13th. His tour from that date has not yet been settled. from that date has not yet been settled.

THERE are now three great public scandals, which are the common talk of the Natives, viz., the Larpent and Macauliffe cases, and the state of affairs in the Native State of Jammu. Of these, for obvious political reasons, the last is the most important, and imperatively calls for the intervention of the paramount British Government, in the interests and for the due protection of the suffering people. The Larpent case being sub judice we have nothing to say in regard to it. But we must refer again to the unpleasant subject of the withdrawn cases against Mr. Macauliffe, because we are not without hope that the Government or the Chief Court may yet be moved by public opinion to take some measures to extricate themby public opinion to take some measures to extricate themselves from the false position in which both are placed. The Chief Court, in the person of Mr. Burney, practically convicted Mr. Macauliffe of perjury and subornation of false evidence.
The Government, relying on an ex parte explanation by Mr.
Macauliffe, practically recorded their opinion that the perjurer—there certainly was one in the case—was Mr. Browne. The —there certainly was one in the case—was Mr. Browne. The case instituted by the latter for defamation against Mr. Macauliffe would have brought that ex parte statement to the bar of judicial investigation; and so far have assisted decision as to whether the Chief Court was right in condemning, or the Government right in acquitting, the Divisional Judge of Sialkot of perjury. At this point the issue was unpleasantly complicated by a charge of quite another kind brought against the same Divisional Judge, which, besides alleging immoral social conduct, clearly insinuate the abuse of official patronage. This case had in itself no connection whatever with the former scandal; but the coincidence of time as well as the fact that mr. Browne and Mr. Macauliffe were concerned in each, united them in public opinion into a single issue. This union has been emphasised by the simultaneous withdrawal of both cases; Government, the Chief Court and the public assisting, as spectators, while successful outside persuasion is used to hush up the whole disgraceful business. This having been hush up the whole disgraceful business. This having been done, the people are expected, we suppose, to dismiss the little incident from their minds; and to turn to the more prolonged interest of the Punjab Bribery scandal, in order to appreciate thoroughly the beauties of our administration. We wonder whether the English Parliament will acquiesce in the provision of this kind of spectacular entertainment and instruction in the art of pure government for those 200 millions of dusky subjects, of whom we hear occasionally.—Civil and Military Gazette.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

HOME.—March 25, Quetta (s), Calcutta; Hypatia (s), Calcutta:
Mira (s), Calcutta.—26, Clan Drummond (s), Calcutta.—27, Coromandel (s.), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—March 21, Asia (s), Clyde.—26, Massilia (s.), London; Tanjore (s), London; Huzara (s), London.—27, Clan Macdonald (s), Clyde; 27, China (s), Clyde.

CALCUTTA.—March 24, Clan Grant (s), Clyde; Goorkha (s), London.—28, Manora (s), London.

MADRAS.—March 24, Manora (s), London.

DEPARTURES. HOME.—March 24, City of Venice (s), Calcutta.—28, Clan Mackay

(s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—March 24, Clan Mackenzie (s), Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.—March 26, India (s), London; Clan Matheson (s),

MADRAS.-March 22, Bulimba (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :-

S.s. Verona, from London, April 5; from Marseilles, April 12.

For Bombay: From Marseilles: Mr. J. W. Ewing. For Colombo: Mrs. Thomson and infant. From Venice: Lieut. F. C. L. Home.

For Marseilles: Miss Macdonald and two friends

S.s. Rohilla, from London, April 12; from Naples, April 20. For Calcutta: *From Naples*: Mr. Wagner, Mr. J. Banks. For Ismailia: Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Crak.

S.s. Shannon, from London, April 12; from Brindisi, April 28.

For Bombay: Mr. A. M. Hayes, Rev. H. J. Long, Mr. T. W. Bonner, Lieut.-Colonel F. F. Gibbons, Mr. D. H. Dhunne, Mr. G. Clark, Mr. R. Maconochie. *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. C. Channing, Colonel V. Birch, Dr. Street, Mr. W. M. North. *From Ismailia*: Major Sawyer. For Port Said: Mrs. Fisher and child.

For Malta: Rev. W. E. White, Captain Kennedy, Captain d'Eyn court.

For Aden: Captain and Mrs. Maunsell

S.s. Bokhara, from London, April 19; from Marseilles, April 26. For Bombay: Sergeant McCasher, Colonel and Mrs. Hort, Mrs. Fowell. From Brindisi: Captain J. de C. Reid, Mr. Corkhill.

S.s. Thames, from London, April 26; from Brindisi, May 7. For Bombay: Lieut.-Colonel R. E. and Mrs. Cox.

S.s. Coromandel, from London, April 23; from Naples, May 4. For Colombo: From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Compton. For Port Said: Mr. W. E. C. Frith. For Calcutta: Rev. B. Kitchin.

S.s. Nepaul, from London, May 3; from Marseilles, May 10. For Bombay: From Marseilles: Miss Gomes.

S.s. Bengal, from London, May 10; from Naples, May 18. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, Mr. A. Mathewson.

S.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, from London, May 10; from Brindisi, May 21. For Bombay: Rev. W. G. Barry. From Brindisi: Mr. J. D. Fer

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Rewa, to sail April 5.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Larminie and two children, Mrs. H. . Hope, Mr. John Wither, Mrs. J. Rutherford, Surgeon-Major J. North.

For Colombo: Mr. John Mandslay, Major and Mrs. Harrison Craufurd, Mr. G. D. Ross-Clarke, Mr. H. O. Holford, Mr. E. F. de W. Tanfield Vachell, Mrs. Mousley, Major J. D. Featherstonaugh.

For Malta: Miss Hewett.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. G. Savi, Mr. W. G. Smith, Mr. Ronald Campbell, Mr. D. S. Cook, Mr. R. Sammont.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Navarino, to sail April 19. For Calcutta: Miss Houldsworth.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Jumna, to sail May 3.

For Colombo: Mrs. E. M. Griffith and two daughters, Mr. H. A. Webb, Major M. W. Brock.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail May 17.

For Colombo: Mrs. Whistler Smith.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Persia, to sail April 7. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Francis and infant.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, from Liverpool, to sail April 7.
For Calcutta: Sister Evelyn, Sister Angela.
For Colombo: Mr. Reginald Glanville, Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Thos. Hudson.

Per Hall Line s.s. Werneth Hall, to sail March 31. For Bombay: Mrs. W. J. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Rider.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail April 14. For Kurrachee: Lieut. R. D. Gubbins, R.A., Major and Mrs. W. F. Way.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Imperator*, April 1. For Bombay: Major J. L. A. Mackay.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Buchanan, left Port Said for London, March 23. From Calcutta: Mrs. Martin, Mr. T. Johnstone, Mr. W. Gainsford, Mr. Westmoreland.

Per s.s. Clan Macgregor, sailed from Liverpool, March 25. For Colombo: Lieut. Colonel F. H. Bridgman, Mrs. Bridgman, Miss Bridgman, Miss E. Bridgman, Mr. Arthur Watt, Mr. T. H. K. Duff. For Madras: Miss Hadding.

Per s.s. Clan Drummond, to sail from Liverpool April 7. For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. Bower. For Calcutta: Mr. R. P. Warren.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Pekin, Capt. P. Harries, March 12.
From London: Mrs. and Miss Laing, Mr. W. D. Aster, Mrs. Rivaz, Major and Mrs. Boughey, Colonel Kemble, Colonel and Mrs. Peters, Mr. J. Davis, Mr. Harding, Mr. Durrant, Mr. W. Wilson, Mrs. Chatterton and infant, Mrs. Cowper.

From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. de Costa and infant, Mr. and Mrs.

Lisboa, Mr. J. Dias. From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Asphar.

From Brindisi: Mr. Bois, Dr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Wood, Lord Binning, Mr. C. J. Peters, Major Vibart, Mr. R. J. Woods, Mr. S. Martin, Mr. Porteus, Lieut. Wilson, Mr. G. P. Rose, Mons. A. Maxhand.

From Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Durrand.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ballaarat, Capt. E. Ashdown, at Brindisi, March 22.
From Bombay: Sir A. Leppoc Cappel, Mrs. Marsden, Mr. and Mrs.
Fryer, Colonel H. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Parter, Mr. G. Hodgkinson, Mr.
Badcock, Mr. R. D. Garge, Mr. Finckh, Rev. and Mrs. Williams, Mr.
Doran, Mr. Brandt, Mr. Cameron, Messrs. Neish, Mr. S. Smith, Mrs.
Millar, Mr. A. F. Maconochie, Messrs. C. F. and F. G. Self, Mr. Schlagel,
Mr. H. Millar, Capt. Munro, Mr. Jervanjee, Mr. and Mrs. Womack, Major
Thomas. At Suez: Lord Eustace Cecil, Mr. Cecil, Mr. Brittain. For
London: Mr. Leslie, Master Morger, Rev. and Mrs. Westmacott, Mrs.
Orr and maid, Major and Mrs. Cameron and children, Mrs. Lyttelton
and child, Wina Sankar Mirza, Jagdir Sankar Mirza, Mr. J. Miles, Mrs.
Johnston and child, Rev. and Mrs. Smith, two Misses Smith, Mr. and
Mrs. Robb, Miss McGuire, Misses Lee, Miss Thompson, Mr. H. S. Johnstone, Mrs. Ellison and child, Mrs. Foley, Major Welby, Mr. Richardson.
From Aden: For London: Mr. Spalding, Mr. H. Young.
From Suez: Mrs. H. Morrison.
From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Brewis, Mr. G. Brewis, Mr. Wood, Mr. Per P. and O. s.s. Ballaarat, Capt. E. Ashdown, at Brindisi, March 22,

From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Brewis, Mr. G. Brewis, Mr. Wood, Mr. lifton. For London: Captain Wood, Mr. D. Bell, Miss Grover, Miss Baker, Miss Wormald.

From Port Said: Captain E. R. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, Mr.

Hill, Mr. Jeffery, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk.

Per Hall Line s.s. Locksley Hall, at Marseilles, March 22.

From Kurrachee: Mrs. Sym and child, Mr. Carr Stephen, Colonel Bird, Colonel Wace, Master Hawell.

For Suez: Captain and Mrs. Todd-Thornton.

For London (via Marseilles): Mrs. Holbrow and child, Mrs. McCheque Paterson, Mrs. Hutchinson and child, Mrs. Barnes and infant, Miss Barnes, Colonel Barnes, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Maconachie and child, Mrs. Lyons Montgomery, Master Hugh Gough, Mrs. Fitzhugh Cox and infant, Miss Bamfield, Major Jervis, Mr. and Mrs. Buchaut, Mr. Galbraith, Rev. and Mrs. E. D. Elton, Major Brander, Mrs. Baker and infant, Mrs. Logan, Captain and Mrs. Gaisford, Mrs. Kemp and three children.

For Liverpool: Miss Best, Miss E. Wickham, Major Waller, Mrs. Waller and family, Mrs. McCrea, Captain Dempster and three children,

Dr. and Mrs. Barry.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, from Bombay,

Per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, from Bombay, March 16.

For London: Colonel and Mrs. G. W. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Salkeld Robinson, two Misses Kelsall, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Leslie Sawnders, Mrs. E. J. Lawder and infant, Mrs. Percy Gough, Mrs. Redfern and child, Mr. and Mrs. Granville Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Baggallay and child, Mrs. A. B. Patterson and child, Captain Tattersall, Mr. Dankes, Deputy Surgeon-General Roberts, Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Miss Wanton, Miss Parslee, Miss Saunders, Mr. H. B. Goldthorp, Rev. and Mrs. Ashpitel, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. J. Thomas, Mr. A. Sawyer, Miss Clymer, Major J. Cooke, Surgeon-Major Davidson, Mr. J. G. Cordery, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Walker, Mr. Cable. Miss Holland, Mr. J. P. Kelly, Mr. T. S. Haig, Mr. Thwaites, Mr. Burke, Mr. C. W. Hope, Mr. T. McNeil, Mrs. McNeil and child, Mr. N. Hall, Mr. Williams, Mr. Houchen, Mr. E. Morrison, Captain Garratt, Miss Brownrigg, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mackay and three children, and Mr. F. P. Hutchinson.

For Brindisi: Mr. P. Macfadyen, Mr. E. Morrison, Mr. J. H. Garstin, Mr. Sim, and Mrs. and Mrs. McCarthy.

For Marseilles: Two children of H.R.H. Duchess of Connaught, Miss Robson, Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone, Major R. H. Daniell, Mr. A. Thompson, Miss Biscoe, Captain H. Clark, Colonel H. N. Reeves, Mrs. Carew, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander, Mrs. Wace, Mr.

Sass, Lieut.-Colonel D. H. Robertson, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Law rence, two children and infant, Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. T. F. Hamilton, Mon. Gerard, Mon. Sonance, and Mr. and Mrs. Baines.

For Suez: Monsieur and Madame Steuart, and Rev. W. W. Camp-

S.s., Brindisi, from London, March 29; from Naples, April 6. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Surgeon-Major and Mrs Baker and two infants, Rev. S. Finch, Bandmaster and Mrs. Wright, Mr. K. MacMullen, Mr. L. Parker, Mr. A. E. Burnand, Mrs. Siuclair, Mr. T. Moore. From Naples: Miss Stapleton.

For Colombo: Mr. E. C. Vant.

For Alexandria: Mr. Langworth.

S.s. Peshawur, from London, March 29; from Brindisi, April 9.

S.s. Peshawur, from London, March 29; from Brindisi, April 9.

For Bombay: Mrs. Branson, Mr. F. A. Hudson, Surgeons A. E. Roberts, D. M. Tavidson, H. H. Nott, J. Holt, W. W. White, R. C. Macwatt, W. H. Woodwright, T. H. Griffith, J. L. Jones, J. R. Close, J. M. Macnamara, W. E. Jennings, W. H. Ingham, J. Drews, P. C. Strickland, Mrs. Griffith, Messrs. H. C. Pritchard, E. W. Sutton, C. S. Stack, J. B. Bell, E. G. Vaughan, P. G. Anderson, G. W. Lloyd, C. S. Dodgson, H. V. L'Estrange, F. A. Banstead, C. W. Richardson, R. S. Stewart, C. E. Macquoid, A. B. Loudon, R. P. Jackson, H. E. Hitchins, A. Limond, C. Rattray, T. B. Green, Lloyd, Jones, C. S. Eastmead, F. W. Buch, W. E. E. Lloyd, E. Eardley Wilmot, W. F. Temple, A. R. Burrowes, A. P. Annesley, J. H. Dickson, H. T. Pritchard, W. A. Bailey, G. W. Cockerill, C. F. Randolph, W. H. Errington, A. A. Ainslie, Stewart, Rowan. From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Begbie, Colonel J. A. D. Gordon, Mr. Mannaberg, Mr. Butler.

For Malta: Mr. J. and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Parkes, Mr. Friend, Mr. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Windham, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. G. H. Ainslie.

Reid, Mr. G. H. Ainslie.

For Port Said: Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Love.

Per Hall Line s s. Worsley Hall, sailed March 28. For Bombay: Three Misses Collins.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Bengal, Capt. W. B. Andrews, March 23.

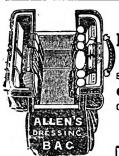
Per s.s. Bengal, Capt. W. B. Andrews, March 23.

For London: Mr. Trulock Hankin, Rev. B. Baring Gould, Mr. W. G. Yarrow, Mr. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Mackellar, child and infant, Miss Dodds, Mr. W. Dodds, Mr. Veasey, Sir Thomas and Lady Thompson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Rev. and Mrs. O. D. Watkins and family, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Cotton, Mr. J. Brown.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Craik, Sir Tatton Sykes, Lady Sykes, Miss Strong, Duke and Duchess of Montrose, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wright, Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, Mr. J. F. Finlay, Mr. C. E. Wilkinson, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Higgens, Mr. Tyringham, Miss Healey, Miss Ganeh, Dr. Alice Marston, Dr. J. Henderson, Colonel and Mrs. Street.

RUSSIAN COLONISATION IN CENTRAL ASIA.—According to an appendix to the last report of the Russian Department of Agriculture, an abstract of which has been laid before Parliament (Miscellaneous Society No. 25). Pursuant desired in the contract of the Russian Department of the Rus Agriculture, an abstract of which has been laid before Parliament (Miscellaneous Series, No. 85), Russian colonisation in the remoter parts of Central Asia is not very successful. The province of Semirechinsk, on the borders of Chinese Turkestan, is specially referred to. The immigrants from Russia are either Cossacks or peasant settlers; the former are described as a rough, savage race, given to drunkenness and vice, thievish, cowardly, and destructive; while the peasant settlers rarely come direct from Russia, but have originally emigrated to Siberia, whence they have been driven south by the cold and by the extraordinary restlessness of the Little Russian character. They acquire a taste for a nomad life which destroys laborious habits and ruins their usefulness as colonists. Whole communities apparently settled down in comfort will wander away aimlessly for the slightest cause—the vague rumour by a aimlessly for the slightest cause—the vague rumour by a passing soldier that the Government are alloting lands passing soldier that the Government are alloting ianus near Tashkent or Merv, stories of the wealthy region through which the Trans-Caspian railway passes, and the like. The case is mentioned of one well-to-do colonist who abandoned an excellent farm to go wandering south, merely because he had been told that a peculiar kind of weed which gave him trouble ceased to grow beyond a certain limit. The Dungan and Tarantchi immigrants from Chinese territory are growing very numerous, and are Chinese territory are growing very numerous, and are regarded as a serious hindrance to the rapid Russification of the country. They lower the price of agricultural products, and being familiar with the local system of irrigation, become dangerous competitors to the Russian peasants, who are thereby led to abandon their settlements, and wander off in the vain search for some new Eldorado further south. They in the vain search for some new Eldorado further south. They give the towns and villages an Asiatic appearance, but it is hoped that the spread of education will strengthen the Russian element against the growth of the Dungans and Tarantchis, who bring with them "all the seductions of Kitayism (Chineism), beginning with the cultivation of rice and ending with the filth, the shamelessness, the raid, and the opium-smoking of China." The total population of the vast province is only 758,258, 595,000 being Kirghiz, 75,000 Dungans and Tarantchis, and 44,600 Russians, including Cossacks.

## COMM BY ATMAYON 10. ## COMM BY ATMAYON			
## CALL OUT TA — March 10. ## CALL OUT TA — March 12. ##	COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Karrchee Landing and Shipping 500 200	Gielle (Darjiling) 100 64 to -
OUTHERMENT SOURCHAIRS. Fig. 197 Cod. 198 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		Kemp & Co 175 355 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co 50 45	Gowhatty (Assam) 100 Liquidation.
Property Col.		Oriental Loan Assoc 20 20	Holta (Kangra) 100 62 to 618
Second position of the content of		Treacher and Co all 1,290	Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 37 to 38
Store Principal Company 1965 1967	Four-and-a-Half per Ceat 1031 to -		Jellalpore (Cachar) to - to - to -
Part Section Part	New French Losu, 5 per cent., 1981 100% to -	Colaba Co 12} 700	Kangra Valley 100 par
The part Company 1	Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	Mazagon	Kupchunpore (Cachar) 100 10 to 12
DANES. Prince Ranky 10 10 proct. 10 pro	Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 1043 to -		Do. contributory 200 82 to 83
Section Continue	- "	CALCUTTA.—March 12.	Kuttal (Cachar) 100 198 to — Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 35 to —
Section Continue		1	Longview (Darilling) 100 40 to — Loobah 100 129 to —
Realized Blanck Frees Companies Albert (Extraction 1.10 110	Indian Banks. Rs. Rs. Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 785	41 of 1870 (1885) 100 12 to - 0	Lower Assam £71 5 to — Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to —
Age Park	Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 750	41 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 104 4 to — 0	Mim (Darjiling) 100 15 to 25
## Control of the con	Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 115	\ - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Do. contributory 90 15 to — Moran (Assam) — to
## Control of the con	Banking Corporation — — —	6 of 1870 (1889) 104 4 to —	Mothola (Assam) 100 110 to — Do. contributory 90 100 to —
Acher	• • •	6 of 1878 (1908) 102 12 to —	Mungledye (Assam) — — to —
Selley 1-10	Akbar 1,250 125	5 of 1885-6 (1915) 108 4 to -	New Fallodhi (Darjiling) to _
Selley 1-10	Albert (Kurrachee) 1.100 18 pr. ct —	1	New Mutual (Cachar) 30 100 to —
	Apollo 2,200 nil 235 Bellary 1,100 nil	Paid, Price,	Pankabaree (Darilling) 100 50 to 52
Section 1,000 100	Breul's Cawnpore Press	Agra Savings 100 125 to -	Puttureah (Sylhet) 100 40 to — Rajabare (Assan) to —
Description 1,000	Colaba 1,880 50 860 Dhollera Ginning all 12 100	Allahabad 100 185 to 186 Alliance of Simla 100 146 to —	Sapakati 100 110 to — Second Mutual Cachar 56 4-5 disct.
Seve India	East India 1,000 150 1,230 Fort 8.500 150 1,250	Do. of Upper India 100 140 to -	[CI . 1 101 . 1 25 . 1
Seve India	French alt 80 500 Harvey & Sabapathy 500 25 400	Himalaya 100 125 to -	Soom (Darjiling) 100 41 to 45
Seve India	Mercantile 125 74 95	National of India £121 123 to — Rohilkund Kumaon 100 105 to —	Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 16 to — Tundarrea (Barjiling) 100 30 to —
Seve India	Munmar M all 40 200	Simla Bank Corporation 500 — to —	Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 92 to 93 Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 103 to —
Sabapathy (Gallary) 600 75 556 556 556 556 556 556 556 556 556	New Indian 125 921		1 dat in (Dinjame)
September 100 150	Sabapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555 Sassoon 500 25 500	1 ATT Co. 1	
SPINNING AND WEALVING COMPANIES. Abmedabad 1,000 90 1,300 Alarge for a company of the compa	Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,225 Sind 750 75 475	Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation.	LONDON.—April 3.
Almedahad 1,000		Barnagore Jute £10 93 to —	
Alfred Manufactoring. 100 13 st. 350 and the manufactoring. 100 14 st. 350 and the manufactoring. 100 15 st. 350 and the manufactoring. 100	Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,360	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	
Anglo-Indian 600 18 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 17‡ p.ct 610		
Independent 1,000			
Sombay Trited 100	Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100	Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to — Bonded Warehouse 445 275 to 280	31 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 1074 to 108 • 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 1014
Coorla Mills .	Anglo-Indian	Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to — Bonded Warehouse 445 275 to 280 Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 73 to 74 Budge-Budge Jute Mills 80 88 to —	8½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1981 107 to 108 to 108 to 108 to 108 to 108 to 108 to 101 to
Empress Co.	Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 80 Bombay United 100 20 900 Central India 500 35 985	Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to — Bonded Warehouse 445 275 to 280 Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 73 to 74 Budge-Budge Jute Mills 80 88 to — Burrakur Coal 100 160 to 165 Calcutta Hydraulic 100 85 to — Calcutta Steam Co 100 112 to 113	3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 107 t to 108 t 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101 t 4 India Enfaced Paper - to - 4½ Do. do. 1885 - to - 4½ Do. do. 1893 - to - 4½ Ceylon, 1882 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-90 106 to 168
Golam Baba	Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Id. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 80 Bombay United 100 20 900 Central India 500 35 985 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 620 D. Spinning all	Bengal Silk Co	3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 107 to 108 to 108 to 108 to 108 to 101 to 101½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4½ Do. do. 1885 to - 4½ Do. do. 1893 to - 4½ Ceylon, 1882 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-90 106 to 108 4½ Maurithus, 1881 110 to 112 6 Do. 1895-96 115 to 117
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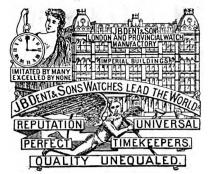
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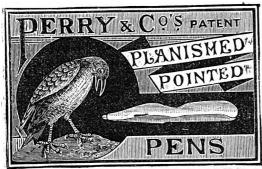
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At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 20th March, 1888, a CASH BONUS of 10s. per Share was declared in addition to the usual Dividend and Interest on the Deforred Bonus account at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The Cash Bonus Dividend and Interest will be payable upon application on and after the 13th April.

By Order,

H. LAWSON,

Secretary and Assistant Manager.

29th March, 1888.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 23rd March; from Allahabad and Madras to the 21st March; and from Calcutta to the 20th March.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council at Calcutta on the 16th March Mr. Scoble moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Inventions and Designs Bill be taken into consideration. The Bill was considered and passed. The same speaker also moved for leave to introduce a Bill declaring the imperial standard yard of the United Kingdom to be the legal standard measure in India.

It is notified that the Vice oy will reach Simla, "via Rewah, Lucknow, Murree, Srinuggur, Umballa, and Pinjore" on or about the 9th May. The Viceroy's party consists of the Private and Military Secretaries, Dr. Findlay, Captain Burn, and Lord Binning, Aides-de-Camp, Mr. McFerran, and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Durand. Major Cooper accompanies the Viceroy as far as Lucknow.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in honour of Lord Dufferin at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on March 22nd. About 500 persons were present at the Town Hall to vote an address against 2,000 who wanted to oppose, but were excluded. Many telegrams from the mofussil towns and associations protesting against the public character of the meeting were addressed to the Sheriff.

SIR HENRY HARRISON has written a long minute on the Calcutta water-supply, proposing a redistribution by means of fair rules that will prevent people taking more than their share. At present, he says, the middle class of people draw five to ten times as much water as they are entitled to, and the poor suffer.

It is stated that the Burraku Iron Works are likely to be taken off the hands of the Government by a private company. At any rate, negotiations of a promising character have been undertaken, and a gentleman has been sent out to India to make inquiries in the interests of the proposed purchasers.

THE Duc d'Orleans is expected to join the Sikkim Field Force, and will thus commence his military education in India with a sight of mountain campaigning. Latest reports, however, say that he is still out shooting in the Terai.

At a largely-attended public meeting of the rural and labouring people of Ahmednagar it was unanimously resolved to memorialise the Government against the enhancement of the salt duty. The meeting was very enthusiastic. The memorial to the Viceroy was adopted after great discussion.

An earthquake is reported to have been felt in the Punjab on the 14th March.

It is proposed to create a Punjab branch of the British Medical Association, with headquarters at Lahore.

On the evening of March 17th Lord Dufferin inspected the Presidency Volunteers of Calcutta, and Lady Dufferin presented the prizes for the shooting during the past year. His Excellency complimented the Volunteers on their appearance and good shooting, and regretted that this would be the last opportunity he would have of doing so. Lady Dufferin accepted after the parade a bracelet offered by the whole body of Volunteers as a souvenir and mark of the high esteem in which she was held by them.

As Cholera is raging in Cashmere, Lord Dufferin, acting on medical advice, has decided to abandon his projected visit.

To perpetuate the name of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, his father and other members of the family have subscribed nearly seven lakhs of rupees for charitable purposes. The deceased's father proposes to establish a Parsee orphanage in Bombay and a Parsee sanitarium at Bandora.

THE Bombay Port Trustees have sanctioned a scheme for the construction of a graving dock, and the engineer has been instructed to prepare detailed estimates.

Time Maharajah of Cashmere has dismissed his Deware Lachmandas.

H.M.S. "BACCHANTE," 4,130 tons, Captain A. W. Moore, has arrived in Bombay with his Excellency the Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Richards, K.C.B., the Naval Commander-in-Chief, on board. It has already been announced that Sir Frederick's term of office having nearly run out, his Excellency will be relieved by Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle, who is expected to arrive about the 16th with the new flagship the Boadicea. The Bacchante will remain for service in the Indian Seas after the arrival of the Boadicea, her next destination probably being Aden. It is likely Sir F. Richards will hand over charge of his office to Sir E. R. Fremantle in Bombay.

SURGEON-MAJOR HUTCHISON officiates as Statistical Officer, Government of India Sanitary and Medical Department, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major Wilkie.

COLONEL GATACRE intends going home shortly after the Delhi Railway Conference.

The Committee appointed to consider and report on the long-pending question of the erection of the new municipal buildings at Bombay has resolved to recommend the Corporation to vote filteen lakhs for the purpose. It will be remembered that a proposal to expend seven lakhs on the building of the Municipal Offices was some three years since rejected by a majority of one, Dr. Peterson having asserted that five lakhs would be ample for the buildings and the site. The five lakhs have grown into fifteen, and it is reported that they may become twenty.

Owing to the small number of competitors it has been recommended to abolish the Mayo prizes for art workmanship, and devote the money to scholarships and medals at the Bombay School of Art.

A PARSEE cricket team is shortly proceeding to England. They deny that theirs is a commercial undertaking, as some of the members will stay in England to study, and one member will be placed under the charge of a professional to learn cricket. They are hopeful of winning some of the county matches which they lost on the occasion of their last visit.

THE Madras Diocesan Conference has resolved on the appointment of a permanent Diocesan Council.

THERE is a silver lining to the cloud which has hung over the Ceylon Pearl Fishery. Upwards of Rs. 300,000 have already been secured as the Government share of the oysters already brought ashore, and, as a large patch of oysters about a mile long, said to be some of those swept off the Cheval Paar by the force of the current, has just been discovered, the fishery ought to turn out very remunerative.

Mr. W. T. Church goes to the Saharunpore District to replace Mr. Irvine, who is taking six months' leave. Mr. Grierson Jackson officiates for Mr. Church as Magistrate and Collector of Fatehpur.

It is understood that Mr. H. C. Conybeare will officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad for Mr. F. W. Porter, who takes six months' leave from the beginning of May.

Mr. J. S. Mackintosh, Collector of Jaunpur, goes to Moradabad when Mr. J. H. Fisher takes leave home from that district. Mr. M. L. Ferrar, on return from furlough, probably succeeds Mr. Mackintosh at Jaunpur, and Mr. T. H. Twigg, another returning civilian, goes to Azimgarh.

THE Victoria terminal buildings at Bombay were finally completed on the 19th March, when the statue of the Queen-Empress was uncovered. There was no demonstration of any kind. The building is the finest of its kind, probably, in the whole of India. It is adorned with medallions of Lords Dufferin, Reay, and Dalhousie, Sir Bartle Frere, Mountstuart Elphinstone, the second Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Colonel Holland (Chairman of the Company), and Mr. Watt, the Managing Director.

It is reported that Sir Lepel Griffin, although taking furlough, does not intend to retire from the Indian Civil Service, as was at one time rumoured.

Malabar on the 21st March. One Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters are for duty at the Military Station Hospital at Rawal Pindi, and one Lady Superintendent and three Nursing Sisters for Bangalore. The pay of the Lady Superintendent is Rs. 400 per mensom, and of the Nursing Sisters Rs. 175 per mensem. The Ladies are chiefly from St. Bartholomew's and Guy's Hospitals, London.

It is officially announced that on and after the 1st April a further extension of the Sind-Pishin Railway will be opened for passenger and general traffic. The section in question, which will be worked by the North-Western Railway, leaves the Hurnai Line at the Bostan Junction, and, passing through Sirinan and Gulistun Karaz, terminates at Killa Abdulla, a point near the Afghan frontier on the road to Kandahar.

SHORTLY after the news of the death of the Emperor William was received in Calcutta, his Excellency Lord Dufferin despatched an A.D.C. to the German Consul-General's residence, who conveyed to him his Excellency's deepest regret at the sad news which had been received regarding the late Emperor William.

THE Meteorologists of the Government of India have just made a new departure towards rendering their lore of some practical benefit. Hitherto accounts of cyclones have not been published until one or two years after their occurrence; but arrangements are now being made for the publication of a regular series of cyclone reports, so as to admit of their issue from two to three months from the date of the storms to which they refer.

THE latest accounts issued regarding the foreign trade of British India deal with the eight months, April to November, of last year. Compared with the corresponding period in the year preceding there are variations of greater or less extent in the different Provinces, the most notable being a drop of nearly 115 lakhs in the exports of last year across the North-West frontier, and a rise of over 100 lakhs in the exports to Upper Burma; but on the whole trade appears to have kept fairly steady, the total for imports and exports combined showing a small balance of 30 lakhs in favour of 1887.

THE GOVERNMENT is said to be in communication with the home authorities regarding the proposed concentration of 50,000 troops at Delhi next November. It is not yet known whether the forces of any Native Chiefs will be present.

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—These Shares on Saturday were neglected. Mysore receded \(\frac{1}{12}\). Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 5-16 to 3 7-16, Nundydroog 1 5-16 to 1 7-16, Indian Consolidated 11s. to 12s., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 10s. to 11s., ditto fully paid (£1) 16s. to 17s., Ooregum 17s. to 17s 6d., ditto Preference 17s. to 17s. 6d., Devala-Moyar 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., Nine Reefs 18s. to 20s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 5s. 6d. to 6s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. paid) 3s. to 4s., Indian Glenrock 7s. to 8s., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 5-16 to 1 7-16, New South-East Wynaad 3s. to 4s., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 5s. to 6s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. 6d. to 4s., and Mysore West (fully paid) 5s. to 6s.

NOTES.

LOBD DUFFERIN, in spite of the threatened opposition of 2,000 Babús, has left the capital of India, bearing with him the good wishes and genial sympathies of the general community, European and Native—both on his own account and on account of the esteem in which Ludy Dufferin, who has done so much for the women of India, is held.

On his way up-country to Simla, his Excellency will have to undergo the usual penalty of receiving and replying to many valedictory addresses. In response to one presented at Lucknow by the leading inhabitants of Oudh, Lord Dufferin is reported to have said that the "improvement of the North-West frontier defences and the annexation of Burma were forced upon the Government by external conditions over which it had no control. Both were simply measures of home defence, and that never during the past 100 years had a deeper feeling of security prevailed among all classes." This seems to be the general opinion of the Press, both English and vernacular, with the small exception of the normally seditious amongst the latter; and his Lordship's assertion may, therefore, be accepted as correct and satisfactory.

ALLUDING to local self-government his Excellency said that "the system was working in a promising manner." This, however, is a trite remark, which may be open to question in more than one instance. For example, Calcutta has been entrusted to the largest possible extent with self-governing powers, so far as local matters are concerned, and the result seems to be that the city is fast going to the bad in all that concerns health and sanitation. The Babu Municipality is a Loogcracy (to quote Washington Irving), viz., a babbling confederacy Whilst they talk the town suffers.

INDEED, according to the *Times* correspondent in the City of Palaces, the Native part of the town is almost as dangerous to health as any *terai*. Sir Mackenzie Wallace, Lord Dufferin's private secretary, is reported to have been smitten with illness owing to having made a recent tour through that unsavoury locality. According to latest reports he has fortunately so far recovered as to be again in attendance on the Viceroy.

But the correspondent writes to day:—"It is hoped that Lord Dufferin's personal experience, fortified by the valuable lecture lately delivered in England by Mr. Justice Cunningham, will morally compel the Government to adopt at once drastic measures for an improved sanitation. The continued neglect of this vitally important question would be nothing less than a grave public scandal."

Cashmere—whose artless Government never boasted of sanitation—appears to be in a bad way too. In its administration intrigue, corruption, and all the ills of bad Government are as rampant as ever. And to make the situation worse, cholera has broken out in the unhappy valley, and this means the loss of many lives, and the certainty of much sickness and distress amongst the unfortunate inhabitants of Srinagar and the adjoining districts. The permanent presence of a British Resident at the Maharaja's Court does not seem to have had the improving effect which was anticipated in many quarters when the appointment was fixed on its present conditions.

SURELY there must be some hidden humour in the following paragraph of the *Times* correspondent's telegram from India this morning:—

In certain quarters an idea has been prevalent that an attempt has been made to effect the conquest of Burma "on the cheap." This is a complete misconception, so far as the Government of India are concerned. Not only have all the requisitions of the local Government for troops, police, and money been freely granted, but on certain occasions, especially

after Lord Dufferin's arrival in Burma, all three have been forced upon the local authorities.

Many people will readily allow that the ilea of the Government of India doing the conquest of Burma "on the cheap " is " a complete misconception.'

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE has, we are glad to see, given notice in the House of Commons that he will ask whether the attention of the Secretary of State for India has been directed to the article in last Friday's *Times* concerning "The Case of Commissioner Tayler of Patna?" All Anglo-Indians who know the sad story of that case—and who does not?—will anxiously await the official answer.

For a sadder story does not exist in the records of Anglo-Indian history. It has been often told—calmly, eloquently, by Kaye—in burning words of just indignation by Malleson—and in carefully-weighed language by officials daring to speak to facts, but unwilling to offend high official susceptibilities. The Times tells it all over again, forcibly, if dispassionately, pleading hard that justice may at length be done to an injured man, who has suffered wrong at the hands of his country.

Whong? Yes, as the leading journal truthfully says, "A cruel and grievous wrong, thirty-one years after the event, is still unredressed, a great scandal in the treatment of an eminent and deserving public servant remains," and it considers that "the present is a favourable moment to grant the prayer of a man who has for all these years been crying in vain for justice."

But why was this delay in granting even an investiga-tion into the case? Because Sir Frederick Halliday, who caused the wrong, "was until lately, and had been for nearly twenty years, a member of the Council of India, where his presence would naturally render any Secretary of State indisposed to embark on an investigation which might compel a decision that would appear more or less a censure on his conduct in 1857. But Sir Frederick has now retired, full of years and honours, and justice cau at dast be done to Mr. Tayler without any of that friction at the India Council which even the most resolute Secretary of State might seek to avoid."

Could greater condemnation of a system which permits the personal influence of one man to work evil for twenty long years be penned than the above? The Times declines to say anything against Sir Frederick Halliday, or to judge his motives. Why not? What is the use of dealing only with the evil done if the author of it be allowed to pass out of sight uncondemned—nay, "full of honours"? "Measures not men" is a maxim which has been well described as the cant of fools or knaves. A wrong is acknowledged to have been done, yet Secretary after Secretary of State declines even to inquire into it lest the susceptibilities of the man whose animosity wrought the wrong be hurt. And this is English official honour!

WILLIAM TAYLER is now in his eighty-first year, and he has been fighting for thirty long years a great battle against injustice and official apathy, or worse. The world, it is said, likes only successful men; and the victim named, although he has deserved success, has not yet gained it. It may be that, in the words of Jean Paul Richter, it may yet be granted to him to "shake away the snow of time from the winter green of memory," and to behold the past wrong righted and truth and justice prevail. But what a waste to look back upon now, and to look forward to—what? "The sands are fast running in the hour-glass," says the writer who is pleading now for him, "and the time cannot be far distant when this world's justice and injustice will be alike nothing to William Tayler. It will be our loss rather than his if the future historian has to record that he went down to the grave with all who knew his deeds applauding them, and officialism alone holding stupidly, unjustly, and dishonestly aloof." All who love truth and claim justice for themselves must endorse these words. Let it be hoped that even at this late hour they may no t

fall on closed official ears. Surely the Gracious Lady whom he served so well in the darkest hour of England's trial in India will bring her gentle influence to bear to rectify the injury done to one of her most faithful sub-

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Telegraph.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

No news of any importance has been received from the Sikkim reconnoitring party. They have seen a number of Tibetans near the Jalep Pass. The Tibetans retired on the approach of the party. Two hundred men of the Pioneers have left Rongli for Shillambi. On their arrival an advance will be made to Gnatong. Colonel Nicholls from Padong

occupies Rongli.

The Viceroy, accompanied by the Maharajah of Rewah, proceeded on Tuesday on a shooting expedition to the Jhilia jungles. The sport was poor, and only two tigers were shot. On Thursday he left Rewah for Lucknow, where he arrived in the afternoon, and was received at the station by the Lieutenant-Governor and the General Commanding the Division and a large on the right of Quida Tallykdors.

Lieutenant-Governor and the General Commanding the Division, and a large gathering of Oude Talukdars.

A largely-attended meeting of the provincial branch of Lady Dufferin's Fund was held at Lucknow on Wednesday. The Lieutenant-Governor presided. Lady Dufferin was present, as were several Native chiefs and Talukdars. The president, in a long speech, gave a detailed history of the branch during the past two years. An address was delivered on the position of the Agra Medical School with reference to the fund of the Agra Medical School with reference to the fund. Papers were also read on the training of midwives at Lady Lyall's school at Berhampore, and on the status of female medical practitioners and female dispensaries.

The offer of Runbir Jung of Nepaul to mediate for a settle-

The offer of Runbir Jung of Nepaul to mediate for a settlement with Tibet and Sikkim has been courteously declined. Sir Lepel Griffin, the Governor-General's Agent for Central India, recently became the object of a series of gratuitous libels in the Native Press, and requested permission of the Indian Government to prosecute. In a letter refusing this sanction two reasons were stated. First, the Governor-General assured Sir Lepel that the Government attitude respecting the Recum of Rhorel needed no vindication against parties critiassured Sir Lepel that the Government attitude respecting the Begum of Bhopal needed no vindication against partisan criticisms, which completely disregarded the interests of the people of Bhopal. Secondly, the Agent has the satisfaction of knowing that the policy of the Indian Government in Bhopal affairs is chiefly based upon the Agent's advice; that it has succeeded in removing serious grievances, in introducing valuable reforms, and has received the support of the Government and the approval of the Secretary of State. Such attacks can therefore be regarded by the Agent with indifference.

The difficulty with reference to the succession to the throne of Lus Beyla is still unsettled. It is reported that the eldest son of the late Jam, who is still imprisoned, has petitioned the Government for leave for his eldest son to succeed to the

the Government for leave for his eldest son to succeed to the throne. The other claimant is the younger son of the late Jam. The Governor-General's Agent for Beloochistan is on his way to Lus Beyla in order to carry out the orders of the Government and to settle the succession on a satisfactory basis.

basis.

On Wednesday Colgong, the second largest town in the Bhagulpur district, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. It is an important trading centre on the south bank of the Ganges. When the fire burst out a strong wind was blowing, which carried the flames right across the town, and rendered all possibility of stopping the progress of the fire hopeless. A great amount of misery prevails, as the inhabitants are houseless, and have practically lost everything. Fortunately Mr. Beames, Commissioner of the division, is one of the ablest officials in the Civil Service, and will doubtless adopt energetic measures for mitigating as far as possible the disastrous consequences of the fire.

sequences of the fire.

The *Pioneer* in an able article draws public attention to the The Pioneer in an able article draws public attention to the fact that the Artillery in India is for all practical purposes rendered useless for war in consequence of being equipped with obsolete guns. The force in India, consisting of 11 batteries Horse and 42 Field Artillery, is armed with obsolete nine-pounder muzzle-loaders, which excited the derision of the foreign officers at the Delhi manœuvres. With the exception of mountain batteries armed with screw guns, not a single gun in India, either in Horse, Field, or Siege battery, or mounted on defence works, is equal to the work expected, relatively to the present conditions of European artillery. This, in face of severely heavy home charges, afford a serious ground for complaint, and imperiously demand at ention and ground for complaint, and imperiously demand attention and

reform from the military authorities in England. No time should be lost in sending out effective guns with the latest improvements.

The Duke of Orleans and party lagged their twentieth tiger on the 4th. They will continue shooting till the 15th.

At a meeting of the Bengal Council yesterday the Municipal Bill was further debated. It was decided to separate the commissionership of police from the chairmanship of the municipality. The present chairman opposed the change, and moved an amendment, but was out-voted.

The subscriptions to the Dufferin memorial amount to over

50,000 rupees.

BURMA.

RANGOON (viâ Teheran), APRIL 7.

Major-General Sir George White left Rangoon this morning for England on three months' privilege leave. Major-General Sir R. Low has taken the command of the troops in Upper

There can no longer be any doubt that the Chief Commissioner in deciding to disarm Burma has made a lamentable mistake. Mr. Crosthwaite decided on the policy of disarmament in opposition to the recommendation of many of the most experienced civil officers in Burma. Colonel Street, Senior Commissioner in Burma, who has since retired, pointed out in an able minute the unfortunate consequences likely to result if the people were disarmed. In the present condition of the country, Colonel Street and other experienced officers urged, it would be impossible for some time to afford adequate protection to the peasantry, especially to those in the remoter districts, and that disarming the loyal classes would leave them at the mercy of dacoits, who would find no difficulty in proat the mercy of dacoits, who would find no difficulty in pro-curing arms and ammunition. These predictions have unfor-tunately proved only too true. Complaints are pouring in from all sides as to the unfortunate results of disarmament. The last official bulletin on Upper Burma reports murders by dacoits of loyal Thugyees, or village headmen, in Sagaing, Yau, Myingan, and the Lower Chindwin district. In one case the wife and daughter of one of these unfortunate men were massacred at the same time. The Rangoon Times, a journal which has hitherto been a steady supporter of Mr. Crosth-waite's administration, says in its issue of April 3 in reference to disarmament: to disarmament:—
"The worst fears regarding its effects on the local people of

all races are being realised, and the end is not yet. already indications that no act of the Government during the war has been more disastrous to the pacification of the country than this, save, perhaps, the disbanding of Thebaw's troops with arms in their hands."

The Rangoon Times, in the same article, after dwelling on the fact that disarmament leaves the loyal classes at the mercy

of the disloyal, points out that the dacoits have no difficulty in supplying themselves with arms. It says:—
"Are not guns and ammunition imported all along the line of the Salween and down even to Mergui? The Karennee is said to have abundance of military caps at very low prices, and as for gunpowder, almost everyone knows how to make it. The dacoit has little difficulty in obtaining arms and

ammunition.

ammunition.

It declares that the result of the policy of disarmament, which is alienating the loyal classes, is that the very hope of future successful government in Burma is being quenched. The illjudged action of the local Government in depriving the loyal Karens of their arms without even paying the value of the weapons is universally codemned. In many cases these Karens invested all their savings in the purchase of guns these Karens invested all their savings in the purchase of guns or mortgaged their littleproperties to raise money to procure firearms. They purchased these weapons with the full acquiescence and knowledge of the Government. After conspicuous and unswerving loyalty on the part of the Karens they have been deprived of their guns without compensation and left to face dacoits unarmed and to meet their creditors unassisted.

Much of the disorder now prevailing in Upper Burma is undoubtedly attributable to the distress prevailing there, owing to the want of food. The sharpness of the prevailing owing to the want of food. The sharpness of the prevailing scarcity is indicated by the returns published of exports of rice from the Lower Province to Upper Burma. Between the 1st of January and the 4th of April in the present year the quantity of rice sent to Upper Burma exceeded more than threefold the amount sent during the same period of last year. Increased expenditure on reproductive public works in Upper Burma would do much to accelerate the pacification of the province by affording means of livelihood to many now driven by want to crime. The responsibility of neglecting to make any expenditure required for the restoration of order will rest with the local Government. the local Government.

BRIGADE-SURGEON W. GRAVES has been brought on the strength of the British force in the Bombay command.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

MR. JUSTICE CUNNINGHAM ON SANITATION IN INDIA.

(Statesman.)

Few things have impressed us more in our long acquaintance with this country than the extraordinary changes of opinion on great political questions that commonly come over the minds of men who have finally retired therefrom, after a few months' residence at home. Men who have been utter Torics in India develop into advanced Liberals within a few months of arriving at home. The fact speaks strongly for the influence which "travel" and residence in foreign lands exercise upon receptive minds. Comparing Englishmen in India, as a body, with Englishmen at home whose travels have been confined to the Rhine or the tour of Europe, the Anglo-Indian will, as a rule, be found a broader and more capable man, we believe, than the untravelled Englishman. Anglo-Indian society, as a whole—and this qualification must not be forgotten—live and move upon a higher intellectual plane than the ordinary Englishman at home. Nothing is more striking than the rapidity with which men who have been strongly Conservative in India shake off their fetters when transplanted back to their own soil, the purely adventitious influences of race feeling. own soil, the purely adventitious influences of race feeling having lost their hold upon him. There are few men for whom we have a higher esteem than Lord Hobhouse, who is an advanced Liberal, if not a Radical, in English politics, of

an advanced Liberal, if not a Radical, in English politics, of the best and purest type.

There is something in the atmosphere of official life in this country that asphyxiates all wise and broad counsels, and reduces everything to the level of expediency. Lord Hobhouse in England is another man altogether from Sir Arthur Hobhouse of the Indian Council. He is like an imprisoned bird who has found his cage open, and at once soars instinctively to the region which is his native air. Mr. Justice Cunningham is the latest example of this wonderful and Cunningham is the latest example of this wonderful and instant change. Every one remembers—who, indeed, can forget?—the passionate efforts made by him to fasten all responsibility for the present condition of Calcutta upon the new Municipality, to whom the Government had handed over its affairs, with arrears of long neglect to be brought up, for which the Municipality had be recovered and representations. which the Municipality had no resources and no responsibility. It was in vain that we pointed out again and again during the controversy that the Municipality was required to "make bricks without straw." Mr. Cunningham has unconsciously succumbed to the official atmosphere in which he lived, moved, and had his height Havingad self-government with interest. and had his being. He viewed self-government with intense dislike, because the official world did so. We have no doubt that he honestly believed the Statesman to be a most mischievous paper for refusing to admit the justice of holding self-government responsible for a century of official neglect. No sooner, however, does he get into the pure and bracing influence of free institutions than we find him another man altogether, advocating with eloquent earnestness the views with which we ourselves opposed his crusade against the Municipality but two or three years ago. So far are we from blanning Mr. Cunningham for this entire change of front that we sincerely congratulate both him and ourselves upon the powerful advocacy with which he is now presenting our own convictions to the minds of the English people. Mr. Cunningham is now as conspicuously right as he was conspicuously wrong three years ago.

A SILHOUETTE FROM AN INDIAN STABLE. (Madras Mail.)

That is my horsekeeper's eldest child and her mother's right hand. She is of the age of five, and small for her years; black as a British sweep, with a funny quaint little face, redeemed from ugliness by its gleaming black eyes, and the straight white teeth. She is one of a numerous family, who dwell in the regions of the stable, but she does not spend her time like her elder cousins and comrades in roaming about the com-pound pretending to search for firewood, but really giving their attention to the secretion of unripe fruit. That is very busy at other things. Her industry is not counterfeited, nor her usefulness imaginary. Either she is sitting over the boiling gram, carefully stuffing leaves or dry bits of bark into the triangle of three stones that serves as a fireplace, or she is rocking the baby who hangs suspended in an old cloth from a law branch of the trae outside on the is to be seen poinfully. rocking the baby who hangs suspended in an old cloth from a low branch of the tree outside, or she is to be seen painfully carrying small pots of water for the horses, or sweeping out the stables with a serious application, and the stump of an used-up besom. Whenever thus employed a due sense of responsibility is upon her, and is manifested in every movement. Nor, indeed, is she at all a mean auxiliary to her mother in more difficult matters. When the lord of the household comes home in the evening gross and tired no one can see the comes home in the evening cross and tired, no one can soothe his ruffled feelings and make him comfortable like Thâi.

When, as will sometimes happen, he has paid a visit to the toddy-shop, provided for him by a paternal Government, and returns quarrelsome and inclined to violence, no one can manage him and get him to go quietly to his mat like Thâi. Clinging to one of his fingers, in a high piping voice that is still very childish, she lisps out to him a long story with running accompaniments of long drawn-out "ehs...ahs..." in imitation of her elders, until the good man had forgotten that he had a bone to pick with his wife that evening. Whereby, it may be, Thâi saves her mother from an application of that discipline which English proverbs and Eastern usage alike show is so improving to the sex.

Such is Thâi when on duty. But she is not without her relaxations too. Greatest of these are her small brother, an arrival of some two years' seniority to the baby on the tree, and a pye pup, with the regulation red rag collar, and four inches of string dangling from it. The small brother spends most of his time sitting by a heap of dry river sand, from which he continually measures out imaginary gram. Thâi has a host of resources to enliven his occupation, talking, laughing, clapping her hands, and performing duties which may be meaningless to the stranger, but are full of import to the small brother and the pye pup. The former chuckles with satisfaction, and the latter dances about excitedly. But the stranger who watches these performances must not himself be seen, or they cease instantly. The appearance of a white face at once hushes the merriment, as the apparition of a hawk silences a hedgeful of birds. Thâi gravely rises, endeavouring to draw her rags a little more tidily about her, as when makes her salaam, and coaches her brother in his. The pye pup makes a pretence of attacking the intruder who has spoilt his game, but soon thinks better of it. The other human occupants of the stables become supernaturally silent, and the syces appear inordinately busy. But the cloud soon passes over, the intruder retires, and the children's play recommences, while the syces' sudden industry loses its vigour, and their tongues are let loose again.

Near the gate of the compound there is a cork-tree, from which the sweet-scented white blossoms fall so thickly as to make the path white, and the air redolent. This is Thâi's favourite playground in the evening, and thither she is to be seen struggling to make her way when released from domestic duties. Astride on her small hip she bears her small brother, her too slim body bent nearly double with the effort to make a seat for him, and though he clings vigorously with arms and legs, before she has gone far he begins to slip off. Letting him down gently to the ground, Thâi settles down beside him, and rests, laughing, for a time on the path before beginning the journey again. But when once arrived at the tree they are rewarded for their pains. The small dusky figures will sit for hours contentedly among the sweet white flowers, stringing them on to dried grass, and making necklets and bracelets of them. The pup does not approve of these amusements, and not even the adornment of his collar will change his opinion. In his futile endeavours to attract attention he passes through every state of canine experience, inquisitiveness, mischievourness, sulkiness, repentance, weariness and, finally, sleep. So they remain until the setting sun, or the shrill voice of the mother warns the children to undertake the return journey. And such are the simple pleasures to which Thâi has access, varied by an occasional festival, when her hair receives an extra supply of oil, and she may even have the unwonted taste of sweetmeats. It is not a very luxurious or easy childhood, but it is that to which thousands of others like Thâi are born, and it has its lights and shadows like more ambitious pictures.

THE MHOW AND BELGAUM COMMANDS. (Times of India.)

On Tuesday our London correspondent telegraphed to us that, according to the Indian Army Reorganisation scheme, it was decided that the Mhow Division would stand fast. Equal anxiety was felt here as to the fate of the Belgaum command, and we wired to our correspondent for information. His reply has now reached us, and runs as follows:—"No final decision has been arrived at regarding the restoration of Belgaum to Bombay as a First-Class Station Command; but Belgaum will probably be the headquarters of the new Northern District, Madras." In explanation of this second telegram it may be well to explain a few points connected with the new scheme of commands and staff. The Secretary of State declined, we hear on the best authority, to give any opinion or to pass any orders upon the scheme when it was first submitted to him until he knew what the Governments of Madras and Bombay had to say about those proposals that affected the armies of their respective presidencies. The whole scheme was cut and dried and sent home by the Government of India, in the first instance, without consulting the local Governments in any way. This initself was a most unusual proceeding. The new scheme, however, contemplated the Nagpore "District Command" being garrisoned by Bombay troops and handed over to the

Bombay Army, and Belgaum remaining with the Madras Army as a first-class station command under the Bellary Division. The Bombay Government objected to this, and proposed that the Nagpore District Command should be left to Madras, and that Belgaum should be given back to the Bombay Army as a First-Class Station Command under the Poona Division—a proposal that would benefit the Madras Army by giving it a District Command to which a staff salary of Rs. 1,400 per month is attached, in place of a First Class Station Command with a staff salary of Rs. 800. The objections to the Bombay Army taking over the Nagpore District are its distance from our Presidency (some of its out-stations are less than half the distance from Calcutta that they are from Bombay); it has no connection of any kind with Bombay; and the strength of the Bombay Army is insufficient to provide the garrison while we have so many troops in the Quetta District and in Burma. The arguments in favour of the restoration of Belgaum are that it is now connected with Poona by rail; that the neighbouring district is the recruiting ground for the Mahratta element in the Bombay Army; and that the civil admininistration still rests with Bombay, Belgaum was transferred from the Bombay to the Madras Army while General Hardinge was in command, but the transfer was only part of a proposal for the redistribution of the Bombay Army by which General Hardinge contemplated concentrating our troops, already far too much scattered and broken up into detachments. The transfer of Belgaum was carried out, but the remainder of the proposal came to nothing. It would have cost money, and that is, it would seem from the hint thrown out in our telegram, quite sufficient to check any reform in these days of impecuniosity.

BURMA. (Rangoon Gazette.)

It is a humiliating result of over thirty years' British rule in Lower Burma that the people from this part of the country should be of so little assistance in the work now going on in the newly annexed province. In his Resolution on the Burma Civil Police the Chief Commissioner says:—"It is quite evident, and it is admitted by nearly all the officers whom the Chief Commissioner has met, that outsiders brought from a distance, and especially Lower Burmans, are useless, if not mischievous, and help to estrange the people from the Government." The remedy Mr. Crosthwaite suggests is to recruit the civil Burman police locally, and, if possible, through men of local influence. Indeed, orders to this effect had been given before, and the most successful civil police are those in Ye-u, where this order was carefully carried out; while the most successful are to be found in Chindwin, where men werebrought from Rangoon and elsewhere in direct contravention of the Chief Commissioner's orders.

brought from Rangoon and elsewhere in direct contravention of the Chief Commissioner's orders.

It is not very difficult to see how Lower Burmans, serving as policemen in Upper Burma, act so as to disparage the British Government in the eyes of its new subjects. To begin with, the class of men who enlist in the police, even for service in Lower Burma, is not a very good one. The better classes of the Burmese do not go into the police as constables. Trade and agriculture afford them a more lucrative and a more independent career. Those who do enlist in the police, it is to be feared, look to the possible illicit gain that career affords, rather than actual pay and the prospects of promotion. But in Lower Burma, and more especially in the towns, the people have learned, very imperfectly it is true, but still they have learned, to some extent to resist the illegal exactions of the police. If the ordinary police constable discovers an illicit still or a gambling house, he may make an occasional haul by accepting bribes not to report the matter; but as a rule he is obliged to confine his exactions to altogether petty sums realised from the owners of stray goats, or from people caught bathing at the hydrants. These cannot yield a very large average income to the police generally; though certain beats may be very lucrative in this way. But beyond these, the ordinary constable in Lower Burma has no perennial source of income outside his pay. He dare not attempt extortion without some plausible pretext of an act of some kind having been infringed. The people of Lower Burma have some dim understanding of the fact that a policeman's powers are distinctly and strictly limited; and though they may, and no doubt often do, submit to petty extortions rather than incur the risks and undertake the labour of resisting, most of them would probably resist any heavy extortion, especially if they were wholly innocent of any real offence against the law. In Upper Burma, however, the people have just passed out of a condition of things

resources. Among a people accustomed to such a state of things as this, the policeman from Lower Burma no doubt finds a most lucrative field of work. He can draw much more largely on his imagination for pretexts of infringed laws among a people who have so little conception of British law as the Upper Burmans, than he would dare to do among Lower Burmans who have acquired some elementary notions on the subject.

THE RAJPUTANA AGENCY. (Bombay Gazette.)

The Administration Report of the Rajputana Political Agency contains many testimonies to the social and political progress of the States under the supervision of the Agency. There are, on the other hand, here and there some noteworthy instances of "survivals" which the Bombay Anthropological Society might take note of and investigate. Thus, in a village belonging to the State of Tonk, a remarkable case of johar, or human sacrifice, occurred some months ago. The village, we are told, consists of about sixteen or seventeen houses, inhabited chiefly by Brahmins, who considered that their lands should be exempt from assessment. The Durbar, however, persisted in their demand, and the villagers proceeded to perform johar by way of protest. Four women consented to immolate themselves, but two only had the courage to carry out their determination. In other directions there are indications of the waning influence of savage customs. The Bihls and Grassias of Jura are reported to have yielded to the persuasion of the British officers, and to have resolved to renounce the cruel practice of witch-swinging. In the Kotra district of Meywar the same tribes have come to a similar resolution, and have given a pledge of their fidelity to it by putting up memorial stones in token thereof. Here is good work which the most merciless critic of British administration in India cannot find fault with. In Jeypore an important endeavour in the direction of social reform has been made on the initiative of the Maharajah, who, with the approval of his chief nobles, has introduced regulations for curtailing expenses on the occasion of marriages and funerals, expenses which, the Resident says, lie at the root of much that is evil in Rajputana, and of which much the same thing may be said in every part of India. The rules are based mainly on the principle of keeping the expenses strictly in proportion to the income of the estate. Apparently the Maharajah believes in the "downward filtration" principle, and trusts to the example of economy among

HAILEYBURY MEN LEFT IN INDIA. (Pioneer.)

There are only 50 Haileybury Civilians left in all India now; and, as the last of them came out to India early in 1858, they have all completed their required twenty-five years of service, and can retire when they please. The 50 are distributed over the different provinces as follows:—17 in Lower Bengal, 11 in the North-Western Provinces, 9 in Madras, 7 in Bombay, 3 in the Punjab, and 3 directly under the Government of India. There are no Haileybury Civilians in Burma, the Central Provinces, and Assam. The three under the Government of India are Mr. Hogg (Director-General of Post Offices), Mr. Leslie Saunders (Commissioner of Berar), and Sir Charles Bernard (Resident in Mysore). The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab are all Haileybury men; but the Chief Commissioners of Burma (Mr. C. Crosthwaite), the Central Provinces (Mr. A. Mackenzie), and Assam (Mr. D. Fitzpatrick), and the three Civilian Members of the Supreme Council (Sir C. Aitchison, Sir C. Elliot, and Mr. Westland) are all competition men. Both Members of Council in Bombay are competitioners (Mr. Richey and Mr. West); but both in Madras are Haileyburians (Mr. Master and Mr. Hutchins); so the highest honours are very fairly divided between the two Services. But when we come to a grade lower than the highest, we find that the competitioners monopolise all the Staff appointments, as 29 out of the 50 Haileyburians are in the ordinary line of the Service.

Every Secretary to Government throughout the eight Provinces (Mr. Young, Punjab; Woodburn, Benett and Smeaton, North-Western Provinces; Edgar, Macaulay, and Nolan, Bengal; Stokes, and Price, Madras; Nugent, and Lee-Warner, Bombay; C. J. Lyall, Assam; D. M. Smeaton, Burma; and L. Niell Central Provinces), and throughout the five Departments of the Government of India (Sir E. Buck, Revenue; E. J. Sinkinson, Financial; A. P. McDonnell, Home; H. M. Durand, Foreiga; and S. H. James, Legislative) is a competitioner; and all the minor Secretariat appointments are of course held by competitioners, the Haileybury men being all too senior to fill them. The 50 Haileyburians hold the following appointments: 18 are Commissioners of Divisions; 7 are Magistrates and Collectors; 5 are Members of Boards of Revenue; 5 are Judges of High Courts; 4 are District Judges, and 3 Lieutenant-Governors, while 2 each are Members of Council, Residents and Opium Agents, one is a Director-General of Post Offices, and one a Financial Commissioner. It will thus be seen that they virtually monopolise the Commissionerships in the Regulation Provinces and the Boards of Revenue (out of 7 appointments in the latter, only 2 are held by competitioners, Mr. Quinton in the North-Western Provinces and Mr. Bliss in Madras); but they only hold 5 High and Chief Court Judgeships and Judicial Commissionerships (Brodhurst), North Western Provinces; Prinsep, Tottenham, and Macpherson, Bengal; and Burney, Punjab) against 13 held by competitioners; and 2 (Bernard, Mysore; and Hannyngton, Travancore) out of 7 Political Residentships. The last Haileybury Civilian will be obliged to retire in November, 1893 (Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnae) on completing 35 years' standing; and the rapid rate at which the numbers of those still remaining are decreasing will be seen from the following figures: There were 418 Haileybury Civilians still in the Civil Service in 1870; 295 in 1875; 167 in 1880; 84 in 1885, and now 50 in 1888. The six senior Civilians in India—of course all Haile

BENGAL.

A NATIVE paper states that the pleaders of the Alipore Bar have resolved not to appear in the Court of the District Judge, Mr. Rampini, as he behaves badly to them. How did Mr. Rampini bring about this resolution? The Allahabad paper understands that Mr. Rampini has been boycotted, because on one or two occasions he has considered it his duty to stop pleaders who were so delighted with the exuberance of their own verbosity that they repeated the same arguments over and over again.

THE explosion which occurred on the 19th March at the Government Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore, near Calcutta, took place about 7 A.M., when starting one of the incorporating mills, in one of the mill rooms. It set fire to the roof of the building, but fortunately no lives were lost, and little or no damage has been done to the machinery. The cause of the explosion is not known, but a board of experienced officers has been appointed to investigate and report upon the matter.

With reference to the late Mr. Cowpar, an announcement of whose death appeared in the Bombay Gazette on March 20, a Calcutta paper says, he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. R. Steel and Co. Mr. Cowpar went home for a short visit in the autumn, but the severe winter must have been too much for him, as news came out of his being very ill shortly after his arrival. Mr. Steel, who had contemplated going home on his partner's return, consequently cancelled his passage, when the news was received that Mr. Cowpar was returning to India in the steamer Pekin. A telegram was received from Aden that Mr. Cowpar was very ill, and a friend left for Bombay to meet him on arrival, with the hope of persuading him to return home at once, only to learn, on the arrival of the steamer, that Mr. Cowpar had died at sea, at midnight, on March 7, shortly after leaving Aden. The deceased was well known and appreciated in commercial circles.

The report of the Bengal Irrigation Commission is ready for submission to Government, and will probably be sent in within the next few days. The report deals very fully with the questions raised, and makes some sweeping suggestions for the reform of the existing system and procedure.

In a note on the Calcutta water supply, Sir Henry Harrison says:—Omitting the houses valued at above Rs. 20,000, the most unfavourably valued house in the town, viz., one valued monthly at Rs. 99'12, will be able in less than four hours or low pressure to get the full supply to which it is entitled, and if it takes water at high pressure in much less than that time.

The maximum draught per minute at high pressure with the existing connections will be reduced from 203,643 gallons to 75,930, or by nearly two-thirds. With every ferrule working 75,930, or by nearly two-thirds. With every ferrule working simultaneously, the draught per hour would be 4,555,800, against an engine-power of 2,604,784 gallons only, and nearly 20 per cent. increase must be allowed for new connection. Still, it may reasonably be expected that with the improvement of the pressure, the habit of keeping taps open will somewhat decline, and if so, there is a fair probability of maintaining the stipulated pressure, if this reduction is carried out. It may be that some houses will still be so disadvantageously situated that their formules according to this scale will not may be that some houses will still be so disadvantageously situated that their ferrules, according to this scale, will not give them the 3,000 gallons per rupee to which they are entitled, and I would therefore add a clause that any house which is so situated that a ferrule, according to the prescribed scale, will not give it the supply to which it is entitled in 1½ hours of high and 5½ hours of low pressure, shall be entitled to ferrule of such size as will give it its supply within this period.

MADRAS.

THE old materials belonging to the Summer Palace of Tippu Sultan at Seringapatam were put up to auction the other day, and realised Rs. 160. The repairs have been completed; half-a-lakh of rupees were spent in the renovation, which was begun in 1886, in anticipation of the visit of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore will take charge of the building.

A NATIVE named Vencatasawmy Naidu has died at Bangalore, aged 107. The deceased claimed to have been 18 years old when the siege of Bangalore took place; he resided there then, and used to relate many incidents of that period. He was an old servant of Colonel Clarke, Secretary to Sir Mark Cubbon, and father of the present Commissioner of Coorg.

THE Government has, on the application of the Honorary Secretary of the Nellore Jubilee Committee, so far modified their orders with regard to the construction of the Jubilee Hospital for Women at Nellore as to leave the supervision of its construction in the hands of the Committee, provided the plans and estimates of the building are duly scrutinised by professional agency.

In the early part of last year the Madras Government sanctioned a special reward of Rs. 200 for the destruction of a man-eating tiger which had committed great havoc within the limits of a police-station in Vizagapatam, no fewer than eighteen people having been killed. The Collector now reports that two or more man-eaters have appeared in the same taluk, and struck terror into the villagers, and that twenty-three people have been killed. He recommends the sanction of similar rewards for their destruction. The people are in such a fright that they are afraid to go through the usual paths even in batches of seven or eight, and neglect to watch their fields at night, the result being that the crops are much destroyed by wild animals.

It is noteworthy that most of the female hospital assistants now practising in India have been educated in Madras. To the Madras University belongs the credit of taking up the medical training of women first of all.

THE Madras Government has decided that the new High Court shall be built on the Light House, Esplanade, the position which Government hitherto declined to be allowed to be built over, in consequence of its proximity to the Fort. materials for the building will be collected immediately.

A MONSTER me ting has been held at Mercara protesting against the transfer of Coorg to the Madras Government. A resolution was unanimously passed to memorialise the Government of India and the Secretary of State against any change. The meeting was most enthusiastic.

BOMBAY.

Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.S., will do duty as Assistant Collector, Khandesh, till further orders.

Mr. A. E. Hight, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., will act as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandesh.

Mr. T. Summers, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, has been allowed furlough for twelve months.

Mr. J. R. Price, Assistant Collector, Sind Commission, has been allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

Mr. A. F. MACONOCHIE, C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmednugger, has been allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for one vear.

Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, C.S., Assistant Collector, Kolaba, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. F. Gleadow, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, has been allowed furlough for eighteen months.

SURGEON F. F. MACCARTIE, B.A., M.B., Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, has been allowed furlough for eighteen months.

Mr. A. Davidson, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., is to be Executive Engineer, Nasik, vice Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, who has gone on furlough.

Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S., has been appointed Second Assistant Collector, vice Mr. A. B. Steward, C.S., promoted.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. LAING, General List, Second in Command 13th Bombay Infantry, has been granted furlough for

one year.

Mr. A. B. Steward, C.S., has been appointed Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar, in the place of Mr. G. C. Whitworth.

MR. A. G. LOGAN, C.S., Foreign Settlement officer, Rutnagherry, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three

MR. J. H. Grant has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from the 31st January, 1888.

MR. E. LAWRENCE, C.S., to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, during the absence of Mr. J. DeC. Atkins, C.S.

COLONEL W. H. J. STOPFORD, Bombay Cavalry, commandant 5th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for 180 days.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. BARRY, M.D., Indian Medical Service, has been promoted to Brigade-Surgeon, with effect from Feb. 26, 1888, vice Turnbull, promoted to Deputy Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. W. CLARKSON, Indian Medical Service, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on

medical certificate.

THE result of the fresh balloting at the Chamber of Commerce for an elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay was that Mr. H. W. Uloth, Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Co., was elected.

CAPTAIN F. D. RAIKES, C.I.E., having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, has: een promoted to Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. C. BAGGALLAY has been permitted to resign his commission in the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps. Major W. H. Propert, C.S., succeeds him in the Command, and Captain H. G. Meakin has been promoted to Major.

IT is probable that Major J. Davidson will officiate as Deputy ecretary in the Military Department for Colonel Toker, when the latter leaves to officiate for Colonel Jarrett on the Board of Examiners. Major Davidson acted in the Military Secretariat a few years ago, and subsequently at Army Headquarters, and made his name in both offices.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE final tie in the Native Cavalry Polo Tournament at Sialkot was played off on Saturday afternoon, March 17th, when the 18th beat the 12th by four goals to love. Having now been three times winners, the 18th become permanent possessors of the Challenge Cup, which was presented for competition by the 10th Hussars when the tournament was instituted.

THE Duc d'Orleans' shooting party at the close of the eighth day's shooting had bagged two tigresses, three tiger cubs, and a large number of deer, pig, florican and other game. The Marquise de Morie wounded a tiger on the 11th of March, and the Marquis wounded another, but both escaped. The Duke of Montrose left the camp on the evening of the 12th for Bombay, en route for home. On the 13th the camp moved to Limrah, where the Viceroy bagged a tiger last year, and where good sport is expected.

The Revenue and Agricultural Department of India have issued the following report, dated Calcutta, March 1, 1888, on the prospects of the cotton crop in the Bombay Presidency

The latest reports show the area sown at 4,560,752 acres, or slightly above that of last year, and 10.2 per cent above the average of three years ending 1886-87.

Gujarat and the Gujarat States show increases over last year by

about 14 and 4½ per cent. respectively, while the Karnatak and the Southern Mahratta Country States show decreases by about 7½ and 8 per cent. The increase in Gujarat and the Gujarat States is due to Southern Mahratta Country States show decreases by about 74 and 8 per cent. The increase in Gujarat and the Gujarat States is due to favourable rain at sowing time, while the decrease in the Karnatak and in the Southern Mahratta Country States may be traced to three causes, the exceptionally large cotton area of 1886-87, the exigencies of rotation, and somewhat less favourable rain at sowing time. The province of Sind also shows a decrease, which, on account of the smallness of area under cotton in the province, may be ignored.

Excluding that of the Native States, for which arna valuation has not been reported in full, the outturn of cotton for the British districts is estimated at 336,848 bales. Of this Gujarat will contribute 122,730, the Deccan 97,233, and the Karnatak 116,885 bales. In the absence of formulæ details similar estimates cannot be made for the

absence of formulæ details similar estimates cannot be made for the province of Sind.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

In the article with which the present number of the National Review opens, Mr. Curzon continues his thoughtful remarks on the House of Lords as it is and as it ought to be. His proposals, which were noticed at length in an "Editorial" His proposals, which were noticed at length in an "Editorial" in the Times of the 28th ult., are, firstly, to restrict the hereditary right to sit in the House of Lords. In order to this, he recommends that no eldest son or heir to a peerage, upon succeeding to the dignity, should be entitled to a writ of summons as a Lord of Parliament, unless or until he has qualified by virtue of (1) membership of the House of Commons until the close of the Parliament for which he was elected, (2) tenure of Ministerial office, exclusive of the Royal Household, (3) membership of the Privy Council, (4) public service as Ambassador, Plenipotentiary, Minister, or Governor, (5) service for not less than fifteen years in the Army, Navy, Civil, or Indian Civil, Diplomatic, or Colonial services, (6) appointment as Queen's Counsel or Judge. The spiritual Peers are to be limited, as vacancies occur, to the two Archbishops with ten Bishops. It is calculated that, including these, and six Princes of the Blood Royal, the House of Lords would ultimately be reduced to about 218 persons. Mr. Curzon would reinforce (or dilute) the hereditary element of two hundred by adding fifty life peers, to be nominated by the Crown, as many, to be elected by the House of Commons, and a number, which he does not indicate, to be chosen by the Colonies; the latter to be elected at the beginning of every Parliament.

This plan, which has been elaborated by Mr. Curzon and Mr. at the beginning of every Parliament.

This plan, which has been elaborated by Mr. Curzon and Mr.

This plan, which has been elaborated by Mr. Curzon and Mr. G. C. Brodrick (both eldest sons of Peers), has the advantage of being comparatively self-acting, and the merit of being in some measure founded on the experience of foreign countries, especially of the Herrenhaus, in Austria; of the House of Magnates in Hungary, the Senates of Italy and Spain, and the Landstings of Sweden. Opinions will differ regarding the scheme in its entirety, and concerning its various parts; but the care with which it has been worked out will be generally recognised

recognised.

Lord Pembroke contributes his share to the Fair v. Free Trade controversy in an article entitled, "Cripps v. Free Trade," in answer to Mr. Cripps's remarks in the March number of the National Review. The Earl writes avowedly as a Free Trader. But he fails to face the awkward and undersiable fact that a country and especially an insular country. deniable fact that a country, and especially an insular country, the legislation of which tends to make it yearly more, rather than less, dependent on foreign and easily intercepted sources for the food supply of its population, is in a terribly insecure—not to say perilous—position. This, and nothing but this—the ability or the non-ability of the country to provide, in a terribly insecure that the same position is a supply of the country to provide, in a street measure at least for its own food construction, its

the ability or the non-ability of the country to provide, in a great measure at least, for its own food consumption; its liability or non-liability to be starved into submission to an enemy by sheer want of supplies—it is which underlies the whole question of (so-called) Free Trade, and with this initial difficulty Lord Pembroke, like other Free Traders, does not deal. He should remember that a starving population represents a void which mere Free Trade statistics, piled high as Pelion on Ossa, will assuredly not fill.

In a sensible paper, Lord Lymington points out the fallacy of supposing that the Unionist party is doomed to extinction by being, ere long, "merged in the reactionary principles of a reactionary party." There is, as he forcibly puts it, "no half-way house between the acceptance or the rejection of Home Rule. "The preservation of the Union is the supreme and the immediate question of the hour." The one thing needful is to to keep Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell, and their Separatist band, in Opposition. As the noble member for South Molton hand, in Opposition. As the noble member for South Molton well says in concluding his article, "What men call themselves matters little, or what Government is in office matters little, as compared with the necessity of excluding from power a party who are ready to leave to local option not only the authority of the Imperial Parliament, but of the Ten Command-

ments.

It seems to those who know aught of "India as it is," almost like slaying the slain to refute the absurd accusation that we found India sober, and shall leave it, having made it drunken. The assertion is made either by people who are wholly ignorant of the subject (among whom it is lamentable to have to reckon a man so accomplished in most respects as Dr. Farrar) or by men—like Mr. Samuel Smith—to whom India is only known as a fine country for a holiday ramble: and it has never been better refuted than by Mr. C. T. Buckland's lively article, which forms No. 7 of the present issue, and which anyone, inclined to investigate the matter, may peruse with advantage. The importance of agricultural education, in a practical, as well as in a theoretical, direction, is duly enforced by Professor

Wallace. But surely the learned Professor errs in speaking (p. 194) of the ability to perform field labour as being "worth from 2s. 6d. so 3s. 6d. a day"? In the South of England certainly, and (if we mistake not) in a large part of the Midlands and of the North, two-thirds of the lower sum would be nearer the mark.

Bishop Wordsworth's Paper on "Pindar and Athletics" will interest many readers. It is, indeed, remarkable that the quadriennial recurrence of the athletic games at Olympia gave the Greeks their ordinary computation of time; the "Olympiad" being called by the name of the successful competitor; and that this continued to form the basis of the National Calendar for nearly 1,200 years. (Just so do racing men speak of a racing event as having occurred "in Hermit's" or "in St. Bevys'" year, from the name of the Derby winner of the year.) The comparisons between ancient and modern athletics—not always (as for instance in the value of the prizes —not always (as, for instance, in the value of the prizes offered) to the advantage of the latter—are noticeable, and the translations from Pindar cannot fail to please all who love

true poetry.*
We have always regarded Physiognomy as a science real in its broad outlines, but, in the present state of our knowledge, singularly inexact in details. The article which Mr. Arthur Benson devotes to John Caspar Lavater, its founder, shows him to have been introspective to an unusual degree, while at the same time, as might be expected, a remarkably close and accurate observer. Accustomed as he was to infermental from facial characteristics, he seems to have been conscious of utter helplessness when he attempted the converse process; he could not from mental qualities aided by the depths of Teutonic self-consciousness (Selbst-Bewusstsein) construct a face: though it is small wonder if neither he nor his friends were able satisfactorily to construct an imaginary portrait of Our Servicus

Our Saviour.

No man who has within him the tendency to "give and take odds," in whatever form, should omit to read and to take odds," in whatever form, should omit to read and to ponder Mr. R. A. Proctor's masterly Essay on the "Certainties of Chance;" a careful perusal of which may save many a man from entering on a path the tendency of which infallibly is towards irremediable ruin. The Paper, though containing nothing absolutely new to the well-informed, cannot be too

widely read.

Mr. Champney's bright article, sparkling with anecdote, on "The Devil in the Middle Ages," is a most pleasant bit of

light reading, and merits all commendation.

THE LIFE OF SAMUEL MORLEY.+

Few men in their day held a more unique position than that enjoyed by the late Samuel Morley. Public opinion would naturally have centred in a merchant prince of well-nigh fabulous wealth; his munificence, his charities, his benevolences would—nay, must—have been on everyone's lips, but many a millionaire might have done his "diligence gladly," and scattered his gold in lavish profusion, and yet never come within measurable distance of rivalling the great apostle of Dissent. Why is this? Mr. Hodder's most fascinating volume goes far to explain the reason of the unexampled confidence universally placed in the subject of his memoir, alike as a man and a philauthronist. He was the alike as a man and a philanthropist. He was the very incarnation of uprightness, the very soul of integrity. No base action, no mean deed, ever found favour in the eyes of the "king of Wood-street." Deceit, craft, guile, deception, vices unknown to himself, were ruthlessly and unsparingly condemned in others. True, he made mistakes—errare est humanum. Indeed, on one memorable occasion, as he himself subsequently admitted, he committed a grievous offence against his own conscience; but it was the crime of thoughless care-lessness rather than the offence of deliberate wrong-doing. He grieved for his action, and baneful beyond all compare as has been the result, the world will be generous to the one slip of a lifetime.

Then in the world of piety what a remarkable and peculiar position Samuel Morley filled! The head, facile princeps, of the Nonconformist religion, he was yet in constant and daily intercourse with men of all persuasions and faiths. And this, indeed, was the secret of his influence, that himself a member of a strait and narrow sect of Christians, he had the good serves to rise above triffing preciplings and party isologies. sense to rise above trifling prejudices and petty jealousies. "To worship God in the beauty of holiness" was the one aim and object of his religious life, and he could hold out the hand of fellowship to any and everyone who was treading in εarnest anxiety the narrow path which leadeth to realms of bliss above. Yes, Samuel Morley was a great man. With the world at his feet he navor negative the consequence with weelth at his feet he never assumed an air of arrogance; with wealth

^{* &}quot;The National Review." April, 1888. London. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

We are a little exercised by the Bishop's spelling. In p. 273 we find the name of the victor in the first Olympian given as Corcebus, in p. 252 as Choraebus. We take the former (which, moreover, occurs in Homer) as being undoubtedly the true spelling.

^{+ &}quot;The Life of Samuel Morley." By Edwin Hodder. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

beyond the "dreams of avarice" he never paraded his benewelences. Courted, honoured, lauded, petted, he never lost his taste for the pleasures of home, and lived and died a plain, simple-minded, honest philanthropist, a loving and loved citizen of the Empire, who in his day did more to leaven the national character than has fallen, perchance, to the lot of any single individual amongst England's many sons.

It would not be fitting to close these remarks without a word of commendation in regard to the admirable way in which Mr. Hodder has discharged his task. If, as we hold, a biography should be a reflex of the man, then the present life of Samuel Morley will take high rank in the world of letters, and add lustre to a lustrous and honoured name.

PALESTINE ILLUSTRATED.*

Sir Richard Temple's Easter offering to the world of books comes in the shape of a magnificent volume illustrating a journey which he made through a part of the Holy Land during the months of February and March, 1883. The places visited were Joppa, Ajalon, Jerusalem, Bethlehem-Jordan, Jericho, Bethel, Shiloh, Sheckham, Samaria, Dothan, Esdraelon, Jezreel, Tabor, Nazareth, Cana, Gennesareth, and Tiberias. The illustrations consist of thirty-two chromo-lithographs, being a reproduction of studies made in oil colours on the spot by the author. Palestine has been often devicted in engravings by the author. Palestine has been often depicted in engravings and woodcuts, but Sir Richard holds that colour is necessary and woodcuts, but Sir Richard holds that colour is necessary in order to convey a correct impression of the places described, and he quotes Mr. Ruskin's axiom that a faithful study of colour will always give power over form, though the most intense study of form will give no power over colour. The result of following this truism is given in the very bold and brilliant sketches with which the text is illustrated. Sir Richard Temple's pictures, both in oils and water-colours, were well known to Anglo-Indians in many of the fine art exhibitions in that country as displaying great power and a certain well known to Angio-Indians in many of the fine art exhibitions in that country as displaying great power and a certain amount of audacity in dealing with bright tints—a characteristic not altogether confined to Sir Richard's artistic nature—and the views given in the present volume show the same boldness and brilliancy. The skill of the chromo-lithographer has been fully exercised to depict faithfully the striking principles but of severe the results of the correct the results. has been fully exercised to depict faithfully the striking originals, but of course the very best chromos lack the softness which the artist's brush only can give. But these pictures are charming studies, which will delight the eye of traveller or student. The letterpress is superbly got up, and all that the arts of the typographer and bookbinder could do has been done towards bringing to perfection this attractive work. And praise must be accorded to the artist-author for the modest tone of that letter-press. It is well known that Sir Richard can wield the pen as brilliantly as he does the brush, but in this volume he attempts no fine writing; he neither sermonises nor moralises, and does not attempt to make literary capital in describing the solemn and sacred places he visited. He allows the pictures which he gives to speak for themselves, which they do in silence, with a strange and weird fascination. The author gives merely such simple explanations as he thinks necessary for the full understanding of some of the details in the illustrations, and in this reticence he recognises the truth of the German poet's line, that silence is an art itself.

The book will be welcomed by traveller, scholar, and general

The book will be welcomed by traveller, scholar, and general reader, and will add to the well-earned reputation of Sir Richard Temple as an artist and author.

"Sell's Dictionary of the World's Press" (Sell, 167 and 168, Fleet-street), now in its eighth year of publication, retains the very foremost place it had already secured for itself amongst Press guides, both as regards comprehensiveness and cheapness. Press guides, both as regards comprehensiveness and cheapness. It is a work of reference which no editor, sub-editor, publisher, printer, or advertiser can well do without. The issue for the present year, however, is not a mere compilation of dry details, but contains a quantity of matter of use and interest to the general public. It gives a number of well-written articles on matters connected with journalism, illustrated with portraits of editors and other literary celebrities, reproduced from actual photographs. The newspaper Lists appeared to be compiled with considerable care and attention, so as to be as closely as possible up to date, and this enhances the value of the work to manufacturers and others connected with trade who wish to know where and how it will be best to advertise.

"The Foreign Office List for 1888." "The Colonial Office List for 1888." (Harrison and Sons, Pall-mall.) These lists are very valuable handbooks. The first-named is a record of the names of all who are serving under the Foreign Office in Diplomatic or Consular appointments, with maps indicating the places where they are stationed. A digest of the Parlia-

mentary papers referring to the department between January and September, 1887, is also given—a most useful book of reference in all matters appertaining to Foreign Office appointments. The Colonial Office List is more than a register of ments. The Colonial Office List is more than a register of names, although it includes the names and services of all leading officials serving under the Colonial Department at home or abroad. It is a perfect encyclopædia of information historical, commercial, statistical and political concerning every British Colony, great or small. It gives twenty-eight good maps, an excellent index, and a list of all Parliamentary papers referring to the Colonies. It is a perfect handbook and guide to the Colonies, valuable alike to official, to merchant, banker or trader or trader.

"How to Employ our Discharged Soldiers and Popularise the Army," is the title of a very clever and interesting pamphlet and published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. Starting on the assumption that the army at present only gets the refuse of the population—those who are moved by the keen and irresistible pangs of hunger—the writer proceeds to point out a means of attracting higher grades in the social scale. Some of the methods savour rather of "Zabardasti," in so far, for instance, as the railroads are to be "forced" to give employment to ex-soldiers. But the pamphlet bears the impress of careful thought, and it is not within the bears the impress of careful thought, and it is not within the range of possibility that none of its proposals should find opponents; but to critics, each and all, we would say "read."

Books for Review.—"Marahuna," by H. B. Marriott Watson (Longmans and Co.); "The British Army," by Major J. H. Laurence Archer (George Bell and Sons); "Down with England: A French Prophecy" (Chapman and Hall); "Things of India made Plain; or, a Journalist's Retrospect," Part 2, by W. Martin Wood (Eliot Stock); "Religion, or Good in all Things: an Epic," by W. J. Spratly, Book 1: Prologue (Digby and Long).

GOVERNMENT contemplates discontinuing grants of rewards or killing wild and venomous animals. With this view, all for killing wild and venomous animals. the heads of the Executive Departments in the Mofussil have been requested to submit their opinions against, or for, the

Mr. Sydney Fremantle, son of Rear-Admiral the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G., has gained the Goodenough Medal for the year 1887. This medal is annually awarded to the sub-licutenant who, having obtained a first-class certificate in seamanship, passes the best examination of the year in gunnery.

Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood will, it is stated, shortly proceed on a tour of inspection of the defences of some of the principal colonies. This will cause a vacancy in the command of the Eastern District, at present held by him.

A CINGALESE ROCK FORTRESS.—For the first time for a number of years the Sigiri Rock in Ceylon has been scaled by number of years the Sigiri Rock in Ceylon has been scaled by a European, the feat on this occasion being performed by General Lennox, who commands the troops in the island. It is said, indeed, that only one European, Mr. Creasy, ever succeeded in reaching the summit. The rock is cylindrical in shape, and the bulging sides render the ascent very difficult and dangerous. There are galleries all round, a groove about 4in, deep being cut in the solid rock. This rises spirally, and in it are fixed the foundation bricks which support a platform in it are fixed the foundation bricks, which support a platform about 6ft. broad, with a chunam-coated wall about 9ft. high. The whole structure follows the curves and contours of the solid rock, and is cunningly constructed so as to make the solid rock, and is cunningly constructed so as to make the most of any natural support the formation can afford. In some places the gallery has fallen completely away, but it still exhibits flights of fine marble steps. High up on the rock are several figures of Buddha; but it is a mystery how the artist got there, or how, being there, he was able to carry on his work. The fortifications consist of platforms, one above the other, supported by massive retaining walls, each commanding the other. Owing to the falling away of the gallery the ascent in parts had to be made up a perpendicular face of the cliff, and General Lennox and four Natives were left to do the latter part of the ascent alone. The top they found to be a plateau about an acre in extent, in which were two square tanks with sides 30 yards and 15ft. respectively in length, cut out of the solid rock. A palace is believed to have existed on the summit at one time, although time, weather, and the jungle have solid rock. A palace is believed to have existed on the summit at one time, although time, weather, and the jungle have obliterated all traces of it. During the descent the first comer had to guide the foot of the next into a safe fissure, but all reached the bottom safely after two and a-half hours. It is said that the amount of work expended on the galleries is iecredible, and the writer of the account of the feat doubts if all the machinery of modern times could accomplish the stupendous work that was achieved here in old days by manual labour alone.

[&]quot; Palestine Illustrated." By Sir Richard Temple. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1888.

THE BENGALEES AS PORTRAYED BY ONE OF THEMSELVES.

ALL Englishmen who have had any experience of the Bengal Presidency know that the Bengalees have a very good opinion of themselves. The "first-class classical" Babú is a product of English education as administered under the auspices of the Government of India, and we have a right, therefore, to claim him as our own. But since his creation his makers have been puzzled what to do with him. It has been, and still is, one of the most searching problems of the British Administration in India. He has been thrust into all manner of offices, but he is still out of place. And he is clamorous accordingly. If all his aspirations could be met there would be little room in India for Englishmen in any civil, military, or other capacity, for the Babú considers himself capable of all things. Perhaps his favourite pursuit is to write articles for the Bengal newspapers, which represent his notions of loyalty and gratitude towards the Paramount Power which endowed him with wisdom and a wealth of political ideas. What that Power now thinks of him it might be invidious to say, but it is perhaps interesting to know what he thinks of himself to-day. The Amrita Bazar Patrika, although published in English, is supposed to fairly represent the views and opinions of Young Bengal. In a late issue of that paper there is a leading article, entitled "The Sources of Bengalees Strength," from which we learn that "a Bengaleo Babú is now regarded as next to the European in influence in Quetta, in Tuticorin, and even in British Burma," but it would appear that, like a prophet, he does not obtain sufficient honour in his own country. Elsewhere he is a marvel of virtues :-

A Bengalee, out of Bengal, as a rule, is an angel. He scarcely drinks, and he tries to lead a pure life. He keenly feels that he is the custodian of his country's prestige. He is hospitable and public-spirited. He is a period a medicine about maker; he is a philanthropiet. He carries a medicine-chest with him, and distributes medicines. He plunges himself into every public movement with his heart and soul, and therefore is compelled to take the lead. He is, out of Bengal, respected for his high morality, learning, and public spirit.

Thus, continues the writer, the Bengalee has greater influence in the Punjab than the Punjabeos themselves.

"The Poonaites are their equal in intellect, but they will readily give way to the Bengalees when it comes to a question of precedence." With regard to Englishmen the boast is recorded that the British Government in India was founded with the help of the Bengalees, who (the writer seems proud of the fact) "gained the confidence of the early British conquerors by their treachery to their Mussulman Sovereign." The honest fellows, however, "never gave heed to the incredible contingency that the few white men whose services they were utilising would in the end become their masters." It was Lord Cornwallis who betrayed the Bengalees, but failed to disturb their right to the foremost position in the land :-

The Bengalees were ostracised from the public service by Lord Cornwallis, in the belief that Anglo-Indians had then sufficiently learnt all about the country to be able to govern it with the subordinate help of the Bengalees. But if the Bengalees were thus ousted from leading positions, they, as a partition of fact continued to lead their worsters. matter of fact, continued to lead their masters.

After this it will not be a matter of surprise to learn that the Bengalee holds the Englishman rather cheap. He is the only Native in India who does not fear him. "The Bengalees were never defeated in a fair fight," and so "have never been made to feel by any palpable incident that they are inferior to their masters." The Panjabees were made to feel so because the competition between them and the English was one of "brute force," whereas "the competition between the Bengalees and the English was only about intellectual and moral forces.' Then follows the modest remark:-" We have no desire to describe how this battle was conducted and how it ended. Suffice it to say that the Pioneer and the Times of London are seeking allies amongst Mussulmans to protect their constituents from the Bengalees."

All this is amusing enough, but the strangest part of the article is its conclusion. It denies that the National Congress is the work of the Bengalees, and declares that if that institution flourishes the leading position which the Bengalee has attained will be lost! A consummation which some may say is devoutly to be wished.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL

(Gazette of India, March 17.)

SMITH, Mr. T. D., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from June 12.

HUTCHESON, Surgeon-Major G., M.D., to officiate as statistical officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major D. Wilkie,

SWYNNERTON, Rev. C., junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesias

SWYNNERTON, Rev. C., junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesias tical Establishment, to be senior chaplain, from Nov. 12, 1887.

Moore—The services of the Rev. H. O. Moore, M.A., junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from the 7th inst.

Kirkey, Rev. M., M.A., junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted to resign his appointment, from

Feb. 6.
BUDDEN—The services of Mr. H. O. Budden, head master Zillah School,
Bareilly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign
Department, in view to his being employed as official principal of
the Residency College, Indore.
BUDDEN, Mr. H. O., head master of the Zillah School at Bareilly, is
appointed to officiate as Principal of the Residency College at Indore,
from the date of joining, and during the absence on furlough of Mr.
J. W. D. Johnstone.

J. W. D. Johnstone.

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BARWELL, Lieut. A. R., 2nd Battalion Manchester Eegiment, is appointed to officiate as wing officer and adjutant, on probation, in the Deoli Irregular Force, from Jan. 30, during the absence on furlough of Lieut. G. G. J. S. Jones.

ELLIS—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. C. Ellis as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. W. G. Reddie.

VIDAL—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor of the Council in Counci

General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Vidal as Consul for Belgium at Aden, and the Islands of Perim and

MILITARY.

The following officers have I een detailed for service with the Sikkim

MANSFIELD, Captain H., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, Bengal.

REFTON, Lieut. F. W., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, Bengal.

THOMPSON, Lieut. D. M., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, Bengal.

KIRKE, Lieut.-Colonel H. P., commandant of the Base Depot, General Lieut. Inforter.

List, Infantry.

PRIOR, Lieut. W., Bengal Staff Corps, in charge of the Field Treasure Chest, quartermaster 13th Bengal Infantry.

SORELL, Captain F. S., wing commander and second in command 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Infantry, to be wing commander and second in command, vice Captain A. Adye, who exchanges, 6th Infantry.

ADYR, Captain A., wing commander and second in command 1st Infantry, to be wing commander and second in command 1st Infantry.

fantry, to be wing commander and second in command, vice Captain F. S. Sorell, who exchanges.

Deakin, Surgeon-Major C. W. S., Irdian Medical Service, Bengal Es-

tablishment, to be medical storekeeper, Meean Meer sub pro tem, vice Surgeon-Major G. A. Dundas, deceased, dated Oct. 24, 1887.

MURRAY, Honorary Captain J., chief clerk in the Military Department, to be honorary assistant secretary, temporarily, from March 24.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps

from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :-

of State for India:—
BAYNES, Lieut. D. D., Highland Light Infantry, officiating squadron officer 3rd Bengal Cavalry, June 2, 1886.

SCHLESINGER, Lieut. C. H., Connaught Rangers, officiating squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, Dec. 3, 1886.

BURLTON, Lieut. W. E. F., Hampshire Regiment, wing officer 1st Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Aug. 3, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The following promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval.—

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:— SIMPSON, Lieut. Colonel G. B., Bombay S.C., to be colonel in the army, from March 11.

MACGREGOR, Captain and Brevet-Major C. R., Bengal S.C., to be major, from March 14.

TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel A. FitzW., Bengal S.C., has been permitted to to retire from the service, from the service, from March 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

to H.M.'s approval.

LANE, Captain A. A., Bengal S.C., is permitted to resign the service, subject to H.M.'s approval.

PARSONS, Captain J. H., Bengal S.C., has been transferred to the half-pay list, from Sept. 11, subject to H.M.'s approval.

ATKINSON, Hon. Lieut. and Assistant Commissary C., Military Works Department, is permitted to retire, from Oct. 24.

Moore, Mr. G. E., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, on the Establishment under the Government of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as deputy consulting engineer to the Government.

is appointed to officiate as deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for railways, Calcutta.

Boughey—The services of Major G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., class I., grade I., of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, on his return from furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as manager, Eastern Bengal

Railway.

Sargeaunt, Major R. A., R.E., class I., grade I., temporary, of the Superior Revenue Department of State Railways, is attached temporarily to the consulting engineer for railways, Bombay.

CREGEEN.—The services of Mr. A. C. Cregeen, superintending engineer, 1st class, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Indian Midland Railway Company from Feb. 5, the date of his return from furlange. furlough.

PETERS, Lieut.-Colonel E. N., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is

on return from furlough, reposted to the Central Provinces.

PRICE, Mr. P. L. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department from

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India from the

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

TEMPLE, Colonel E., Bengal S C., Meywar Bheel Corps (p.a.), for 182 days; pension service, 32nd year, commenced Aug. 29, 1887.

McNAIR, Colonel H. A., Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 30th year, commenced Oct. 30, 1887.

HHL, Major W., Bengal S.C., 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for 190 days; pension service, 23rd year, commenced Jan. 5.

CHENEVIX-TERNCH, Captain C. C, Bengal S.C., 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 14th year, commenced Feb. 11.

Kelly, Lieut. F. H., R.E., Military Works Department (m.c.), for 182 days; pension service, 9th year, commenced April 6, 1887.

Tulloch, Lieut. J. W. G., Bengal S.C., commissaria: department (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced Aug. 11.

Marks, Surgeon R. J. (m.c.), for 182 days; pension service, commenced

MARRS, Surgeon R. J. (m.c.), 107 182 days; pension service, commenced July 4, 1887.

Brown, Colonel F. D. M., V.C., Bengal S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, superintendent of works, Public Works Department, North-West Provinces and Oudh, for two years.

Shephern, Major W., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem., consulting engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Public Works Department, for one year, from Feb. 1.

Marrin, Mr. D. F., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Bengal, is granted special leave for a period of two years.

special leave for a period of two years.

HAWKES, Captain H. M. P., Bengal S.C., assistant commissary-general

3rd class (p.a.), for one year.

BURNE, Lieut. K. P., Bengal S. C., wing officer and quartermaster, 4th
Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

SANDERS, Surgeon-Major R. C., M.D., Opthalmic surgeon and professor
of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta (p.a.), for 245
days.

KING, Conductor T., Commissariat Department (m.c.), for one year.

OLDHAM, Lieut.-Colonel F. G., R.E., examiner of accounts, Military

Works, is granted special leave out of India for six months from April 20.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March 8.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

appointments:—
FINDEN, Surgeon-Major W. W., 7th Bengal Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon H. Hendley.
THACKER, Lieut. H. J., Royal Warwick-hire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 6th Bengal! Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 23.
NANDI, Surgeon S. C., 13th Bengal Infantry to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major Finden, resigned on appointment to the 7th Bengal Cavalry.

the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major Finden, resigned on appointment to the 7th Bengal Cavalry.

GILBERT, Surgeon C. E. L., 13th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, pending the return of Surgeon Nandi from Upper Burma.

MOREWOOD, Surgeon J., 30th Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon F. W. Thompson.

Bell, Lieut L. M., Lincolnshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, on probation, dated Dec. 7.

STRACHEY, Lieut. B., officiating wing officer, on probation, 27th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhae, vice Lieut. F. P. Hutchinson, on furlough.

WAYMOUTH, Lieut. H. N., wing officer, on probation, 2nd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkhas, vice Pulley, on furlough.

BROWNLOW, Lieut. H. M., wing officer, on probation, 20th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Battalion 3rd

BROWNLOW, Lieut. H. M., wing officer, on probation, 20th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Battalion 3rd Goorkhas, vice Browne, on furlough.

THOMSON, Surgeon F. W., 2nd Battalion 3rd Goorkhas, to the officiating medical charge of the battalion, vice Surgeon-Major F. A. Smyth, granted leave out of India.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

appointments:—

ELLIOT, Surgeon W. H. W., to the officiating medical charge of the 9th Bengal Lancers, vice Surgeon Major E. Palmer, granted leave.

NAPIER, Lieut. Hon. A. F., Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 14th Bengal Lancers, on probation, dated Feb. 21.

ALCOCK, Surgeon A. W. to the officiating medical charge of the 4th Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major T. Robinson, granted furlough. JOLLIFFE, Surgeon A. R., to the officiating medical charge of the 5th Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon A. W. Mackenzie.

TOWER, Lieut. -Colonel, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, to be commandant, vice Colonel G. W. N. Rogers, who has resigned, dated Feb. 2?

Feb. 27.
TIGHE, Lieut. S. M., East Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 5th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 26.

Moore, Lieut. H. A., Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 14th Sikhs, on probation, dated Feb. 25.

LAING, Lieut. F. C., Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 19th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 21.

bation, dated Feb. 21.

Wallace-Dunlor, Lieut. A., Essex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 23rd Pioneers, on probation, dated Feb. 26.

CHESNEY, Lieut. N. E., officiating wing officer 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas, on probation, 36th Sikhs, is transferred in the same

Caine-In consequence of the promotion to the rank of staff paymaster of Paymaster and Honorary Major H. M. Caine, attached to the 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, that officer is directed to return to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on March 31

Golding, Colonel E. W., commanding the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on completing six years' service as a regimental lieut. colonel on April 1, and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

Mein, Captain A. L., R. E., is transferred from the Barrackpore to the Saugor Division, Military Works;

FURLOUGHS.

COWAN, Capt. and Brevet-Major H. V., adjutant Royal Artillery, Sir-hind Division, for six months, on medical certificate. Palmer, Capt. F. C., 7th Dragoon Guards, for twelve months, on pri-

vate affairs.

Lowe, Capt. W. H. M., 7th Dragoon Guards, for twelve months, on private affairs.

HOCHEPIED-LARPENT, Major Sir G. A. de, Bart., 1st Battalion Con-

naught Rangers, for six months, on private affairs.

Cotton, Major R. B., 2nd Battalion Wittshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

MAUNSELL, Capt. and Paymaster J. D., 1st Battalion Worcestershire

Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

O'HARA, Lieut. P. H. A., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, for

twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

SMITH, Sergt. E. A. C., Medical Staff, for six months, on urgent private

Bower, Lieut. F. G., N Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, for nine months, on private affairs. Norris, Lieut. E. E., N. Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A., for six months, on

private affairs.

BORTON, Captain and Adjutant C. E., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment,

for nine months, on private affairs.

SARGENT, Libut. H. N.. 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for nine months, on medical certificate.

O'FARRELL, Surgeon-Major T., Medical Staff, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

GARDNER, Surgeon-Major R. H., Medical Staff, is granted leave to sea and to England, on medical certificate, for six months, from the date of his departure from Calcutta. FRITH, Major W. H., P Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A., for six months, on

private affairs.

PURVIS, Captain A. B., No 2 (Mountain) Battery), 1st Brigade, Cinque
Ports Division, R.A., for eight months, on urgent private affairs.
Bussell, Captain and Paymaster J. M., 17th Lancers, for six months,

on private affairs.

Longbourne, Major F., 2nd Battalion Boyal Warwickshire Regiment,

for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

Firron, Lieut. G. W., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

Anderson, Lieut. W. J., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Buchanan, Surgeon-Major R. F., on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

from the service.

DENT, Surgeon H. C., for six months, on medical certificate. O'DONEL, Surgeon C., for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 14.)

Brown, Mr. W. B., assistant magistrate and collector, Monghyr, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder station of the District of Burdwan.

BERNARD, Mr. J. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector,

is posted to Kurseong, in the District of Darjeeling.

Manisty, Mr. G. E., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act until further orders as magistrate and collector of Pubna.

SLANE, Mr. E. E., probationer, on rejoining from the Forest School at Dehra Dun, is attached to the Palamow sub-division of the Chota Nagpore Forest Division, and will relieve Mr. Lillingstone of the charge of that sub-division on his availing himself of the leave above granted.

HEBBERT, Mr. F. B., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is appointed as under secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

WHIRE, Mr. C. A., assistant engineer (on privilege leave), is transferred from the Arrah to the Eastern Sone Division,

STEPHENS, Mr. K. H., executive engineer, is transferred from the Eastern Sone to the Arrah Division.

FURLOUGH 3.

GLAZIER, Mr. E. G., efficiating magistrate and collector of Pubna is allowed furlough for one year from April 7.

FABRE-TONNERRE, Mr. C. E., district superintendent of police, Birbum, is allowed leave for three months, from the 15th prox.

BIRCH, Mr. J. B., district superintendent of police, Howrah, is allowed leave for three months from the 7th prox.

LILLINGSTON, Mr. C. A. G., deputy conservator of forests, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from April 15. Cov, Mr. J. P., executive engineer attached to the Arrah Division, is granted furlough for ten months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, March 15.)

«Соокson, Mr. H. C., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Shahpur to the Jhelum district.

CARRUTHERS, Rev. G. T., M.A., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government, is appointed as chaplain of

EGERTON, Lieut. C. P., Bengal Staff Corps, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and posted to the Mooltan district.

MACLAGAN, Mr. E. D., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the

Ameritaar to the Simla district.

Anderson, Mr. J. A., district judge, Rawal Pindi, is transferred to

Delhi and appointed to officiate as divisional judge from March 3, vice Mr. R. W. Trafford, transferred.

Anderson, Mr. H. A., district judge, Bannu, has obtained furlough for eighteen months, from April 13.

WALKER, Mr. G. C., settlement officer, Lahore, is appointed to perform the duties of director of land records and agriculture, Punjab, in

the duties of director of land records and agriculture, Punjab, in addition to his own, from the above date.

Trafford, Mr. R. W., divisional judge, is transferred in the same capacity from Delhi to Jullundur Civil Division, of which he assumed charge on March 7, relieving Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Lawrence.

Cookson, Mr. H. C., assistant commissioner, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district from March 10, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. McNeile, retired.

Watson, Captain G. H., officiating cantonment magistrate, Peshawur, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Peshawur District.
EGERTON, Lieut. C. P., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Mooltan district.

Trafford, Mr. R. W., is appointed divisional judge of the Divisional Court of the Jullundur civil division.

Boddam.—The services of Colonel W. W. Boddam, deputy inspectorgeneral of police, 1st grade, are replaced at the disposal of the

general of police, 1st grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department from the 10th inst. The Hon, the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions, vice Colonel W. W. Boddam, deputy inspector-inspector of EWART, Colonel C. H., deputy inspector-inspector of police, lst grade, who will vacate his appointment on 10th inst.:—
EWART, Colonel C. H., deputy inspector-general of police, 2nd grade, to be deputy inspector-general of police, 1st grade.

TUCKER, Lieut.-Colonel L. H. E., district superintendent of police, 1st

grade, to be deputy inspector-general of police, 2nd grade.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 22.)

The Governor in Council is pleased the following appointments:— JONES, Mr. F. C., on his return from leave, will act as district superin-

Jones, Mr. F. C., on his return from leave, will act as district superintendent of police in the Hyderabad District.
Duggan, Mr. H. J., on being relieved by Mr. Jones, will do duty as district superintendent of police in the Broach District.

Khareghat, Mr. M. P., C.S., assistant collector, Ahmedabad, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from April 2.

Betham, Mr. W. G., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, and divisional forest officer, Nasik, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Forest Department during the absence of Mr. W. G. Betham on privilege leave:—

appointments in the Forest Department and G. Betham on privilege leave:—
CLABBY, Mr. W. G., to act as divisional forest officer, Nasik.
FAGAN, Mr. R. S. F., to have charge of the office of divisional forest officer, East Khandesh, in addition to the duties.

HE the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W.

HEXTON—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. S. Hexton to do duty as divisional forest officer, Surat, from the date of Mr. Gleadow's departure on furlough.

MILITARY.

Melliss-The services of Lieut. G. Melliss, 8th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

Lynch, Major, J. De B., Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from March 18, subject to H.M.'s approval.

TANNER, Lieut. C. O. O., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment,

is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from March

Storr, Rev. W. E., B.A., chaplain of Byculla, has been appointed domestic chaplain to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay during his lordship's visit to Bhownugger.

BOMBAY, Right Rev. Lord Bishop of, is granted furlough for four months and six days from May 4.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, March 16.)

The Commander-iu-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

DELAMAIN, Lieut. W. S., wing officer 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing officer 17th Bombay Infantry. FORDYCE, Lieut. A. D., Staff Corps, to be wing officer 21st Bombay

Infantry.

Sartorius, Lieut. G. C. S., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 21st Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated March 10.

Jacob, Second Lieut. H. F., is transferred from the 16th to the 9th

Bombay Infantry.

The following transfers are ordered:—
FULLAN, Veterinary Surgeon H. A., from Mhow to Kurrachee.
MEREDITH, Veterinary Surgeon J. A., from Deesa to Mhow.
APPLETON, Veterinary Surgeon A. F., from Kurrachee to Kirkee.
HASLAM, Veterinary Surgeon A. J., will, on arrival from England, proceed to Deesa for duty.

BEAUFORT, Captain F., No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Divison, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to command No. 1 Bengal Native Mountain Battery.

BOLTON, Lieut. W. H. C., No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division, Royal Artillery, has leave for twelve months, on m.c.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 29.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major W. M. Courtney, Lieut.-Col. G. R. Gibbs, S.C., Lieut. A. H. Magee, Adjutant Nagpur V.R.; Capt. E. W. F. Martin, S.C., Capt. C. Dempster, S.C., Lieut.-Col. J. L. Ferris, S.C., Surg.-Major C. Cameron, Col. O. Barnes, S.C., Major G. Gaisford, S.C., Col. E. G. Wace, S.C., Surg.-Major T. Robinson.

Madras Estab.—Col. B. H. Preston, S.C., Surg. D. Elcum.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. W. F. Hume, Inf., Capt. E. F. Marriott, S.C.

S.C.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. A. Birch, S.C., four months.

Madras Estab.—Col. C. McInroy, S.C., three months; Col. C. T. P.

Luxmoore, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Col. T. Trueman, S.C., five months; Surg. A. F. Ferguson, six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Madras Estab .- Col. E. Shaw, S.C.

APRIL 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. M. Langharne, R.E., Surg. D. F. Barry, M.D., Capt. W. A. Urquhart, R.A., Capt. B. Scott, R.E., Capt. R. O. Lloyd, R.E., Maj. St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Capt. O. V. Bodly, R.E., Lieut. G. J. C. Hall. S.C., Surg.-Maj. W. A. Simmonds, Capt. W. H. White, R.E., Surg. A. Duncan, M.D., Maj. A. J. Brander, S.C., Capt. G. M. Porter, P. E.

Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. J. W. Clarkson, Lieut. L. A. Gordon, S.C., Lieut. M. E. Carthew-Yorstoun, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.-T. W. Grant, R. Amas, J. R. Hallett (Cov.), Maj.

G. Gaisford, B.S.C., C. Stephen.

Madras Estab.—Surg. D. Elcum, S. T. McCarthy (Cov.).

Lombay Estab.—A. F. Maconochie (Cov.), W. F. Sinclair (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Col. W. Hill, S.C., six months; Surg.-Maj. F. H. Pedroza, ninety-two days; Lieut. W. H. W. Mercer, S.C., four months CIVIL.

Bengel Estab.-H. F. Blandford, eleven months' furlough; W. Clark,

Bombay Estab .-- C. P. Cooper, five months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.-Capt. J. de C. D. Meade, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengul Estab. - D. Aldridge, J. R. Hallett (Cov.), P. M. Madge. Bombay Estab .- H. M. Gibbs.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

SLAUGHTER-April 4, at Dover, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. B.

Slaughter, Medical Staff, of a daughter.

Stocks—March 29, at Lawn-terrace, Blackheath, the wife of J. W. Stocks, of Berhampore, Bengal, of a daughter.

Wallace—March 29, at Cossipore, Victoria-road, Upper Norwood, the wife of C. W. Wallace, of Calcutta, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAILLIE—FARQUHARSON—April 3, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, York-place, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Rowland Ellis, M.A., Incumbent, assisted by the Rev. W. A. C. Macfarlane, Rector of Elmswell, Suffolk, cousin of the bride, Robert Graubery Baillie, of Culter Allers, Lanarkshire, to Kate Farquharson, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel George Charles Finlay, Madras Native Infantry, and granddaughter of the late Gilbert Laurie Finlay, Esq., Manager Edinburgh Life Assurance Company. Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

CAVE—BOURGHIER—April 4, at All Saints' Church, Isleworth, by the Rev. H. W. P. Richards, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Walter Bourchier, M.A., cousin of the bride, Thomas Cave, eldest son of Mr. Cave, of Queensbury House, Richmond, to Ina Maude Mary, only daughter of Major-General Sir George Bourchier, K.C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

CLARKE—LE PAGE—April 2, at the Church of Ste. Marie-du-Castel, by the Rev. F. W. Mann, M.A., Rector of the parish, assisted by the Rev. G. E. Lee, M.A., Rector of St. Peter-Port, Frederick James, eldest son of Frederick Clarke, to Judith Rachel, eldest daughter of the late John Henry Le Page, of Les Effards, Castel, Guernsey.

COLLARD—GORDAN—April 4, at St. James's Church, Brighton Cecil Collard, of 41, Gloucester-crescent, Regent's Park, N.W., to Nord, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Robert Gordon, Madras Native Infantry.

Native Infantry.

ELTON—PITT—April 2, at St. Lawrence's Church, Southampton, by the Rev. H. H. Pereira, William, only son of the late Frederick Elton, to Charlotte Amelia (Lottie), second daughter of the late both of Southampton.

Elton, to Charlotte Amelia (Lottie), second daughter of the late John Pitt, both of Southampton.

Finlayson—Weld—April 4, at St. Luke's Westbourne Park, by the Rev. R. J. Knowles, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Humphris, Vicar of Worton, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Thomas Craig Christie Finlayson, of 10, St. James's-terrace, Regent's Park, son of Thomas Finlayson, C.E., of 10, Tollington-place, Tollington Park (late of Madras and 9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster), to Georgina Amy, daughter of Mrs. Weld, of Westbourne Park, and of the late Colonel George Weld, Bengal Staff Corps, and Commandant of the Fort of Chunar, N.W. Provinces.

Finlayson—Kerr—April 4, at the parish church, Sutton, Surrey, John Hendry Finlayson, of Naraingunge, Bengal, to Kate L., the fourth daughter of Mrs. Kerr, of Sutton.

Francis—Whilton—April 2, at St. Andrew's Church, Stockwell-

Francis—Whilton—April 2, at St. Andrew's Church, Stockwellgreen, by the Rev. C. E. Escreet, M.A., Vicar, Joseph Addison Francis, of St. Helier's, Jersey, late P.W.D., Panjab, India, to Carrie, youngest daughter of Charles Whilton, of Brixton.

Gilbert—Shubrick—April 3, at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, by the Rev. J. P. Waldo, Vicar, Walter Raleigh Gilbert, of The Mount, Ilfracombe, only son of Colonel Gilbert, C.B., The Priory, Bodmin, to Rachel Mary, youngest daughter of General Richard Shubrick, H.M.'s Indian Army, of 7, Cornwall-mansions, S.W., and grand-daughter of the late Major-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, Bart, G.C.B. Wooldridge The Holden Army, and the Rev. Canon Rowsell, Deputy Clerk of the Closet to Her Majesty, and the Rev. Herbert Rowsell, Vicar of Christ Church, William Henry Woodridge, Esq., of Sandown, I.W., to Jessie Camilla, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Hugh Mitchell, Madras Army.

CHILD—March 25, at Ellern Croft, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos., Thomas Smith Child, late of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, aged 91. ELLIS—March 28, at his residence, 21, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, W., the Rev. FitzHenry William Ellis, M.A., Retired Chaplain H.M.'s Indian Service

Indian Service.

Fraser.—March 30, Mrs. H. C. Fraser, relict of the late Edward Gustavus Fraser, late Civil Judge of Lucknow, Oude.

Mauduit.—On Good Friday, William Henry, infant son of Frank R. Mauduit, Lieut. 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, aged 12 days.

MITCHELL.—March 22, at 3, Jermyn-street, S.W., Lieut. Colonel W., Mitchell, late of the H.E.I.C.S., 32nd Regiment B.N.I., aged 82.

RAWLINSON, March 23, at 33, Eaton-square, in his 82nd year, Sir Christopher Rawlinson, formerly Chief Justice of the late Supreme Court at Madras, second son of the late John Rawlinson, Esq., of Upper Clatford and Alresford, Hants.

RITHERDON—April 2, at Sydenham, Major-General Augustus William Ritherdon, Retired H.M.'s Indian Forces.

ROBERTSON—April 5, at Queen's Gardens, Lancaster-gate, Isabella Flora, widow of Andrew Robertson, Madras Civil Service.

SRAW—April 4, Georgina, widow of the late A. N. Shaw, Esq.,

Shaw—April 4, Georgina, widow of the late A. N. Shaw, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, aged 77. Stephen—March 7, at Las Palmas (Grand Canary), Rosamond Eleanor,

the beloved wife of Carr Stephen, Barrister-at-law, H.M.'s Indian

TURNER-April 4, at Edinburgh, Eliza Rachel Lowe Turner, widow of the late Thomas Jacob Turner, Bengal Civil Service, aged 83.

INDIAN.

Barry—Feb. 11, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Surgeon J. D. Collis Barry, Bombay Medical Service, of a son. BULKLEY—March 9, at Lucknow, the wife of Licut. G. A. Bulkley.

Leicester Regiment, of a son.

CLIFFORD—March 15, at Poona, the wife of Mr. W. J. Clifford, Quarter-Master General's Department, of a son.

Master General's Department, of a son.

ECERTON—March 19, at Quetta, the wife of Robert Walter Egerton, Esq., Indian P.W. Department, of a son.

KILLFOIL—March 17, at Poona, the wife of M. A. Killfoil, Inspector of Telegraphs, G.I.P. Railway, of a daughter.

LAMBERT—March 11, at Coimbatore, the wife of G. B. Lambert, Executive Engineer, D.P.W., of a daughter.

MACKENZIE—March 4, at Kohat, the wife of Surgeon A. W. Mackenzie, 5th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

McRab—March 12, at Deesa, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. R. T. McRab, Erinpura Irregular Force, of a daughter.

NORMAN—March 7, at Amritsur, the wife of Rev. A. G. Norman, C.M.S., Anritsur, of a daughter.

RICE—March 14, at Bangalore, the wife of L. Rice, D.P.I., of a daughter.

daughter.

ROGERS-HARRISON-March 18, at Salem, the wife of Surgeon-Major

A. N. Rogers-Harrison, of a daughter.

ROUSSAC—Feb. 28, at Bankipur, the wife of Mr. H. C. Roussac, Superintendent, Post Office, Irrawaddy Division, Burma, of a son.

TAYLOR—March 16, at Madras, the wife of Rev. A. C. Taylor, M.A., Oxon, Garrison Chaplain, of twins, a son and a daughter.

WROUGHTON—March 10, at Coonoor, the wife of H. W. F. Wroughton, Salt and Abkari Rayanus of a son.

Salt and Abkari Revenue, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Branson—Scott—March 13, at Benares, by the Rev. A. H. Wright, assisted by the Rev. H. Coleridge Spring, Chaplain of Benares, Lieut.-Colonel C. E. D. Branson, 17th B.I., to Mabel L. Scott, daughter of Major-General Scott, late R.E., Bombay.

GREVELINK—O'BRIEN—March 15, at Mussoorie, Lieut. G. Grevelink, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Bengal Commissariat Department, son of Major J. T. Grevelink, Retired Netherlands India Artillery, to Ida Marie O'Brien, daughter of Major T. O'Reen, Retired Rengal to Ida Marie O'Brien, daughter of Major T. O'Brien, Retired Bengal

Establishment.

MEIN—HADOW—March 26, at Meerut, North-West Province, John Edmund Mein, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of Major-General J. D. Mein, Royal Artillery (retired), to Ethel Maud Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel F. E. Hadow, commanding Royal

eldest daughter of Colonel F. E. Hadow, commanding Royal Artillery, Meerut Division. (By telegram).

SIMEON—BROOKS—March 17, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, Charles Barrington Simeon, Revenue Establishment, State Railways, second son of the late Colonel R. G. Simeon, 15th B.C., to Hilda Kathleen Page, eldest daughter of Joshua Brooks, Esq.

WILLIAMSON—GRAY—March 7, at Christ's Church, Mhow, Leonard Richard Williamson, Battery Sergeant-Major, R. A., Staff, to Kate Louisa Gray, second daughter of Mr. F. Gray, late of Little Hampton, Sussex, England.

DEATHS.

CLOUGH—March 13, at Calcutta, Captain J. H. Clough.
RYND—March 20, at Madras, Phyllis Muriel Clare, daughter of Lieut.
F. C. Rynd, M.S.C., aged 3 weeks.
STEWART—March 14, at Bareilly, Captain D. Stewart, 2nd Battalion

Seaforth Highlanders, aged 38.

Towen—March 10, at Kasauli, Dorothy Olive, infant daughter of Lieut-Colonel A. Tower, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, aged 5 months.

LORD BRASSEY ON THE COALING STATIONS.

In an article on the Coaling Stations, in his Naval Annual, just published by Griffin and Co., Portsmouth, Lord Brassey says, that during a recent cruise, the Sunbeam visited all the stations on the route to the East and Australia, except Hong stations on the route to the East and Australia, except Hong Kong. Trincomalee (he says) has a magnificent harbour, the finest in the East; but, unfortunately, of no value for the purposes of commerce. The surrounding country is a dense and inhospitable jungle. Colombo is more happily situated, and here the trade of Ceylon is carried on with perfect security and convenience. Colombo should have been taken in hand, and its defences completed, before attention was diverted alsowhere. A more ambitious policy has been adouted and elsewhere. A more ambitious policy has been adopted, and new works are in progress, both at Trincomalee and Colombo. No delay need be anticipated in the completion of the works. The Imperial Government have undertaken the armament, and guns will no doubt be provided, probably months, and perhaps years, behind time. For the manning of the works, a mixed force of British Regulars, European Volunteers, and Sikhs or Goorkhas should be organised. Singapore, as the key of the China, Java, and the Indian Seas, is a coaling station of the first class. It is described in the final report of the Commission on Coaling Stations as "not only a port of call, but a great commercial centre. Extensive wharves, with three docks capable of accommodating merchant vessels of the largest No delay need be anticipated in the completion of the works. great commercial centre. Extensive wharves, with three docks capable of accommodating merchant vessels of the largest class, and appliances for effecting the heaviest repairs, have been provided. They are frequently used by Dutch vessels of war, and are, of course, available for ships of the Royal Navy. The average quantity of coal in the port in 1876 was 93,000 tons, when the number of steamers calling yearly was about 1,000; but this number having now risen to 1,700, from 12,000 to 15,000 tons are required each month." In 1881-82 the trade passing through the Straits of Malacca, between Great Britain and the Far East, was estimated at £74,000,000. It is growing and the Far East, was estimated at £74,000,000. It is growing with rapid strides. Since the Russian scare the works necessary for the defence of Singapore have been completed at the expense of the Local Government. The forts are of the most approved plans and of considerable extent. It is disappointing to an Englishman to see in this, as in other instances, that while those preparations for defence, for which Colonial funds are liable, are completed or far advanced, the guns for which the Imperial Government are responsible are not yet delivered. For manning the forts, and to resist an enemy attempting a landing, the Local Government of Singapore have at their dislanding, the Local Government of Singapore have at their dis-posal considerable forces. In addition to a wing of a British Regiment, they have a splendid Battalion of 1,000 Sikh Police, armed and drilled as soldiers. By the care and energy of Sir Frederick Weld and Sir Hugh Low (who is called Sir Hudson Low), a numerous and effective auxiliary force has been or-ganised at Perak, with an efficient Field Artillery. Some hundreds of men can be spared from Perak for the defence of

Singapore. The armaments for the forts now completed once provided Singapore may be considered secure against any European force which is likely to be directed against it. The defence has recently been materially strengthened by the stationing of the ironclad Orion in the Straits of Malacca. An enlargement of one of the existing docks is much wanted at Singapore. If the Admiralty would assist, it would be quickly taken in hand.

Lord Brassey, in the face of the naval opinions on the value of Port Hamilton, is in favour of the course that was pursued

by the Government in renditing it to its owners.

SOMETHING ABOUT SNAKES.

Mr. C. T. Buckland has some very good snake stories to tell in Longman's Magazine. The writer claims that snakes have never had a worse enemy than he, and he justifies the statement, for which he feels bound in modesty to make some sort of apology, by the fact that he set going in Bengal the plan of paying a reward for every poisonous snake whose dead body should be produced before a district magistrate. His wrath had been kindled against the serpent tribe by boyish associations—one being a sound flogging for bringing home a snake which, fortunately for him, was dead. The flogging was administered to warn him of the danger of playing with serpents, and he has avenged his boyish injury on the whole race. Here is one of Mr. Buckland's anecdotes:—

SMOKING THEM OUT.

When the Duke of Argyll was Secretary of State for India he, as a student of natural history, took a special interest in the question of killing poisonous snakes. And there came to him one day at the India Office the cunning inventor of a machine called an asphyxiator, by which it was easily demonstrated that the snakes could be killed in large numbers in the holes in which they dwell in India. It was not difficult to show to his Grace that when the asphyxiator was applied to a rabbit-hole the rabbit must either bolt or be sufficated. The snake would be treated in the same way as a rabbit. So the snake would be treated in the same way as a rabbit. So the duke ordered some twenty asphyxiators, and sent them out to different parts of India. It happened that I was employed near Calcutta, and the Government of Bengal were pleased to order me to make a trial of the consignment of asphyxiators, which they regarded as so many white elephants. The asphyxiators were unpacked, and the instructions which accompanied them were read. There was a sort of fire-box, in which a pestilently-smelling paper was to be burnt. There was a wheel to be turned, so as to send the smoke from the burning paper through a funnel into a long nozzle, which was to be inserted into the snake's hole. This, it will be seen, required the services of two men, one to keep up the fire and required the services of two men, one to keep up the fire and turn the wheel, and the other to direct and hold the nozzlepipe. It was also requisite that the third man should stand
by with a stick, to kill the snake bolting from its hole. We
turned out with the apparatus properly manned, lighted the
fire to get up smoke, and applied the nozzle to a hole in a bank
near the stable, which was supposed to hold a snake. The
make was injected and out there bolted a terrified ret. smoke was injected, and out there bolted a terrified rat. man with the stick struck at the rat, and broke the nozzle-pipe. The nan at the nozzle-pipe jumped back against the man who was turning the wheel, and in their fright they both tumbled down. The rat escaped, but if it had been a snake instead of a rat it is very probable that one of the three opera-tors might have been bitten. The men lost confidence in the tors might have been bitten. The men lost confidence in the machine, and declined to work it. It was taken indoors, and put into an ante-room, where the Native night-watchman usually took up his quarters. One cold night the watchman closed the doors of the room, and lit a quantity of the medicated paper to warm himself. In the morning a well-asphyxiated watchman was found, but luckily he was brought round with deluges of cold water. This, however, was the end of the official career of the Duke of Argyll's snake-asphyxiator in Bengal. in Bengal.

FROM Peshawur comes news that a trade has sprung up across the border of that district in women from the British territory; but, according to a correspondent, Government does not yet appear to be aware of this. The name of one of these slave-dealers in British territory is given by him as Bostan.

Mr. Alfred Dent, of Messrs. Dent Bros. and Co., of London, and Messrs. Alfred Dent and Co., of Shanghai, has consented to join the Board of Directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the shareholders will be invited to confirm his election as soon as the Deed of Settlement permits. Mr. William Christian and Mr. John Howard Gwyther, who now retire by rotation, present themselves for re-election, and the Auditors, Mr. William Vanner and Mr. Maurice Nelson Girdlestone, again tender their services. Maurice Nelson Girdlestone, again tender their services.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Commander-in-Chief, after reviewing the troops at Umballa on March 14, proceeded to Patiala and inspected the forces of the Maharaja. These consisted of one Field and one Garrison battery, two and a half regiments of Cavalry, and five battalions of Infantry—in all about 3,000 men. Sir Frederick Roberts complimented the commanding officers on the efficiency and appearance of their respective arms.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR R. Low, at present in Burma, has been transferred from the Command of the Sealkote Brigade to the Rohilkhand district, while Brigadier-General Collett, also on service in Burma, has been posted to Sealkote.

GENERAL SIR THOS. BAKER takes up the command of the Rawul Pindi Division from General Dillon, whose time expires April 1. Major-General Lynch succeeds General Baker in the Allahabad command.

CAPTAIN HANFORD FLOOD, 2nd Queen's, has been appointed A.D.C. to General Lynch.

Sanction has been given for the formation of standing camps for young and weakly soldiers at Dalhousie, Ranikhet, and Chakrata, similar to those formed last year for the hot season and for the same number of men.

A ROYAL ARTILLERY officer who, on completion of the term of service fixed for his staff appointment, is detained in India under competent authority pending his appointment to a battery in India, will be allowed the pay and allowances of his rank for the interregnum, provided no undue delay occurs in

MAJOR FLETCHER, Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, is going home on leave. It is expected that Captain Collingwood Townsend of Bombay will act for him.

MAJOR BOUGHEY, R.E., on return from furlough, resumes charge of the managership of the Eastern Bengal Railway. Major Sargeaunt, who has been officiating, goes to Bombay to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways in the place of Major Firebrace, who takes furlough shortly.

THE Summer Musketry Schools will open this year as follows:—At Chungla Gully and Pachmari there will be two classes, the first to assemble on 1st May and terminate on 30th June, the second to assemble on 23rd August and terminate on 22rd October. Captain Wright, D.A.A.G. for Musketry, 3rd Class, and Captain Sir R. Colleton, D.A.A.G. for Musketry, 3rd Class, and Captain Sir R. Colleton, D.A.A.G. for Musketry, 1st Circle, are appointed chief and junior instructors to the Pachmari School, and Major Barlow and Major Cave to be instructors at the Chungla Gully School. Ten officers of British regiments, ten of Native regiments, twenty warrant officers and sergeants, ten Native officers and ten duffadars and havildars will be detailed by General Officers to attend each class. For Madras there will be two classes, viz., one from 8th June to 16th August, and the other from 1st September to 30th October. There will be only one class in the Bombay Presidency, which will assemble on 1st June and terminate on 30th July.

THE 4th Bengal Infantry paraded at Jhansi on March 14 under Lieutenant-Colonel Eliot, commanding, for the presentation of Burma medals by Brigadier-General Marter, A.D.C., commanding the district. The Brigadier addressed the regiment, congratulating all who had so well earned their medals, and saving that their work in Ruyma was a good finals to a and saying that their work in Burma was a good finale to a and saying that their work in Burma was a good finale to a noble record of war services since the regiment was first embodied in 1798. Amongst the first recipients was Subadar Bahadur Baakram Chauhi, who earned the Order of British India for a plucky march with his company to Kendat under Sir J. Johnstone, whereby the lives of several Europeans were saved. For gallantry on several occasions on the Burma-Munipur frontier seven Orders of Merit were won by the regiment; the General congratulating those recipients who were present. were present.

COLONEL MONTAGUE PROTHEROE, C.B., C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant-General, has been appointed Quarter-master-General of the Madras Army, in succession to Brigadiermaster-General of the Madras Army, in succession to Brigadier-General E. Faunce, appointed to the command of a brigade in Burma. Colonel Protheroe served in the Abyssinian War in 1867-68 (medal). He served in the Afghan War of 1870-80 as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, Commanding Kandahar Field Force, and took part in the operations in the Kama District and at Besud; he accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Kandahar, and was present at the battle of Kandahar (mentioned in despatches, C.S.I., medal with clasp, and bronze decoration). He served with the Burmese expedition in 1885-86 as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General (mentioned in despatches, promoted Colonel C.B., and medal with clasp). He is the only Madras officer on the active list who is member of the two Orders of the Bath and the Star of of India. Two retired Madras officers belong to the two

Orders, namely, Major-General Sir Frederick Goldsmid, K.C.B., C.S.I., and Inspector-General Sir William Mackenzie, K.C.B., C.S.I.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP "MALABAR."

Her Majesty's Troopship Malabar, Commander A. D. Fanshawe, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, March 21st, from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 22nd of February, calling at Queenstown on the 24th, Malta on the 3rd, Port calling at Queenstown on the 24th, Malta on the 3rd, Fort Said on the 7th, Suez on the 9th, and Aden on the 14th inst. She brought 68 officers, 20 ladies, 8 children, 1,162 men, 56 women and 60 children. Among the ladies there are 10 Sisters of Mercy and two Lady Superintendents. During the voyage there were four deaths—three soldiers and a child of Lieut. Shakespear, Bengal Staff Corps. The Malabar experienced fine weather throughout. The following are the names of efficers and their families: officers and their families:

Shakespear, Bengall Staff Corps. The Malabar experienced fine weather throughout. The following are the names of officers and their families:—From Portsmouth.—Lieut.-Colonel T. J. Tidmarsh, 1st West Riding; Brigade.-Surg. J. Donaldson, Med. Staff; Major J. C. Robinson, R.A.; Major P. Warrow, 1st Dragoon Guards; Major H. N. Jervoise, R.A.; Major F. A. Bowles, R.A.; Surgeon and Mrs. E. D. Reynolds, Med. Staff; Surgeon J. P. O'Sullivan, Med. Staff; Captain G. E. C. Cure, 2nd Lancaster Fusiliers; Captain and Mrs. A. J. Hughes and child, R.A.; Captain W. G. Hamilton, 1st East Lancashire; Captain A. Hibbert, R.A.; Surgeon G. Bent, Med. Staff; Surgeon G. H. Barefoot, Med. Staff; Captain T. R. Harkness, R.A.; Riding Master and Mrs. J. Stevens and five children, R.A.; Lieut. R. A. Vowell, 2nd Leicester; Quartermaster W. Norris, 1st Sufolk; Lieut. F. L. Donaldson, R.A.; Lieut. A. R. Knox, R.A.; Lieut. M. S. Eyre, R.A.; Lieut. C. E. Woolley Dod, 2nd Lancashire; Fusiliers; Lieut. H. D. Lyle, R.A.; Lieut. B. R. James, R.E.; Quartermaster and Mrs. J. Young and child, 1st Worcester; Lieut. Picton Jones, Royal Engineers; Lieut. N. Kirby, R.E.; 2nd Lieut. H. Scott, 2nd Royal Sussex; 2nd Lieut. W. R. Matthews, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. A. A. R. Froom, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. E. C. Pottinger, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. A. R. Froom, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. D. H. Cameron, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. L. J. B. Hulke, 1st East Kent; 2nd Lieut. Infantry; 2nd Lieut. A. D. Kirby, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. F. Lyon, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. E. R. G. Ellis, 2nd York Light Infantry; 2nd Lieut. F. A. Jacques, 1st North Lancashire; 2nd Lieut. F. C. So. Dunsford, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; 2nd Lieut. F. C. So. Dunsford, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; 2nd Lieut. F. D. Donaldson, Med. Staff; Surgeon F. R. Newland, Med. Staff; Surgeon J. Donaldson, Med. Staff; Surgeon F. R. Newland, Med. Staff; Surgeon J. Donaldson, Med. Staff; Surgeon F. R. Newland, Med. Staff; Surgeon J. Donaldson, Med. Staff; Surgeon F. R. Newland, Med. Staff; Surgeon J. Onnaldson, Med. Staff; Surgeon J. Donaldson, Me

THE first expected shipment of Russian kerosine oil, about 30,000 cases, has been sold in Colombo, and a further lot of 20,000 to 30,000 cases due in Colombo from Batoum about the middle or end of April, is now offered for sale by the same

MR. BARRINGTON BROWN, the Geologist, sent out by the Secretary of State for India to report on the Ruby Mines in Upper Burma, is, it is said, to receive a salary of £200 per mensem during his engagement, which is at present for six months, and to have all his travelling expenses paid by Government.

Some one in Burma sent an order to England for a life-size statue in bronze of Sir Arthur Phayre, but there is no one who will jump at the order for the sum offered, £700 to £800, which is considered to be, at the present price of bronze, not to talk of labour, totally inadequate. Burma must grow its own artists or raise the price.

SILK

At a recent meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland, held in the Mayor's Parlour at the Manchester Town Hall—Mr. Thomas Wardle, the President, in the chair—a code of rules was adopted in which the objects of the Association were set forth as follows:—"The promotion and maintenance of the silk industry of Great Britain and Ireland in all its branches; to encourage the production of raw silk in India and our colonies; to collect and disseminate among its members useful information and statistics connected with or affecting manufacture and commerce in silk; to promote technical, commercial, and linguistic education, and any necessary Parliamentary legislation, and generally to assist in the expansion and development of the trade, &c.; to do all such other lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them." It was also decided that the Association should advocate a change in the Carriers' Act with regard to silk goods. It was resolved that the membership of the Association should include silk manufacturers, merchants, dyers, and finishers, and any who may be bond fide interested in promoting the welfare of the silk industry. Any Chamber of Commerce may become affiliated with the Association, and have the power to appoint yearly a representative to sit on the Council of the Silk Association—a privilege which has already been used by Chambers of Commerce in London, Glasgow, Manchester, Halifax, Derby, Leek, and Macelesfield. It was resolved that a meeting of all the silk dyers and finishing can best be represented and promoted by the Association, and the held in London meeting of the Council of the Association, should be held in London At a recent meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Silk Assocan best be represented and promoted by the Association, and that a meeting of the Council of the Association should be held in London during the silk sale week in June next.

THE report of the National Bank of India (Limited) as at Dec. 31 last shows a net profit for the year, including the amount brought forward, of £43,156. An interin dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was paid for the half-year ending June 30, and it is now proposed to make a similar distribution for the past half-year, to place £15,000 to the reserve fund, and to carry forward £4,893.

THE Calcutta Port Commission, while thanking Mr. Duff Bruce for the scheme he has submitted for a fixed Howrah Bridge, are not at present prepared to recommend its construction. The Deputy Conservator, having thoroughly considered the scale of crews for vessels in port, does not think it expedient to advise a reduction.

THE Bombay Gazette says: -In these days of financia! depression, when we all have to submit as best we can to paying a tax upon our incomes, when Government servants are mulcted in their travelling and tentage allowances, and when even the poorest have to pay their quota to the common fund in the shape of taxes on salt and petroleum, any suggestion should be welcome which would point out a way to increase the public revenue without imposing any burden whatever upon the taxpayer. We venture to think that a contribution to the resources of the Imperial Exchequer, not too small to be beneath notice, would be made by the simple process of abolishing service postage stamps. The Post Office is for departmental and statistical purposes worked as a separate financial unit, Government paying it at a certain rate for the carriage of letters and other work done by the department on its behalf. As the Post Office is of course nothing more or less than a department ing a tax upon our incomes, when Government servants are Post Office is of course nothing more or less than a department of Government, payments of this nature are merely nominal; and they form a process akin to that of taking money out of one pocket to put it into the other. It would probably come tomuch the same in the end if a fixed annual grant were made by Government to the Post Office; the elaborate calculations now employed to ascertain the exact amount which Government is indebted to one of its own departments being no longer neces-This however need not be urged at present. It should sary. This, however, need not be urged at present. It should suffice if the use of postage stamps for letters on Her Majesty's service should be discontinued. Postage stamps are not printed for nothing. On the contrary, the process is a very expensive one. The number of labels used on Government letters must be numbered by millions. It follows that if no more were printed the Treasury would be relieved of a charge amounting to some thousands of pounds a year, which now have to be re mitted to London. The sole object of these stamps is to show the amount of work done by the Post Office for Government. This, however, need not be urged at present. They form no guarantee against the practice of sending private letters under Government covers. This might be done now by any clerk in a public office. Were the stamps discontinued letters under Government covers. This might be done now by any clerk in a public office. Were the stamps discontinued letters would be franked by the despatching clerk alone, as they have to be now in addition to the imposition of the stamp. If it is necessary to ascertain the total annual weight of letters, &c., carried on behalf of Government, that could be done as easily without as with the stamps. All letters despatched from public offices are weighed and the annual totals of each office could be reported to Government at the end of the year, and a grand total arrived at. Much labour in dealing with these stamps in treasuries would be saved by their discontinuance. They are not used in England, and if the Home Post Office can manage without them why not the Indian one?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

HOME.—March 29, Bokhara (s), Calcutta; City of Oxford (s), Calcutta.—April 1, Ballaarat (s), Bombay.—2, Arabia (s), Bombay.—4, Tremona (s), Bombay; City of Carthage (s), Bombay; Locksl y Hall Kurrachee.

(s), Kurrachee.
BOMBAY. — March 30, Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool; Clyde (s), Colombo. —31, Belgravia (s), Clyde. —April 1, Siam (s), London.
CALCUTTA. — March 29, Manora (s), London. —31, Mirzapore (s).
—April 2, City of Agra (s). —3, Governor (s), Liverpool.
MADRAS. — March 31, Clan Macarthur (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 29, Newcomen (s), Bombay; Peshawur (s), Bombay; Brindisi (s), Calcutta.—April 1, Werneth Hall (s), Bombay.—5, Rewa (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—March 31, Haverton (s), Antwerp.—April 3, City of

Canterbury (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—March 31, City of London (s), London.

MADRAS.—March 31, India (s), London; Clan Matheson (s),
London; Clan Forbes (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company steamers

S.s. Shannon, from London, April 12; from Brindisi, April 23. For Bombay: Mr. A. M. Hayes, Rev. H. J. Long, Mr. T. W. Bonner, Lieut.-Colonel F. F. Gibbons, Mr. D. H. Dhunne, Mr. G. Clark, Mr. R. Maconochie, Capt. G. Campbell, Mr. T. Rogers, Lieut. Hickley. From Brindisi: Mr. F. C. Channing, Colonel V. Birch, Dr. Street, Mr. W. M. North, Mr. Randas Chubildas, Major Yule. From Ismailia:

Major Sawyer.
For Port Said: Mrs. Fisher and child.
For Malta: Rev. W. E. White, Capt. Kennedy, Capt. d'Eyncourt,
H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, Chief Engineer Malan, Colonel and
Mrs. Greenwood, two Misses Greenwood.

S.s. Rohilla, from London, April 12; from Naples, April 20. For Calcutta: From Naples: Mr. Wagner, Mr. J. Banks. For Ismailia: Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Crak. For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Child. For Colombo: Mr. J. Stevenson, Mr. W. Gemmell.

For Aden: Capt. and Mrs. Maunsell.

S.s. Bokhara, from London, April 19; from Marseilles, April 26. For Bombay: Sergeant McCasher, Colonel and Mrs. Hort, Mrs. owell. From Brindisi: Captain J. de C. Reid, Mr. Corkhill, Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson.

S.s. Coromandel, from London, April 23; from Naples, May 4. For Colombo: From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Compton. For Port Said: Mr. W. E. C. Frith.

For Calcutta: Rev. B. Kitchin. For Ismailia: Mr. R. A. Mackay, Mr. J. Strathern.

S.s. Thames, from London, April 26; from Brindisi, May 7. For Bombay: Lieut.-Colonel R. E. and Mrs. Cox, Mrs. N. P. Fowell. For Ismailia: Mr. T. J. Baldock. For Port Said: Lieut. Tomlin. For Aden: Rev. J. M. Clarkson.

S.s. Nepaul, from London, May 3; from Marseilles, May 10. For Bombay : From Marseilles : Miss Gomes.

S.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, from London, May 10; from Brindisi, May 21. For Bombay: Rev. W. G. Barry. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. D. Ferguson, Mr. F. Fryer, Mrs. Fryer, Mr. F. W. Badcock, Major Thomas.

S.s. Bengal, from London, May 10; from Naples, May 18. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, Mr. A. Mathewson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Navarino, to sail April 19. For Colombo: Mr. G. G. Ross-Clarke, Sergeant-Major J. Harding.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Jumna, to sail May 3. For Colombo: Mrs. E. M. Griffith and two daughters, Mr. H. A. Webb, Major M. W. Brock.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail May 17. For Colombo: Mrs. Whistler Smith.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Persia, to sail April 7. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Francis and infant.

Per Star Line s.s. Mira, from Liverpool, to sail April 7. For Calcutta: Sister Evelyn, Sister Angela.
For Colombo: Mr. Reginald Glanville, Mrs. Paterson, Mr. Thos.

Per Hall Line s.s. Locksley Hall, to sail April 14. For Kurrachee: Lieut. R. D. Gubbins, R.A., Major and Mrs. W. F.



Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. Imperator, April 1. For Bombay: Major J. L. A. Mackay.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Buchanan, for London, passed Gibraltar, April 1. From Calcutta: Mrs. Martin, Mr. F. Johnstone, Mr. W. Gainsford, Mr. Westmoreland.

From Colombo (for Suez): The Hon. Knatchbull-Huges:

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, for London, arrived at Suez, April 2.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Parry, three children and ayah, Mr. Exshaw, Mr. A. B. MacTavish and native servant, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. Collier, Mr. F. Cook, Mr. J. Stevens.
From Madras: Mr. R. Lamb, Mrs. Lamb and two children, Mr. J. Lee-Stuart, Mr. E. B. Dawson, Mrs. Dawson, two children, infant and ayah, Dr. Busteed and Mrs. Busteed, Mr. Kilgour, two children and ayah, Colonel Farne, Mrs. Abid and two children, Mr. C. H. Godfrey, Mr. J. Rutherford, Mr. Liddell, Miss M. Liddell, Master C. R. Liddell, Master R. Liddell. Master R. Liddell.

Per s.s. Clan Cameron, from Bombay, left Port Said, March 29. For Trieste: Mr. S. H. Colecha, Mr. J. Bov.ack.

Per s.s. Clan Sinclair, from Bombay, left Port Said, March 28.

For Marseilles: Mr. G. Whitehouse, Baroness Freida Freün, V. Bilow, Major Pemberton, Mrs. Pemberton, European nurse and four children, Lady Hampson, Mr. Kreyer, Mrs. Kreyer, Mr. W. A. J. Bowden, Master Claud Kreyer, Mrs. Bowden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Brown, March 19.

From London: Mr. Bowen, Miss Pottinger, Mr. C. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Dansey and infant, Mr. Gribbin, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Ralph, Mr. Mahomed Meassen, Mr. MacKintosh.

From Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Sevestre, Mr. E. Lynch, Mr. McNeill

O'Reilly.

From Brindisi: Mr. F. Baker, Mr. Donald, Mr. and Mrs. A. Richey, Mr. Arbuthnot, Capt. Harries, Mr. Narayana, Mr. and Mrs. Seva Ram and child, Mrs. Hardevi, Mr. Keell, Mr. Adams, Mr. Millard. From Aden: Lieut.-Colonel Twemlow, R.E.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Bengal, Capt. W. B. Andrews, left Bombay March 23.

Per P. and O. s.s. Bengal, Ca₁ t. W. B. Andrews, left Bombay March 23.

For London: Mr. Trulcck Hankin, Rev. B. Baring Gould, Mr. W. G. Yarrow, Mr. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Mackellar, child and infant, Mr. W. Dodds, Miss Dodds, Mr. Veasey, Sir Thomas and Lady Thompson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Rev. and Mrs. O. D. Watkins and family, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Cotton, Mr. J. Brown, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Arnott and two children, Miss Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Alston, Mr. W. Weston, Mr. T. Humford.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Craik, Sir Tatton Sykes, Lady Sykes, Miss Strong, Duke and Duchess of Montrose, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wright, Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, Mr. J. F. Finlay, Mr. C. E. Wilkinson, Mr. Higgens, Mr. Tyringham, Miss Healey, Miss Ganeh, Dr. Alice Marston, Dr. J. Henderson, Colonel and Mrs. Street, Lieut.-Colonel Aislabie, Mr. M. Frewin, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. T. Cavendish, Mr. F. B. Placock, Mr. H. E. G. Evans, Mr. Phrao, Capt. Purvis.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Recano.

For Suez: Mr. G. A. Wallis Budge.

S.s. Venoa, from London. April 5: from Marseilles, April 12.

S.s. Verona, from London, April 5; from Marseilles, April 12.

For Bombay: Prom Marseilles: Mr. J. W. Ewing. For Colombo: Mrs. Thomson and infant. Prom Venice: Lieut. F. C. L. Home.

For Marseilles: Miss Macdonald and two friends.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Rewa, from London, April 5.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Larminie and two children, Mrs. H. Hope, Mr. John Wither, Mrs. J. Rutherford, Surgeon-Major J.

For Colombo: Mr. John Maudslay, Major and Mrs. Harrison Craufurd, Mr. H. O. Holford, Mr. E. F. de W. Tanfield Vachell, Mrs. Mousley, Major J. D. Featherstonaugh, Mrs. Aitken, Mr. Aitken, Miss E. ley, Maj M. Perr

For Malta: Miss Hewett, Mr. Andrew Ramfrey.
For Calcutta: Mr. J. G. Savi, Mr. W. G. Smith, Mr. Ronald Campbell, Mr. D. S. Cook, Mr. R. Sammont, Mr. Geo. Roddick, Capt. Wm.

Per Hall Line s.s. Werneth Hall, from Liverpool, March 31. For Bombay: Mrs. W. J. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Rider.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Pekin, Capt. A. Symons, March 30.

For London: Hon. Justice Prinsep, Mrs. Prinsep, Mrs. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. Miles and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart, two children and infant, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. McKay and child, Mrs. Lloyd Wynne, Mrs. Little, Mr. Wilson, Miss Stevenson, Mr. G. H. Barnard, Mrs. Corballis and infant, Rev. and Mrs. Osborne and child, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mrs. Allison, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mrs. Hyde Edwards and two children, Mrs. Adams.

Hyde Edwards and two children, Mrs. Adams.
For Brindisi: Mr. Archer, Mr. H. H. Macleod, Mr. A. W. Chapman, Mr. W. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Berry White, Mr. C. W. Martin, Mr. A. S. King, Mr. Ashton, Mr. L. E. Firth, Mr. J. Mackintosh, Mr. Gallie,

Mr. J. Sturrock, Lieut. W. Steuart, Brigadier-General R. C. Steuart Mr. D. J. Burbridge.

For Marseilles: Mrs. M. C. Jacob, Mrs. E. C. Mouran and two daughters, Mr. A. Pointon, Mr. F. O. S. Read, Mr. Moller, Mrs. Heald and child, Miss Jordon, Mrs. G. E. Howse and infant, Mr. Plumer and son, Colonel and Mrs. Brown and family, Mr. J. S. Anderson, Mr. Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Fichell, Mr. Parmenides, Mrs. Adams, Lieut. Colonel C. G. Walter, Hon. R. Steel, Colonel F. E. Wiggens.

Per s.s. Clyde, Capt. E. M. Edmond, April 6.

Per s.s. Clyde, Capt. E. M. Edmond, April 6.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bird, Rev. M. Sullivan, Mrs. Parker, Miss Holt, Mr. W. B. Jackson, Rev. Gilbert Karney, Mrs. C. Daniell, Miss Naden, Mr. G. F. Paterson, Mr. T. R. Booth, Colonel Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Macklenburgh and two children, Mrs. S. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cooper, Miss MacInnes, Miss Hargreaves, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Jones and child, Miss Gavin Jones, Mr. Ritchie, Miss Ritchie, Miss Hamilton, Mr. McClay, Miss Bromley, Mr. E. Tennant, Lorth Ribblesdale, Mrs. Jacob, Miss Beynon, Mr. J. F. Finlay, Mrs. Ffinch and child, Colonel and Mrs. Wemyss and infant, Mr. M. Hughes, Major-General and Mrs. Lyster, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. W. G. Betham, Mr. Hegt, Miss Lyall, Mr. W. Cook, Mr. Rhind, Mrs. Bradburg and Child, Rev. and Mrs. Poole, Mr. Faulds, Mr. and Mrs. Hope Johnson, Mrs. Woodhouse, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Miss Wortley.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Macgregor, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, Dr. and Mrs. Jex Blake, Miss Jex Elake, Major and Mrs. W. H. C. Wyllie, Mr. MacCow, Mr. G. Evans Gordon, Colonel H. A. Hammend, Mr. H. E. Wright, Mr. G. Adams, Dr. J. Burgess, Mr. A. H. Smith, Mr. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. H. S. Beadon.

For Suez: Count H. G. Lynar.

For Suez: Count H. G. Lynar.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Great Handel Festival that is held triennially at the Crystal Palace occurs this year. It is as unique in respect of the numbers who take part in it, and as regards its character, as it is in its art effects. The result of a national organisation carefully maintained and used during. many years, the 4,000 performers brought together are individually proficient in their several parts, and their united efforts are to be rated as absolutely alone in the sublimity of musical effect. The organisation is possible only in England, where our cathedral choirs exist as a nucleus for the provincial sections of the great chorus, and, together with the county and local choral associations, whose members take part in the festival, are familiar by practice with the music of Handel. This widespread knowledge is a most important element. There is, moreover, more than mere musical delight conducing to the way the Handel Festival is received by the public; there is much of a religious feeling that tends to give the occasion a significance of its own—peculiar perhaps to England, for which Handel wrote his masterpieces. Mr. August Manns and all his coadjutors are already working actively to carry out the musical arrangements with most scrupulous care, so that the performances in June may be, if possible, more perfect than ever. The most distinguished solosingers have been engaged, among whom Madame Albani, Madame Nordica, Miss Annie Marriot, Madame Valleria, Madame Patey, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Barton McGuckin, Mr. Santley, Mr. Bridson, and Mr. Brereton are to be particularised.

DR. CUST proves up to the hilt, from their own sacred works and dramas, that intoxicating liquors were known to the Hindus, and by no means always used with temperance, as far back as the dawn of their history; and that though the Brahmins and highest class of Mahomedans have been abstinent, the mass of the people have at no time been total abstainers. In a word "it might as well be said that the British introduced the use of gunpowder and calico garments as of liquor and drugs." And if it is easy to show that we did not find India sober in the sense of being unacquainted with alcoholic liquor or universally temperate or abstinent, it with alcoholic liquor or universally temperate or abstinent, it is no less easy to show that we have not "left it drunken." The amount of liquor annually consumed in India would drench England; but for the whole of India the average consumption is about a bottle or a bottle-and-a-half peradult male—a mere fraction of the English average. The Piccadilly critics, in remarking on the swelling excise revenue, ricadilly critics, in remarking on the swelling excise revenue, made no allowance for the increase in wealth and population; they ignored the fact that liquor was taxed as heavily as possible without prompting illicit distillation; and they were probably entirely ignorant of the fact that the supervision of the outstill is fully as strict as that of English public-houses. "I am in the habit," writes Dr. Cust, "of assisting annually in the grant of licenses in Westminster and Kensington to publice and I doubt whether so much power of control and publicans, and I doubt whether so much power of control and publicans, and I doubt whether so much power of control and restraint of opportunities for sale of liquor exists in London as in Lahore and Allahabad." A pious M.P. was once very much scandalised at hearing that a Colonial Governor had a large number of wallabies living in his palace; he thought the word meant—anything but young kangaroos. There are many in England who seem to labour under a very similar delusion regarding the outstill, regarding it as an engine of iniquity to which a Whitechapel gin-trap is a Sunday-school. Dr. Cust's pamphlet will show them their error.—Pioneer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Karachi Ice Co., Ld 100 —	Endogram 10 Nominal.
	Kurrchee Lanling and Shipping 500 175 Kemp & Co. 175 360 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co. 50 45	Good Hope Tea Co see 100 190 to —
BOMBAY.—March 17.	Oriental Govt. Security 50 115 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 20	Grob (Assam) 100 19 to 20 Holta (Kangra) 100 62 to 63
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 2,000 Treacher and Co all 1,289	Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 113 to
r per Cent Rs. 98 to — Four-and-a-Half per Cent 105 to —	Thacker and Co all 198 LAND COMPANIES.	Jellalpore (Cachar) to -
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 101 to — New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1981 1002 to — New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 — to —	Colaba Co 12½ 700	Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 25 to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	Mazagon	Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 pir Kunchunpore (Gachar) 100 50 to — Kunchunpore (Gachar) 100 14 to 12
Trust Bond 100 to — Five per Cont. Municipal Loan 1031 to —	Port Canning Co 700 825	Kurseong and Darjiling 250 Se to 39 Do. contributory 200 78 to S9
Coorla Spinning Bonds – to –	CALCUTTA.—March 19.	Kurseong and Terai to -
BANKS.	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Lakatoora (Svihet) 100 31 to 32
Paid-up, Last Div'd. Cash Rates. INDIAN BANKS. Rs. Rs.	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 98 12 to - 0	Longview (Darjiling) 100 35 to Loobah 100 120 to Lower Assam £7\frac{1}{2} & 5 to Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to
Bink of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 800 Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 880	44 of 1878-79 (1893) 101 12 to 105 0	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 20
Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 750 Exchange Banks.	4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 104 12 to 105 0 4 of 1879 (Coupon) to	Monacherra (Cachar) 100 16 to 17
Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 115 Hong Kong & Shanghai Brown in Commission	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Moran (Assam) to
Banking Corporation — — — National Bank of India £12½ 17½ pr.ct 125	6 of 1870 (1889) 104 4 to — 6 of 1872 (1891) 104 12 to —	Do. contributory 90 100 to
PRESS COMPANIES.	6 of 1878 (1908) 102 12 to — 6 of 1884-5 (1905) 102 12 to — 5 of 1885-6 (1915) 103 4 to —	Do. contributory 125
Akbar 1,250 125 — Albort all 18 pr. ct —	5 of 1886-7 (1916) 103 4 to	New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to — New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation.
Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100 100 — Apollo 2,200 nil 235	41 of 1882 (1902) 99 8 to	New Mutual (Cachar) 30 100 to Nutwanpore (Cachar) to
Bellary 1,100 nil — Bombay Cotton all 15 1621	Paid. Price.	Phoenix (Cachar) 85 30 to 32 Pankabaree (Darjiling) 100 50 to 53
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited 200 16 100	Agra Savings 100 125 to -	Puttureah (Sylhet)
Colaba 1,880 50 860 Dhollera Ginning all 12 100	Alliance of Simla 100 185 to 186 Alliance of Simla 100 146 to — Bank of Bengal 500 8874 to —	Second Mutual Cachar 56 4-5 disct.
East India 1,000 150 1,175 Fort 8,500 150 1,250	Do. of Upper India 100 140 to — Delhi and London £25 140 to —	Singbulli and Murmah 100 83 to 86
French all, 80 500 Harvoy & Sabapathy 500 25 400 Khangaum 450 45 360	Himalaya 100 125 to —	Soom (Darjiling) 100 68 to
Mercantile 125 71 95	National of India £121 124 to — Rohilkund Kumaon 100 105 to —	Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 16 to —
Munmar M all 40 195	Simla Bank Corporation 500 — to — Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to —	Teesta Valley (Darilling) 100 92 to 93
New Berar 500 60 505 New Indian 125 90 Prince of Wales 400 80 205	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.	Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 155 to Upper Assam £10 15 to
Babapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555 Bassoon 500 25 500	Price. Alipore Coal 100 103 to 105	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,200 Sind 75 475	Arakan Oll CoRs. 5 Nominal. Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation.	LONDON.—April 9.
Wolkart 500 45 660	Bally Paper Mills £10 180 to — Barnagore Jute £10 91 to 92 Bengal Coal 1,000 1,560 to —	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300	Bengal Coal 1,000 1,560 to — B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 7s. 6d. 143 to —	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 174 p.ct 590	Do. Deferred B. Shares £l 8 to — Bengal Mills £100 1,575 to 1,600	Price. 3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 99½ to 100
Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 184 190	Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to — Bonded Warehouse 445 275 to 280	3 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 107 to 108 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 1011
Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 181 100 Bullary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500	Bengal Silk Co. 100 50 to — Bonded Warehouse 445 275 to 280 Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 73 to 74 Budge-Budge Jute Mills 80 88 to 89	31 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931
Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 190 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Beilary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 39 Bombay United 100 20 860	Bengal Silk Co. 100 50 to - Bowded Warchouse .445 275 to 280 Bowreak Cotton Mills 100 73 to 74 Budge-Budge Jute Mills 80 83 to 89 Burrakur Coal 100 160 to 165 to 95 to 96	3 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 107 to 108 4
Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 190 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 36 Bombay United 1,000 35 1,000 Central India 500 35 1,000 Corola Mills 1,000 20 610	Bengal Silk Co	3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 107½ to 108 4 Do. October 10, 1888 10 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4½ Do. do. 1885 to 4½ Do. do. 1893 to 4½ Ceylon, 1882 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-90 106 to 108 4 Do. 1886-90 106 to 108 4½ Mauritius, 1881 110 to 112
Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 190 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 39 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 39 Bombay United 100 20 860 Central India 500 35 1,000 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 610 D. Spinning all 1,000 Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,000	Bengal Silk Co	3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931
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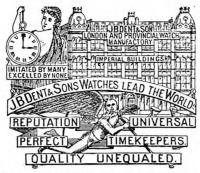
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 30th March; from Allahabad and Madras to the 28th March; and from Calcutta to the 27th March.

A GREAT farewell demonstration in honour of Lord and Lady Dufferin took place in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Friday, March 23rd. Lord Dufferin, on replying to an address, reviewed at considerable length the administration of the affairs of India during the period of his viceroyalty, and vindicated the policy which he had adopted in Afghanistan and Burma.

An address was also presented to the Countess of Dufferin, who, in reply, made an appeal on behalf of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.

THE Lingtu fort was occupied by Colonel Graham's force on March 21st without firing a shot. The Thibetans, after their experiences in the skirmish with our troops a few days previously, did not await an attack.

A DETACHMENT from Colonel Graham's force at Lingtu is to be sent out in the direction of the Jelap Pass to reconnoitre. The Lamas still cling to a policy of masterly inactivity in the matter of communications, neither answering our messages nor opening overtures.

THE Financial Statement for 1888-89 has been published in the form of a minute by Mr. Westland. The Budget estimates for 1888-89, which are made up at the 1s. 4-9d. rate of exchange, show a surplus of £423,000.

THE families of Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit and Sir Dinshaw Petit have subscribed close upon ten lakhs of rupees for various charitable purposes on the occasion of the death of the son of the former.

NINE Indian artisans for the Glasgow International Exhibition left Calcutta on March 26th, in the steamer Clan Matheson. Two are Punjabis, and seven Bengali Hindoos. Among them are two woodcarvers, two jewellers, two potters, two Brahmin sweetmeat-makers, and one barber. All the exhibits for the Exhibition have now been despatched.

THE Bombay Port Trustees have applied to Government for permission to borrow Rs. 700,000 less any portion of the sinking fund of 1887-88, which the completed accounts for the year may show to be available on debentures for ten years at 5 per cent., in order to meet the loan of seven lakhs, which falls due on the 2nd of May next.

THERE has been a pitched battle at a place called Salliya between one of the gangs of dacoits who infest the Gwalior territory and the durbar troops. The latter lost a Sepoy killed, and two dangerously wounded, besides minor casualties; but they killed the two leaders of the outlaws and five of their followers.

A MEMORIAL portrait of Sir Richard Garth has been placed in the Calcutta Chief Justice's Court, occupying the place where Sir Elijah Impey's portrait hung, which has been sent home for repair. The unveiling ceremony was performed by Sir Comer Petheram.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE remains another year in the Burma Command, but he will take three months' leave during the summer, when Brigadier-General Sir R. Lowe will officiate.

THE quarters for the Nursing Sisters at Rawal Pindi have been completed. They are situated close to the various hospitals, and seem fairly suitable.

A SEVERE hailstorm has passed over Silchar. As yet no reports have been received from the gardens; but there can be little doubt that several gardens have suffered.

A TELEGRAM from the Resident in Kashmir, dated the 22nd March, reports that cholera had again broken out in Jammu, and that fifteen cases and seven deaths have been reported within the last three days.

At the meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council at Lucknow it was decided by a majority that it was not advisable to proceed with the Bill for regulating the possession and sale of poisons.

COLONEL LUARD, R.E., at present on furlough, will be appointed to the Chief Engineership of Lower Bengal.

THE Maharao Reja of Boondi has addressed a kharita to the Viceroy, placing at the disposal of the British Government the resources of his State for the defence of the frontiers of India. The old chief has ruled his State since I821, so that his memories go back to the days of Tod and Malcolm.

THE Commissionership vacant in the Central Provinces when Mr. Chisholm take furlough from Raipur goes, it is understood, to Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, acting Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Anderson, Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, succeeds to the Secretaryship in place of Mr. Fraser.

The manager of the North-Western Railway has been good enough to make an arrangement by which soldiers proceeding on furlough can travel second-class on payment of third-class fare, which will be a great boon to those going on leave to the hills in the hot weather.

A VALUABLE archæological find has been lately made in the Azamgarh district in the shape of a copper-plate grant recording, in later Gupta characters, the grant by King Harshavardhana of Sthanisvara of a village to several Brahmins for the spiritual welfare of his parents and elder brother.

THE subscriptions to the Dufferin Memorial Fundalready amount to Rs. 23,300.

THIRTY-SEVEN prisoners escaped from the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal last year.

At the annual Convocation of the Madras University held on the 20th March, at which Lord Connemara as Chancellor presided, there were presented thirty-one candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Law, three for that of Bachelor of Medicine, seven for Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, one for Bachelor of Civil Engineering, three for Licentiate of Teaching, four for Master of Arts, and 176 for Bachelor of Arts.

A MYSTERIOUS tragedy occurred in Calcutta on the 26th March. Dr. Ketter Nath Mitter, a medical man of some repute, and his second son, a lad sixteen years of age, were sleeping in the same room in their house in Cornwallisstreet. About one o'clock the other inmates of the house heard shots fired into the room, and, on entering it, found both father and son lying on their respective bedsbleeding profusely from bullet wounds. Both were shotthrough the right side. They were taken to the hospital, and, as the father is in a critical state, his deposition was taken by a Magistrate. He says that he was wakened by a pain in his right side, but heard no shot fired, and knows nothing more. He was on good terms with his son. The latter says he saw a man in the room, who fired at his father and then at him, and ran away. An elder son of the family has since confessed that he shot his relatives through spite.

THERE has been more fighting on the Gilgit border between the tribesmen of Hunza and Nagar and the



Kashmir troops. It will be remembered that about a couple of months ago the former made a raid into Kashmir ground, and surprised a couple of petty forts or posts called Chaprot and Chilput. The Kashmir Durbar was said to be collecting a force to retake these places, which have often changed hands under similar circumstances before, and no more was heard about it. It seems, however, that the tribesmen must have made further progress, for the last news is of a sortie made on the 17th March by the garrison of Noomal, which would imply that these troops had met with some previous reverse. On this occasion, however, they gained a decided success, driving back the besiegers with heavy loss, and compelling them to retreat. The Kashmiris themselves are reported to have lost a Colonel and ten men killed and twenty-three wounded, so that the loss of the men of Hunza and Nagar must have been something considerable, and it may induce them to desist for some time to come.

A LAHORE paper alludes mysteriously to something that is going to happen to Kashmir. Several Madras and Bombay officers have passed through Murree, not being on leave; and some of the 5th Goorkhas have gone up to Baramula. Strange and persistent rumours are abroad that annexation is intended, and "we will not undertake to say that they are groundless." In point of fact (says the *Pioneer*) they are not only groundless, but mischievous nonsense into the bargain.

NOTES.

THERE is not much news of interest or importance from India to-day, either by telegraph or overland dawk. The reports from Burma are certainly not very satisfactory, telling, as they do, of continued raids by dacoits, and of increasing difficulties in securing peace and quietude in Upper Burma. The stupidity in directing a general disarmament of even the loyal and peaceable population has mow been bearing the evil results anticipated.

The chief topic discussed by the Indian newspapers to hand is, of course, Mr. Westland's Budget for 1888-89. The tone adopted is one of hopefulness regarding the future of Indian Finance, although it is allowed that Exchange, Opium, and Famine are all "elements of uncertainty" which have to be taken into account.

THE Englishman says that a striking contrast is exhibited between the financial condition of the Provincial Government and that of the Empire. "According to Mr. Westland, not one of the Provincial Governments but is provided with revenue enough for its present scale of expenditure, or, rather, which has incurred any permanent obligations as to expenditure which are beyond the scale of its revenue. Moreover, all the principal ones have balances, which they are seeking the means of profitably expending. Their position is in curious contrast with that of the Imperial Government."

The deficit of Rs. 698,000 is looked upon by the same authority rather hopefully than depressingly. We are told that "the ultimate point in retrenchment has been reached, and we can receive a Budget showing a deficit of 69 lacs with chastened feelings. We must seek consolation in the Micawber-like hope that something will turn up to save the Government from the necessity of resorting to further heroic measures in order to meet the possible demands of the future."

LORD DUFFERIN'S speech at the public meeting called at Calcutta to say farewell to him was an able vindication of the policy which he has pursued during his Viceroyalty. He, of course, detended as not only necessary but wise the costly expenditure which has been going on regarding the detences of the North-West Frontier. He considered the new settlement of the Russo-Afghan frontier as a "valuable diplomatic achievement," and he declared that "he could point with very proper satisfaction to the great

change which has occurred in the disposition of the Amir and his subjects towards the English since the date of his personal intercourse with the Afghan ruler in 1885."

His defence of the annexation of Upper Burma was concise and complete: For years India had been drawing surplus revenue from Lower Burma, and when the trade of the latter was endangered by the lawlessness and anarchy prevalent in the dominions of King Thebaw even purely fiscal considerations would have led us to interfere. It was not reasonable, his Excellency went on to say, to talk of present expenditure without recollecting that it is only temporary, and that in future India will draw from Upper Burma larger surpluses than she has over done from the Lower Province.

AFTER referring to the offers made by the Native Chiefs as an example of patriotism and loyalty which had seldom been witnessed, Lord Dufferin concluded his brilliant farewell address at Calcutta by saying:—

Well address at Calcutta by saying:—

You all know how deeply I have had at heart the interests and welfare of all classes of the community; how impartially I have endeavoured to promote the welfare of each in turn; how faithful I have been to that obligation which has been always felt by the Government of India to see in every subject of the Queen not a member of any sect, caste, or religion, but a citizen of the Empire, possessed of rights and privileges which are equally the property of all. What can I say to you Europeans and Natives alike but this—Whatever you do, live in unity and concord and good-fellowship with each other. Fate has united both races in community of interests, and neither can do without the other. The rule of England maintains peace and justice within the borders of India and securesits safety from outside dangers; but that rule cannot be exercised either effectually or acceptably without the loyalty and assistance of the Native races. Therefore, again I say, co-operate with each other in a generous and genial spirit. I confess I would rather see Europeans, Hindus and Mahomedans united in criticising Government, than that Hindus and Mahomedans, Europeans and Natives, should become estranged from each other by unworthy prejudices or animosities of race and religion. God forbid that the British Government should ever seek to maintain its rule in India by fomenting race-hatreds amongst its subjects. Thank Heaven its antecedents, its strength, its self-confidence and its dignity, will for ever render a resort to such expedients unnecessary and impossible.

HIS EXCELLENCY having given counsel to all who listened to him, even to "those amongst his Native friends who, imbued with the political literature of the West, are seeking to apply to India the lessons they have learnt from constitutional countries," paid a graceful tribute to his own wife, saying that his lady "was the first instance of a Viceroy's consort who was more popular in India than the Viceroy, and whose name would endure longer."

THE Pioneer, commenting on this, says that it may be the exaggeration of an admirable gallantry, but "there can be no question that Lady Dufferin has made for herself a name such as no English lady in India ever did before, and, while in the case of a ruler like the Viceroy, there must always be a leaven of convention in the addresses of congratulation received, the acknowledgments tendered to Lady Dufferin express the spontaneous and heartfelt sentiments of all India."

MESSRS. JOHN H. LADD AND Co., 116, Queen Victoria-street, have been appointed London agents for the sale of Allen's patent "Indispensable" Gumming Machine and the "Rapid Copying Book Damper."

Copying Book Damper."

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose, who were the guests of Lord and Lady Reay, left Bombay for Europe by the last mail steamer. They arrived at the Apollo Bunder in a Government House Carriage about 4.30 p.m., accompanied by Captain Hamilton, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, and were met by Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine, and Captain Buller, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, and left bunder soon afterwards in a Government steam launch. Sir Thomas and Lady Thompson have also left Bombay. They were met at the bunder by Sir Frank and Lady Souter, Colonel Portman, and one or two other gentlemen, with whom they proceeded to the steamer. Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes and Mr. Moreton Frewen were also passengers by the same steamer.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Telegraph.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

Details have now been received of the tremendous wind storm which has lately devastated Dacca. A little rain fell early in the evening and then ceased. Half-an-hour later, at seven o'clock, densely black clouds suddenly appeared in the south-west, and almost immediately a hurricane of terrific force swept through Dacca, destroying every obstacle in its south-west, and almost immediately a hurricane of terrific force swept through Dacca, destroying every obstacle in its course. It lasted barely three minutes, and was succeeded by complete calm. Fortunately the width of the storm's track was only about 500 feet. It struck the west of the town, and, after completely wrecking the large stone police barracks and a large number of huts, crossed the river, and made a circuitous sweep, utterly destroying several villages, then recrossing the river it attacked with unabated fury the magnificent palace of the leading Mahomedan of Dacca, Sir Abdul Gani Mia. It then pursued its course through the most densely populated quarter. The appearance of Dacca is described as like that of a bombarded city. The largest and most massive houses are heaps of ruins. The west wing of the Nawab's palace is a mass of broken masonry, the splendid furniture being entirely destroyed. Balls of flame are said to have been observed accompanying the hurricane. The college, the church, and other public buildings and the houses occupied by Europeans, being outside the track of the storm, were uninjured. Up to this date 112 dead bodies have been recovered, and 1,000 cases are being treated in the hospital. The loss of property is estimated at Rs.100,000. The Nawab's estimated loss is Rs.50,000. He has generously subscribed Rs.10,000 to the relief fund. His European engineer had a narrow escape, for the roof fell on him, and a Native by his side was killed by a falling beam. Storms of this character are almost unknown in India. The weather has, however, been abnormal, owing the part the fact that during March and April there was an entire in India. The weather has, however, been abnormal, owing to the fact that during March and April there was an entire absence of the usual local storms.

In the course of a speech made in reply to an address of the Mahomedans at Lucknow the Viceroy said:—

"An additional pleasure in coming to India was to remember that one of my duties was to watch over the interests of fifty millions of Mahomedan subjects. This body alone constitutes a powerful nation. Remembering the additional splendid antecedents attaching to their history, a ruler would be devoid of all political feeling if he neglected to endeavour to bring their status into harmony with the general political system. The Mahomedans had long occupied a disadvantageous position in relation to their Hindoo fellow-subjects. The Government of the control of ment was precluded by the principle of State impartiality from doing much to remedy this; but by the resolution of July 15, 1885, it endeavoured to give a satisfactory proof of its sincere solicitude."

In conclusion, he urged the various communities to live together in peace and good fellowship. Divergences of race, differences of religion, and historical circumstances causing differences and divergencies must inevitably occasion discrepancies of opinion on political and social functions; but the causes which generated these evanescent fires were absolutely insignificant in presence of the mightier forces which worked for peace and amity. Nothing better exemplified history than the absolute indifference of subsequent generations to dispute for which their forefithers had presented and destroyed each for which their forefathers had persecuted and destroyed each

In the course of his speech to the Talookdars the Viceroy

"I cannot help expressing my satisfaction at your appreciation of our efforts to secure peace by rendering our frontiers impervious to attack, and by an extension of our jurisdiction Our actions in both directions were forced by over Burma. external conditions beyond our control. Our simple measure of home defence cannot fail for many years to contribute powerfully to the quiet and security of our own house."

than at the present moment. While the prince in his palace is conscious that his throne is as irrevocably secured to him and his dynasty as that of the Queen-Empress herself, at the sam time the zemindar in his country house, the trader in his shop, and the humble peasant in his cabin are equally convinced that where they have sown there shall they reap, and that English might and justice, ever ready to protect the Empire from outward aggression, will equally assure to every citizen the untroubled enjoyment of his rights and privileges."

The Viceroy's visit to Cashmere has been abandoned owing to an outbreak of cholera in the Srinagur district. This is a little unfortunate, as he is specially required to settle some matters of State in Cashmere.

The Viceroy arrived yesterday in Simla, and was received

The Viceroy arrived yesterday in Simla, and was received with the usual honours.

A case is reported from Rajcote, in Kattiwar, of a police peon running amuk, killing five and wounding six persons. He first entered a room where a police officer and a Native clerk were counting money for the pay of the police. He drew his sword, murdered both, and then rushed out and attacked every person he met. Having struck eleven persons, he was met by a Parsee, who showed considerable presence of mind, and challenged him to stop, upon which he quietly delivered up his sword. Having asked for water, he then said quietly, "I have killed many," and walked to the police-station, where he surrendered himself.

On Thursday a large house fell in here, killing six persons.

On Thursday a large house fell in here, killing six persons On Thursday a large house fell in here, killing six persons. Considerable excitement was recently caused at Amraoti by a daring assault committed on Colonel Bullock, Deputy-Commissioner. The accused, a Native of bad character, recently proved unsuccessful in a complaint against another man for enticing away his wife. Having armed himself with a club, he stationed himself in the Court-house and attacked Colonel Bullock when entering. He was immediately arrested, tried by the Assistant-Commissioner, convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Duc d'Orléans, Prince Henri, and their party returned to Calcutta on Friday, having bagged 21 tigers.

BURMA.

RANGOON, APRIL 14.

RANGOON, APRIL 14.

The Tsagain district in Upper Burma is again in a very disturbed condition, especially in the neighbourhood of Myinmu. This large village was attacked last week by a band of dacoits over 200 strong. While the main body assailed the northern side of the village some thirty dacoits made for the house of a loyal Thoogyee, and attempted to murder him. The Thoogyee, however, escaped. The dacoits then fired Myinmu. The flames spread, and 160 houses in the village were burnt down. Two policemen were killed and two more wounded by the dacoits. In the neighbourhood Inspector Wooldridge and seven of the military police fell into a dacoits' ambuscade, two policemen being killed and two wounded. Several other dacoities accompanied with murder are reported from the Tsagain district.

Captain Raikes, the "able and energetic officiating Com-

Tsagain district.
Captain Raikes, the able and energetic officiating Commissioner of the Central Division, has proceeded to Tsagain, accompanied by other civil officers and by Colonel Symons, with some mounted infantry, to assist Mr. Colquhoun, Deputy-Commissioner, in restoring order. Vigorous measures will be taken to quell these disturbances. Tsagain is, owing to the nature of the country, a difficult district to deal with. Dacoit bands when attacked break up into small parties, and find easy shelter in the forest and hills.

The last official bulletin states that in the Meiktila district a European head-constable and five of the military police came

a European head-constable and five of the military police came on a party of twenty-five men sitting under some trees. The police went up to them unsuspiciously, and were fired into, one policeman being killed and another wounded. The others retreated. Some lancers and mounted infantrymen were sent in pursuit of this gang. The police have defeated small dacoit gangs in several petry encounters in other districts.

From the Shan States it is reported that a body of dacoits under N'Gamoung have occupied Manilong, one of the minor States subordinate to the Theebaw Tsawbwa, who has been

external conditions beyond our control. Our simple measure of home defence cannot fail for many years to contribute powerfully to the quiet and security of our own house."

In conclusion he said:—

"I shall resign my great office at the end of the year with many regretful feelings, but also with a most grateful recollection of the universal indulgence with which my humble endeavours to perform my duties have been met. I am already the oldest Viceroy that ever ruled India, and I feel that the time has come when, in the public interest, the heavy responsibilities of the office should be confided to the hands of a younger man. But I carry away the consolation of knowing that at no time in the past hundred years has there prevailed a deeper feeling of security with reference to all the great interests upon which the happiness of every nation depends



This raid has caused great excitement throughout Arrakan. During all the recent troubles the province of Arrakan remained very quiet. The Arrakanese are a distinct race from the Burmans, whom they bitterly dislike. The memory of the cruelties inflicted on the Arrakanese in the time of the of the cruelties inflicted on the Arrakanese in the time of the Burmese Kings still lingers in the minds of the people. Not-withstanding the peaceable condition of Arrakan and the loyalty of the people, the policy of disarmament is being carried out in Arrakan as elsewhere throughout Burma. There are no troops in Arrakan. At present, however, there does not seem to be any reason to anticipate a renewal of the disturbances in Arrakan, as the dacoits are reported to have recrossed the mountains.

The Tharrawaddy district in Lower Burma continues to be greatly troubled by dacoits.

SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

The latest telegram from Lingtu states that the construction of a new camp at Gnatong has been commenced. The fortifications will hold 400 men, and command the Jukola Pass, and will be garrisoned by 100 of the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment), and 400 Pioneers.

The Tibetans are seen daily towards the Jalapla Pass in small parties. The base will shortly be moved from Silligori to Ghoom, about four miles below Darjeeling.

The political situation is unchanged. No answer has been

The political situation is unchanged. No answer has been received to the Viceroy's personal letter to the Dalai Lama at Lhassa, but the Political Officer will be enabled to communicate with the Tibetan officials at Chumbi. The Rajah of Sikkim remains passive while his brother is still at Chumbi. The discomforts of this mountain campaign have been lately intensifed by a terms of unward covering.

intensified by storms of unusual severity.

"A few days ago," writes a correspondent, "a fearful thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy snow, burst over us.
The Staff mess tent was struck, and several natives, orderlies, and servants were injured. In one case the whole of the skin was stripped off the back as if by a burn. Several of the sentries round the camp were thrown down by the shock. Next day there was another severe storm, accompanied by enormous hailstones."

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

It is officially reported that an attempt was made a few days ago to assassinate the Governor of Candahar. He was fired at, and his camel was killed under him. The would-be assassin is believed to have been a soldier of a Hazara regiment now stationed at Candahar.

CASHMERE.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

The following are the particulars of the attack on the Cashmere fort of Numal, to the north of Gilgit, by the Rajahs of Hunza and Nagur:—The tribesmen having ejected the Cashmere picket from part of Chaprot in January last, entered into negotiations with the Gilgit authorities for permission to retain peaceable possession of the territory. Being refused, 2,000 tribesmen advanced on Numal and laid siege to it. On peaceable possession of the territory. Being refused, tribesmen advanced on Numal, and laid siege to it. March 17 the garrison made a sortie, and defeated the tribes-men. The garrison has now been reinforced, so as to enable the authorities to endeavour to reoccupy Chaprot, and 1,000 regulars and 500 irregulars have been despatched from Srinagur.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE FEUDATORY PRINCES AND THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

(Pioneer.)

It is now some five months since the Nizam's patriotic offer to aid in the general defence of India was made known; and beyond the grateful acknowledgment of that offer, first by the Vicercy and afterwards by the Queen-Fmpress herself, no action has apparently been taken to fan the flame of royalty action has apparently been taken to fan the flame of royalty which blazed up so brightly at Hyderabad and quickly spread to other parts of the country. We use the word "apparently" advisedly, because the public cannot be in a position to judge what has really been done by the authorities responsible for the safety of India. It is no easy matter to decide how the offers of material aid made by the feudatory Princes shall be applied; but we may, perhaps, find a partial solution of the question by examining the terms of the offers themselves. These may be ranged under two heads: (1) those in which specified sums of money are offered at once, and (2) those in which money and troops, personal service and the resources of

the particular State are offered in case of war. The former may be tabulated as follows:—

Hyderabad			•••	Rs.	60,00,000
Kashmir	•••	•••	•••	,,	10,00,000
Jodhpur	•••	•••	•••	"	10,00,000
Bhurtpur	•••	•••	•••	"	8,00,000
Kota	•••	•••	•••	"	6,00,000
Kapurthala Nabha	•••	•••	•••	"	50,00,00 4,00,000
Maler Kotla (navet	A li Kha	m)	"	80,000
Maier Kona (.mayeur	711 17110	,	"	
		Total	•••	,,	103,80,000

The actual money offers thus amount to nearly 104 lakhs of rupees, though in the case of Hyderabad, Jodhpur and Bhurtpur the payments would be spread over three, five, and ten years respectively. The Chiefs of the States above enumerated offer, as a rule, something more than money, recognising loyally that as feudatories of a great Empire they are bound when danger declares itself to make common cause against the when danger declares itself to make common cause against the common enemy. Thus, in the event of war, the Nizam offers his "sword," a figure of speech which all can understand; the Maharaja of Kashmir his troops and materials of war, and his personal services; the Maharaja of Jodhpur will, in time of emergency, place at the disposal of the Government all the resources of his State, his services and those of the members of his family; the Maharaja of Bhurtpur will give, in case of war as many troops as be spared, from his teritory; the Kota chief will, in time of necessity, give the services of himself, his jagirdars and his troops; while the Raja of Kapurthala offers the services of his troops, a contingent being specially drilled and prepared for special service, the assistance of Government being asked for drilling and arming the contingent. arming the contingent.

So far we have dealt with Chiefs who come in category 1. Turning now to 2, in which case no specified sum of money is offered, we find the Maharaja of Mysore expressing a wish to "raise and maintain a suitable military force trained by to "raise and maintain a suitable military force trained by British officers lent to him for the purpose, so that his State may render valuable service on any occasion of Imperial need, it being his Highness's desire to take part in the military defence of the Empire." The Maharaja of Patiala offers the resources of his State in the shape of treasure, troops, &c., whenever required by Government; the Nawab of Bahawalpur, his existing contingent of troops, and according to his means the "outlay of his funds;" the Nawab of Tonk, the services of himself, his family, his troops, and the whole resources of his State; the Maharao Rajah of Alwar, money and troops whenever they may be of service to Government in securing the frontier of the Empire; the Nawab of Rampur will defray the expense incurred in raising and maintaining a native infantry regiment in case of war with Russia, and as long as the war lasts, together with all the resources of his State in time of war; the Raja of Jhind, all the existing resources of his lasts, together with all the resources of his State in time of war; the Raja of Jhind, all the existing resources of his State; the Raja of Mandi, his body and his State to the British Crown for use; the Raja of Suket, his services to the extent of his life and goods; the Raja of Faridkot, his "life and all the resources of his State whenever the Government require the services of Native Chiefs"; and the Nawab of Loharu, the services of himself and his brothers with his property and a caravan of fifty camels. The Raja of Chamba has actually given land, free of cost, near Bukloh, for cantonments for the 2nd battalion of the 4th Gurkhas.

Here, then, we have twenty Chiefs in all anxious to prove

Here, then, we have twenty Chiefs in all anxious to prove their loyalty. We have been thus particular in detailing the terms of the various offers, because in considering the practical application of them it is of the first importance to see in what rection the ideas of the Chiefs themselves tend. The Nizam, in his loyal desire to strengthen the hands of the Government, which would suffice for the building, say, of the seventy miles of strategic railway from Chaman to Kandahar—if it were deemed advisable to make that line at once. It was a generous deemed advisable to make that line at once. It was a generous offer—from whomsoever it may have originally emanated; but the acceptance and application of it in the way specified would have been unwise. Let it be considered as an earnest only of the Nizam's loyalty, and its value is by no means depreciated, even though immediate advantage may not be taken of it. The Maharajas of Jodhpur and Bhurtpur, in making their offers of ten and eight lakhs respectively, did not respectively. specify in exact terms, we believe, the way in which the money should be expended; they were willing to make annual payshould be expended; they were willing to make annual payments for five and ten years respectively, and to leave it to Government to dispose of their contributions. The Maharaja of Mysore and the Raja of Kapurthala struck what we think will prove the key-note of the future policy of Government. They wish to make a portion of their military forces thoroughly efficient, and for this end they ask for the assistance of British officers to train their contingents. This is a sensible and practical proposal; it will, if carried out, provide men in the hour of need, just as the capitalising of the Nizam's offer in the way already pointed out can be made to serve a similar

purpose.

The feudatory Princes have armies already, but these are not up to the standard of efficiency required, and to make them so en bloc would involve an annual expenditure which the various States could not possibly stand. But small contingents various States could not possibly stand. But small "specially drilled and prepared for special service the Maharaja of Kapurthala's own words—can be formed and maintained without the financial strain being too severe; and we should be glad to see sufficient of these to constitute at least one good army corps, 40,000 strong. But care must be taken to estimate carefully the resources of each individual State, so as to prevent the burden of expense for military purposes being out of all proportion to the general expenditure on internal administration. The Government may assuredly venture to propound a scheme of defence in which every Chief will have a share. That scheme cannot be hastily elaborated; for the fullest information regarding the resources of each State, the wishes of its ruler, and the particular form in which state, the wisnes of its ruler, and the particular form in which he and his people can best contribute towards the defence of India, must be obtained before action is finally taken. Such information is now being collected from all parts of the country, and we doubt not that a practical issue will be arrived at before Lord Dufferin leaves India. It will fittingly crown the work which he has already done in safeguarding our frontiers arrived at took from without against attack from without.

INDIA AND THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

"L. S. S.," a correspondent of the *Pioneer*, has proposed that a stand be made by the Anglo-Indian public against the new policy of the P. and O. Company. He says:—

"The Indian public is, I believe, the most forbearing in the world, but even that body will turn at last; and the P. and O. Company, who have derived their power and wealth in no small measure from that public, must be made to feel that even they can go too far sometimes. They now propose to run local ships between Bombay and Aden and vice versa during the ships between Bombay and Aden and vice versa during the monsoon, a time when passenger traffic is no doubt slack, and the arrangement is one which probably could not be reasonably objected to if the steamers were well selected. But for this particularly trying passage they must select the two steamers called the Assam and Siam, which are the least suited for the voyage. Both steamers were built for the German Lloyd's Company, and were bought by the P. and O. They are utterly deficient in proper ventilation, so much required for this hot voyage during the monsoon, when the vessels often have to be battened down, to say nothing of the fact (mentioned by the Postmaster-General of India in his Report for 1886-87) of these two steamers being the only ones belonging to the P. and O. that were behind contract time during that were helind contract time during that were and in the that were behind contract time during that year, and in the new contract one of them has already run late by some hours, so they may presumably be said to be the slowest on the line. The time allowed under the hour contract during the monsoon is so absurdly long that this go-ahead Company promptly places the new contract, the steamers pass through the Canal instead of the passengers being taken across the Isthmus of Suez by the Egyptian Railway. It would therefore be supposed that the P. and O. would have remitted the sum of Rs. 30 they have the f. and O. would have remitted the sum of Rs. 30 they have hitherto collected on account of the Egyptian Railway fare. On a late reference to that Company, they decline the reduction, as they say that 'the charge for the Canal is the same.' The time for which Brindisi passengers are on board the steamers is less by one day. Why, then, should they be charged Rs. 30 extra in this account? Other grievances might be tackled at the same time, amongst which are the heavy charge for extra baggage (£10 a ton), when cargo is carried for £3 a ton; the differential passage money charged to Railway and State the differential passage money charged to Railway and State Railway Engineers; the charge of 300 per cent for soda-water, a bottle of which can be bought at I anna in Bombay and is charged for at 6 pence in Bombay Harbour, and many others, too numerous to mention. I would suggest that, in the first instance, a memorial to the Board of Directors should be prepared, setting forth our grievances and asking for redress, and, if this were not successful, other measures could be concerted hereafter. I am prepared to assist in drawing up such a memorial if, in every large station in India, one gentleman would consent to circulate such memorial and obtain signatures to it in his station. Some combination of this kind is necessary to ensure success. If you would collect the names of gentle men willing to assist in this matter you would be doing good service for a large number of your readers."

The Pioneer states that it will be glad, in compliance with its correspondent's suggestion, to receive the names of gentlemen willing to forward the proposed object.

DEATHS CAUSED BY WILD BEASTS. (Asian.)

On a former occasion we showed cause for questioning whether the Rs. 25,000 which the Government pays annually

for killing poisonous snakes are judiciously expended. sum is only a fraction of the Rs. 1,89,005 which the Government paid in 1886 for what it calls 'the extermination of wild animals and poisonous snakes,' so that Rs. 1,64,645 remain to be accounted for. In 1885 the total amount expended was Rs. 2,24,126, so that there was a considerable reduction in 1886; but when the average annual expenditure amounts to about two lakhs of rupees it becomes a serious question whether the whole sum might not be economized. It may be remembered that 20,142 persons were killed by snake-bite, and Rs. 25,360 were paid for killing snakes. But only 2,707 persons were killed by wild beasts, and Rs. 1,64,645 were spent in rewards for the extermination of wild beasts. But are they really reterminated. for the extermination of wild beasts. But are they really exterminated? Of course tigers are the greatest offenders, but how is it that 928 persons were killed by tigers in 1886 when only 838 were killed in 1885? It is true that in Bengal there twas a great decrease in the number of tigers killed and in the amount of rewards paid. Sir Rivers Thompson explained that this was due to the interpretate of the property of the proper sufficiency of his Budget estimates, which seems a ridiculous excuse. At any rate the Bengal tigers took their opportunity, and killed 589 persons in 1886 instead of 510 in 1885. But and killed 589 persons in 1886 instead of 510 in 1886. But there is the greatest inconsistency in the amount paid in rewards in the different Presidencies. In Madras Rs. 18,170 were paid for 209 tigers; in Bengal Rs. 3,300 were paid for 245 tigers; in the Central Provinces 253 tigers cost the State Rs. 11,880; in Assam Rs. 8,710 were paid for 436 tigers. It is obvious that there is something radically wrong here. It may at vious that there is something radically wrong here. It may at times be necessary to offer special rewards for man killing tigers, but the scale of payment in Madras is manifestly excessive; and though the Central Provinces rate is much lower, it must and though the Central Provinces rate is much lower, it must surely be as difficult to kill a tiger in Assam as in Madras, or the Central Province. Out of 2,707 persons killed 1,169 were destroyed by "other animals," which are said to include jackals, mad dogs, wild pigs, moles, sharks, scorpions, wasps, and bulls. The Viceroy, or his Secretary, rebukes this novel and careless enumeration of "wild beasts." Rs. 6,852 were paid for their The Viceroy, or his Secretary, rebukes this novel and careless enumeration of "wild beasts." Rs. 6,852 were paid for their destruction, but no information is given to show the precise sum paid for killing a mole or a wasp. Thus there were only 1,638 persons who were killed by real wild beasts, whilst Rs. 1,57,798 were paid for killing the real wild beasts, which will probably appear to some persons to be a very high rate of insurance, especially as the form of insurance is so ineffectual.

URGENT CAVALRY REFORMS. (Civil and Military Gazette.)

There is one military reform of which the necessity becomes: There is one military reform of which the necessity becomes: year by year more apparent, and that is the abolition in Native Cavalry Regiments of the Silladar system, at any rate as a compulsory system. The old Bengal and Light Cavalry was a superbly mounted force; but it was supposed that the men were of an inferior class. A more probable explanation of its inefficiency was the preposterous nature of its equipment and the method of its training. The remedy was sought in equipping and forming the men of the new Bengal Cavalry efficiently, with uniform arms and horse gear which suited them efficiently, with uniform arms and horse gear which suited them. This was a most proper reform. But it was also sought in leaving them to mount themselves, which reform naturally resulted in a cavalry very inefficiently horsed. And from that hour to this the same system has been maintained. In those days cer-tain advantages were claimed for the system, in the stamp of men which it introduced. Gentlemen's sons with their remen which it introduced. Gentlemen's sons with their retainers, substantial yeomen, cadets of good families, were not uncommon in the ranks of the irregular cavalry regiments in early days. Even then the superior class of such troopers, who owned their own horses and had a little money, was counterbalanced by the poor stuff composing the retainers (or Bazgirs) of the richer men. Gradually, however, the superior class disappeared. The men who now compose the cavalry of this Presidency are of exactly the same stamp as would be still enresidency are of exactly the same stamp as would be still enlisted were that cavalry mounted by the Government. Their position would be a little altered. Instead of receiving Rs. position would be a little altered. Instead of receiving its 27 to Rs. 30 per mensem, they would receive probably Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per mensem, and they would have no horse to keep, no chanda to pay, no debt for cost of horse and equipment to clear off. They would be better off, the regiments would be better mounted, and the State would be better served.

BENGAL.

THE following letter has been addressed to Colonel Chatterton, Commanding the Presidency Volunteers, by Lady terton, Commanding the Presidency Volunteers, by Lady Dufferin:—"Although I was quite unable at the time to say what I felt, I must now endeavour, however imperfectly, to convey to yourself and all the officers, non-commissioned officers, men, and cadets of the Presidency Volunteers, my warmest and grateful thanks for the very beautiful bracelet presented to me on Saturday. Such proof of your kindness and goodwill took me completely by surprise. I can only say that I was deeply touched by it, and that I thank you with all my heart. In conclusion, allow me to wish you and all the Prsidency Volunteers every possible good fortune. I trust you may be successful in all your competitions, and every year and further laurels to those you have already reaped.

THE increasing tendency in India to amalgamate teagardens for the sake of economy in working them is shown by a fall in the number of gardens in Assam from 941 in 1885-86 to 883 at the end of 1886-87. There was, notwithstanding, an increase of 18,288 acres in the area of land taken up for tea, which now amounts to 934,134 acres. The outturn of manufactured tea was the largest ever recorded, the total weight of tea manufactured being estimated at upwards of 61 million pounds. Improved methods of cultivation are increasing the average yield per acre. This average for the whole province last year is variously stated at 349 to 363 pounds, and it rose to 518 in Lakhimpur, which is the most productive district. In the districts of Sylhet and Cachar the outturn has increased an expensive of the productive district. enormously, and will, at the present rate, very soon equal that of the Assam Valley.

A MEMORIAL has gone up to the Viceroy praying for the provision of a suitable resting-place for the remains of the late King of Oudh, who among his other titles to posthumous consideration is euphemistically described as "an honoured guest of the British Government." The memorialists would like to see land purchased near the Garden Beach residence for the purpose of reising a suitable meanspleum thereon with for the purpose of raising a suitable mausoleum thereon, with adequate provision for alms, illuminations and "all other religious ceremonies observed by his late Majesty." The petition is backed by so many names of influence that we must suppose that the matter is one which really goes home in some way to Mahomedan national sentiment: but one can hardly imagine a character less fitted to excite any generous sympathy than that of Wajid Ali Shah.

than that of Wajid Ali Shah.

The writer of "Echoes of the Week" in the Saturday Evening Journal says:—I may, perhaps, be allowed to say a few farewell words to a gentleman who has been for a number of years thoroughly identified with Calcutta society, especially in all its sports and pastimes. I allude to Mr. F. B. Peacock, member of the Board of Revenue, and for some years Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government. It is no exaggeration to say that to know Mr. Peacock was to like him; and not only was this the case with his personal friends, but also with all who came in contact with him in business matters. With Mr. Peacock's departure we lose another of the familiar faces Mr. Peacock's departure we lose another of the familiar faces from our race-course which have been identified with racing in Calcutta for so many years. It seems but yesterday that the names of Lord Ulick Browne, Mr. Justice McDonell, and Mr. Keswick were to be seen at the head of the prospectus of the Calcutta race meetings, and with them for some years has been associated the name of Mr. F. B. Peacock. Now he, too, has gone, but fortunately we have good men and sport nas gone, but fortunately we have good men and sportsmen still remaining in Calcutta to carry on the famous traditions of our Calcutta race meetings. The Government has lost in Mr. Peacock a really clever and hard, working servant, and his many friends will hear with regret, that though he has nominally only gone on leave, it is very probable that he may not return to India."

THE splendid reception of the Viceroy on March 17th, writes the Englishman, at the distribution of prizes to the Calcutta Volunteers is deserving of remark as an unmistakable indication of the current of public feeling. Both his Excellency and the Countess of Dufferin were greeted with extraordinary enthusiasm, and it may be doubted whether a more striking outburst of popular sentiment has ever been witnessed and unexpected the demonstration was India. Unrehearsed and unexpected, the demonstration was almost dramatic in effect, and round after round of ringing cheers testified to the hold which their Excellencies have established on the regard and admiration of all classes. Volunteers and spectators alike were touched by the valedictory nature of the ceremony, and nothing could exceed the heartiness and spontaneity with which they gave voice to the inspiration of the moment. This powerful expression of or inspiration of the moment. This powerful expression of loyal attachment will find an echo, we are assured, in every corner of the wide Empire, alike among Europeans and Natives, who can unite in love of a noble ruler and exemplar, and to whom are equally dear those qualities of strength, insight, and sympathy which characterise the present administration. nistration.

MADRAS.

EXTENSIONS on a large scale are to be made to the premises of the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras. The Government has purchased a large piece of land whereon will be erected quarters for the accommodation of ninety artificers and four hundred lascars of the factory. Provision has also been made for a

coal-yard.

H.H. THE NIZAM held a Durbar on March 26 for the reception of Mr. Howell, the new Resident, and for the presentation by the latter of the Viceroy's *khareeta*. Mr. Howell was accompanied by his own staff, the Major-General Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and his staff, and by heads of departments.

BOMBAY.

THE Deputy Postmaster-General of Sind and Beluchistan has addressed the Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, bringing to notice that under the new contract with the P. and O. Company the outward mail steamer is due in Bombay at twelve noon on Mondays, but it is expected, as a rule, to arrive on the previous afternoon or night. He proposes, therefore, to recommend that the hour of departure of the direct steamer from Bombay be fixed at twelve noon on Sunday. It can then be detained if necessary till the actual arrival of the P. and O. steamer. This would give the public of Karachi the advantage of the change in the contract day of arrival of the steamer, and should it reach Bombay on the afternoon of Sundays, as is anticipated, the mail would be delivered in Karachi on Tuesday, allowing time for letters to be answered by the return mail steamer leaving Karachi on Wednesday.

THE total sales of Indian yarn in China during the preceding fortnight amounted to 7,000 bales, at prices a dollar higher, with an advancing market. Exchange on Bombay was quoted

at Rs. 2203 per 100 dollars.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR intends to stay at Ootacamund for two months more, and the Ranee will, for family reasons, stay there for a longer period. Mr. Pestonjee D. Khandallawalla, Private Secretary, returns to Baroda to assume charge of the office of Palace Mayor at present.

As the Persian Consul-General, H.E. Mirza Kuli Khan, is proceeding to his native country, to take charge of a high ministerial appointment offered by his Highness the Shah of Persia, he was presented with a valedictory address by the Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of Parsees in Persia. The chair was occupied by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, and purpose leading members of the community including Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., were present. After the presenta-tion of the address, the Consul gave a felicitous reply in Persian, warmly thanking the Parsee community for the hospitality they had shown to him during his sojourn in this city. A handsome tea and coffee set of silver, which was an excellent specimen of Cutch workmanship, was also presented to the departing representative of the Shah.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation resumed consideration of the list of new works recommended by the Town Council for sanction. The following markets were among the large works passed by the meeting, subject to the sanction of Government being obtained to the raising of the necessary loan to defray their expenditure :—A new market at Colaba, consisting of 100 stalls, Rs. 50,300; erection of a new building consisting of 100 stalls, Rs. 50,300; erection of a new building in connection with the Arthur Crawford markets for mutton, so as to reserve the existing fish and mutton market for the sale of fish only. Some members of the Corporation took that occasion to urge the necessity of keeping fish markets in the best sanitary condition possible. Dr. Blaney repeated the suggestion he made some time ago that fish should be cut and exposed for sale on marble slabs. The Corporation were asked to sanction a sum of Rs. 2,63,875 for constructing a road through Nowroji Hill from Elphinstone Bridge to Dongristreet. Major Selby moved an amendment referring the question back to the Town Council for fresh estimates, so as to include frontages on both sides of the proposed road, so to include frontages on both sides of the proposed road, so far as might be desirable. The amendment was adopted.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the North-West Provinces and Oudh Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund was held at Allahabad, Sir Auckland Colvin presiding. The Budget, showing the receipts and expenditure for 1888, was finally approved; and arrangements were concluded for completing the buildings of the Agra Medical School, and for remodelling the teaching staff with a view to greater efficiency. The plans of the Lying-in Hospital at Agra, funds for which have been provided by the Central Branch, and which have received generally the approbation of Lady Dufferin, were laid before the Committee, and instructions given for their modification in certain points. An important paper drawn up by cation in certain points. An important paper drawn up by Dr. Rice, with suggestions for the better administration of female dispensaries, was also laid before the Committee, and directions were given that it should be printed and taken into consideration at the next meeting. A variety of minor matters occupied the attention of the Committee, and it was finally arranged that a public meeting be held at Lucknow on April 4 next, at which her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin has bindly consented to be present kindly consented to be present.

BURMA.

It is proposed to erect in Mandalay, for the use of the American Baptist Mission, a fire-proof chapel as a memorial to the late Dr. Judson, the pioneer Missionary to the Burmans. It is hoped to raise Rs. 30,000 for the purpose, of which a good beginning has been made by one of the few survivors of the converts baptised by Dr. Judson giving Rs. 3,000 Mr. F. D

Phinney, the mission treasurer in Rangoon and an American missionary in Burma, will gladly receive and forward contributions for the Judson Memorial, and it is hoped that the receipts will justify the laying the corner-stone of the building on August 9th, 1888, the one hundreth anniversary of Dr. Judson's birth.

LAST year the Government Archæologist and his staff in Burma found some very interesting works in the Upper Province in inspecting and preparing impressions of the stone inscriptions in Sagaing, Ava, Amarapura, and Mandalay. The most valuable collection of inscriptions was found in Amarapura, near what is known as the Mahamuni pagoda, whither were gathered about a century ago, during the reign of the cacophonic Sinpyumyashing, inscriptions from all parts of Burma in the Talaing, Pali, and Burmese languages. These inscriptions are of great historical interest and importance, and are curiously arranged in seven rows running from east to west, numbering 468 stone slabs, while on the west side is another cluster of 109 inscribed stones.

A SMALL party of the 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent encountered a band of dacoits in the Kyoukse district on March 20. The enemy lost 11 killed, two wounded, and two prisoners. Twelveguns were captured. On our side the Resaldar-Major of the regiment was wounded. The Kyoukse district has been a good deal disturbed lately, and it is hoped that this lesson will have considered. will have a good effect. A bad dacoity has occurred to the south of the same district some fourteen miles from Wundwin, where a the same district some fourteen miles from Wundwin, where a village named Kokosu was attacked by a large band of dacoits and seven women and two men were killed. Action is being taken against this gang, which is said to be Boh Tok's. Its members have retreated into the thick jungle and low hills north of Prinzie Myo. The Northrrn Shan column has returned to Mandalay and now breaks up. Fifty rifles of the 42nd Gurkas are to remain temporarily at Thibaw as an escort to Mr. Daly, Political Officer. The 100 Gurkhas of the 43rd return to Assam via Calcutta. The political results of the work done by this column are very satisfactory. The latest news of the Southern Shan column was from Maingye, dated March 6. The column is expected to reach Maymyo on its return journey about is expected to reach Maymyo on its return journey March 23.

THE LIGHTING AND WIDENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

In an article on the above subject The Times says :been felt that the Suez Canal as originally constructed no longer responds to the constant and ever-increasing requirements of commerce and navigation. This fact was fully recognised by the International Commission which assembled in 1885, and this recognition led to the adoption by the Canal Company of two resolutions with the view of increasing the working capacity of the Canal. In the first place it was resolved to double its width and to increase its depth; and in the second to take such steps as should be necessary in order to place it was resolved to double its width and to increase its depth; and in the second to take such steps as should be necessary in order to enable ships properly equipped to make the passage of the Canal by night. With regard to the lighting the management have formulated a scheme which embraces firstly, the lighting of the Canal itself throughout its entire length with such lights as will enable vessels to keep their proper course with certailty; and, secondly, in having all ships navigating the Canal by night provided with such a system of electric lighting as shall meet with the approval of the Canal Company. By these means the navigation of the Suez Canal will be rendered possible during the whole twenty-four hours, thus doubling its commercial carrying capacity. After careful deliberation, and an examination of the various systems of lighting extant, it was decided to use compressed oil-gas, and to adopt floating buoys and beacons fixed on standards. Of these lights—which will be of two kinds and three colours—one kind will be so placed as to enable vessels steering by them to keep strictly in the centre of the channel in the straight reaches of the Canal. These are termed leading lights, and they will have a carrying power of from six to eight nautical miles—that is to say, they will be usefully discernible by vessels at about those distances. The second kind will enable ships steering by them to keep in sufficiently deep water when passing through the curved reaches of the Canal and the lakes to keep nearly to the centre of the channel. They will be placed on alternate sides of the channel and equi-distant from its centre, the passage-way between them being about 20 mètres in width. These lights, in contradistinction to the others, are termed channel lights, and vessels will be sure of keeping the right course when passing at a certain defined distance from these lights. To avoid confusion these various lights will, as we have stated, be differently coloured. The leading lights will all be white, while when passing at a certain defined distance from these lights. To avoid confusion these various lights will, as we have stated, be differently coloured. The leading lights will all be white, while the channel lights will be green on the Asiatic and red on the African side of the Canal. It is expected that the whole system will be complete and in working order about the end of next September.

Steamers will be allowed by the regulations for the night passage to proceed under the same conditions as those laid down for the traffic by day, but with cortain additional asymptometrs. In the first place

by day, but with certain additional arrangements. In the first place, they must show to the satisfaction of the officials of the Canal Company, either at Port Said or at Port Tewfik, that they are provided with an electric projection at the stem or fore part of the vessel capable of throwing a light for 1,200 metres. They must also have an electric light with a shade suspended over the deck, and capable of illuminating a circular field about 200 metres in diameter.

The dredgers of the company, when at work, are to be guided by

special instructions and to be signalled by means of a whistle. They are also required to extinguish all electric lights when lying at the sidings. By the aid of the arrangements we have described the commercial capacity of the canal will be practically doubled, and this will doubtless meet the requirements of the case for some time to come. It may be, however, that, sooner than we think for, additional accommodation will be required. The company will then proceed to carry out their resolve to double the width and increase the depth of the canal, and will earn the thanks of the mercantile community of the

Sir John Coode, writing to The Times as one of the representatives Sir John Coode, writing to *The Times* as one of the representatives of Great Britain on the International Commission, and alluding to the statement that it is the intention of the company to "double the width and increase the depth of the canal," says:—"It should, I think, be more generally known than appears to be the case that the recommendation made by the International Commission, and accepted by the Canal Company, was as follows:—Between Port Said and the Bitter Lakes the straight portions of the Canal are to be ultimately widened to 65 mètres instead of 22 mètres as at present. In the straight portions between the Bitter Lakes and Suez the Canal is to straight portions between the Bitter Lakes and Suez the Canal is to be ultimately widened to 75 metres, the widths being measured at the level of 8 metres below low water, that being the bottom of the Canal in 1885. As regards the deepening, I have good authority for stating that the first instalment—viz., to 8½ mètres—is expected to be completed for fully one-half the length of the Canal by the end of the present year, and that the entire length will be deepened to that extent by the middle of 1889."

OPIUM PROSPECTS.

OPIUM PROSPECTS.

The Englishman says:—The proceeds of the sale of provision opium on March 1 amounted to Rs. 49,47,958, a sum which is less by Rs. 1,22,150 than the yield on Feb. 1. The results of the next sale will probably be even less satisfactory. This state of things is due to the increased consumption of local opium in China, as well as to the marked preference shown of late by the Chinese for Persian opium. Government might do well to increase gradually the annual quantity of opium offered for sale and export to China in proportion to the increase in stock. For the past two years the quantity offered has been maintained at 57,000 chests, although a large reserve stock had accumulated. The cheaper the price of Indian opium, the greater the stability of the opium revenue. The opium sold in the first seven or eight months of the year, which is the opium held in reserve from the previous year, loses greatly in weight and quality. Preference is given to the new opium fresh from the manufacturer's hand, and to the strong scented Persian opium, which is taken to China while it retains its strength and aroma to the fullest extent. On this ground along therefore, it is a mistake to go on adding to the reserve stock when it can be avoided. The present reserve stock is equal to half a year's produce. Were the sales for 1889 increased in the Budget to 57,000, there might be a temporary fall in price, but the result would in the only he favourable to the revenue as well as to our continued held over there might be a temporary fall in price, but the result would in the end be favourable to the revenue, as well as to our continued hold over the China markets.

COLONEL J. W. WATSON, S.C., and Colonel E. S. Ostrehan have been granted respectively three and four months' leave on private affairs.

THE annual meeting of the of the Stranger's Home for Asiatics will be held at Limehouse on April 18, at 3 P.M. The chair will be taken by Sir Henry Davies, G.C.S.I.

VALENTINE BAKER PACHA'S favourite charger, a splendid milk-white Arab, with flowing mane and tail, has arrived at Portsmouth in the troopship Scrapis. The animal has been sent to England as a present troopship Serapis. to Miss Baker.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE.—The characteristics of mind that bring men to the front in the administration of India are very unlike those that operate to produce a similar result in public affairs at home, and whether old acquaintances in this country welcome the fact or not, Sir Roper is getting to be listened to in the House more willingly than other men who would nowhere have been holded by Angle Indian emission. would perhaps have been backed by Anglo-Indian opinion in the beginning at shorter odds. In dealing with Indian affairs, moreover, he shows a sensible inclination to sympathise with all ideas that can possibly be accepted as identified with legitimate Native progress, without going over to the side of the Indian Radical agitator. Sir Roper shows that he would know to select week places in the armour of the Indian Coronn Indian Radical agitator. Sir Roper shows that he would know how to select weak places in the armour of the Indian Government if he were organising a regular attack. The catalogue is worth observation. Sir Roper makes up his representative bouquet of Indian grievances, which might claim the attention of a Royal Commission, of the following flowers. The arrangement by which the Indian Telegraph Department has a "nest of drones" in London while its real work is done in such places as Karachi and the Persian Gulf. The disregard of claims to respect on the part of Natives of high rank in British territory as compared with petty feudatory chiefs. The illogicalities of the distinctions between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services. The meanness of Government about rupee pensions. Services. The meanness of Government about rupee pensions. Native army grievances, the "Simla exodus," the liquor traffic, and agricultural monopolies.—Pioneer

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.*

"Nothing can be more sincerely benevolent than the elings of the Indian Government towards its subjects. "Nothing can be more sincerely benevolent than the feelings of the Indian Government towards its subjects. Practical Englishmen are willing to take its benevolence for granted, but are none the less anxious to be certain that its finance is judicious and its solvency assured." These words are the raison d'être of the well-written article on "The Finances of India," to which, in consideration of the importance of the subject, precedence has been given in the present issue of the Asiatic Quarterly. Its writer, Mr. H. S. Cunningham, a well-known judge of the Calcutta High Court, derides the fiction commonly put forward by the ignorant, that India under British rule is overtaxed. "Under the greatest of the Moghuls the burden of taxation was prothe greatest of the Moghuls the burden of taxation was probably three times as heavy as at present. . . The gross value of the crops in India is now estimated to be between four and five millions sterling. Of this the British Government takes one-twentieth, or twenty-two and a-half millions. Akbar, who claimed one third, as his right, would, in similar circumstances, have assessed his land revenue at 133 millions. Yet in the most prosperous province of India, Bengal, we have tied our own hands, and rendered an increased Land Revenue, however justly claimable, impossible by a "Permanent Settlement." Indeed, it cannot be maintained that Indian Finance is in any respect on a satisfactory basis.
"The moneyed classes contribute an inequitably small share "The moneyed classes contribute an inequitably small share towards meeting the expenses of the administration under which their wealth is earned and enjoyed in security." The income tax "is grossly inadequate," as well as being most anomalous in its incidence. "The margin in the expenditure of the Government which admits of further retrenchment" is extremely small; so is "the area of taxation, and, consequently, the proportion of its income which the Government can influence." The fall in value of the rupee, which has pressed, and still presses, so hardly on the employés of the Government, falls heavily on the Exchequer also; and the surplus, if any, shown on the State balance-sheet is scanty, and, too often, illusory. "Any further fall in silver and opium, any famine expenditure, any special military expenditure, may any day sweep it away." Both Mr. Justice Cunningham and Sir R. Lethbridge, who contributes a paper on "The Proposed Inquiry into Indian Administration," remark, we believe most justly, on the Home charges. The War Office never loses an opportunity of laying unfair burdens on the Indian Exchequer. Indian Secretaries of State are too ignorant, or too weak, to protest; and to quote Sir J. Strachey, "The Proposed Inquiry into Indian Administration," remark, we believe most justly, on the Home charges. The War the Indian Exchequer. Indian Secretaries of State are too ignorant, or too weak, to protest; and to quote Sir J. Strachey, "when the interests of both English and Indian taxpayers are at stake, India has received but a scant measure of justice." The arrangements, too, under which the India Office procures military stores, have been the subject of serious complaint; "most flagrant extravagance, if not corruption, in these charges" being, it would seem, alleged—(p. 285). There is, it must be admitted, much force in Sir R. Lethbridge's objection to any inquiry by a committee in London consisting of thirty to any inquiry by a committee in London, consisting of thirty members, of whom five-sixths were, or had been, officials, as was proposed by the fainéant Administration of Mr. Gladatone—(p. 280). The writer instances many matters (and might have indicated many more) in which "fearless, independent inquiry" would probably lead to wholesome reform. Into these we need not follow him, but we can at least hope that who to work the inquiry may assume the members of Into these we need not follow him, but we can at least hope that, whatever form the inquiry may assume, the members of the Commission will be men who will not be led astray by that "fatal fluency" of the Babú class which so thoroughly "bamboozled" weak minds like those of Mr. S. Smith and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt." Of the real value of the protestations of these "societies," which, representing hungry Babúdom, claim to speak on behalf of the "People of India," a delicious instance is given in a subsequent article, "On the Report of the Public Service Commission," by Dr. G. W. Leitner. "In the Punjab," he tells us, "an inquiry into the noisiest of these societies showed that it was composed of twenty-one members, of whom seven were Bengalis, eleven schoolboys, and three. of whom seven were Bengalis, eleven schoolboys, and three, easy-going men, not holding any particular opinion. Few of them paid their monthly subscription of four annas, then equivalent to sixpence. Yet this society figures prominently as giving the opinion of the Punjab on the notorious Ilbert Bill." This same article shows (as might, indeed, have been expected from a writer of so much experience) Dr. Leitner's entire concurrence in the opinion which we have so often expressed, that, in our worship of the fetish yelept Competition, we have "neglected weightier matters." We have set up the great goddess "Book-learning," as did the Ephesians their Diana, forgetful that "book-learning" no more implies ability to rule than did the worship of of whom seven were Bengalis, eleven schoolboys, and three ing" no more implies ability to rule than did the worship of

the chaste Diana imply purity on the part of the inhabitants of one of the most licentious cities of licentious Ionia. The Civil Service Commission cannot ensure that their selected prize-winner shall be a born gentleman. Nor, indeed, does the Commission pretend to do so. Yet this is an important, if not an essential, qualification for the post of a ruler of men. As Dr. Leitner very wisely remarks—and, though he is speaking of Natives, his remarks are assuredly not less applicable to Europeans, who, as he admits, must ot necessity hold the higher posts—"These men" (the officials) "should be gentlemen by birth. No competitive examination, that is not preceded by nomination, will secure that result." And we need not tell our readers that no one is quicker than a Native gentleman to distinguish between his English compeer and a man whose appointment to the Indian Civil Service rests solely on his knowledge of the Differential Calculus, or on his supposed acquaintance with the obscure passages of the Supplices of Æschylus. As regards "the departments that represent civilisation and scientific progress," by which Dr. Leitner seems to mean Public Works, Railways, and Telegraphs, we are disposed to concur in his opinion, that Natives should be more generally employed in the higher posts. more generally employed in the higher posts.

The conquest of Upper Burma brought our Indian Empire, The conquest of Upper Burma brought our Indian Empire, for the first time, into direct territorial contact with China, whose Emperor, it will be remembered, claimed the Burmese King as a vassal, on the ground of a periodical interchange of presents, in which the Burmese acted on the principle that it is more blessed to give than to receive. It is well to bear in mind that China claims a somewhat similar suzerainty over all the States on our North-Eastern Frontier. Whether her influence over them is really exercised in such a way as to influence over them is really exercised in such a way as to facilitate intercourse, commercial or other, may well be doubted. Her request for the withdrawal of the proposed "Macaulay mission" was significant, whether as to her will, or as to her power, to exercise authority in Tibet. China seems inclined to along all the advantages while reproductive all the to claim all the advantages, while repudiating all the responsibilities, of sovereignty; and it may be thought scarcely compatible with the duties of the Government of India to acquiesce sibilities, of sovereignty; and it may be thought scarcely compatible with the duties of the Government of India to acquiesce in claims which, unless shadowy, impose on the Suzerain Power the obligation of exercising some kind of control over its so called vassals. On this and cognate questions Mr. Boulger, than whom no one can write with greater authority, contributes a valuable Essay. Dealing primarily with the Chinese rights over Nipal, Bhotan, and Sikkim, he urges that it may be good policy "to induce the Chinese to waive . . . valueless possessions in return for some tangible equivalent," though, as it rightly observes, we should never think of "recognising any Chinese claims over territory south of the Himalayas." Chinese claims on Kashmir, or, rather, on Ladak, are extremely vague. At present they are in abeyance; but stranger things have happened in history than their possible sale by China to Russia. "It would," says Mr. Boulger, "be folly to overlook the enormous temptation to a great general to make a dash on it (Kashmir) despite Nature's obstacles, and thus to gain the rear of our main defences" at Kandahar or on the Suleiman. But the purchase of even imaginary Chinese rights would give the Russians a far better nominal right to appear in the territory as Suzerains than they had either at Merv or at Penjdeh. While we have to keep a watchful eye on possible Russian intrigues, we must not neglect those French machinations, of the reality of which in Burma so much proof was obtained at the capture of Thebaw's palace. Mr. Holt Hallett, in his important Paper on "France and England in Eastern Asia," points out most clearly the enormous value of the trade of South-Western China, which will infallibly fall into French hands if we make no effort to secure it. Messrs. Colquhoun and Hallett have long and consistently advocated the construction, in combination with the friendly Ruler of Siam, of a railway line starting from Maulmain, which would certainly give to British capitalists the control of this most im

Want of space prevents our commenting at length on Mr. F. C. Danvers' very instructive article on "The Persian Gulf Route and Commerce," and we must pass on to the Dewan of Indore's Paper on the burning "Hindu woman" question. In this the history and the rights of the Hindu female, "according to the country bear of the Arrang" and large and the rights of the Arrang" and large and the rights of the Arrang" and large and the rights of the Arrang and the rights of the Hindu female, "according to the rights of the Hindu female, and the rights of the Hindu female and the right this the history and the rights of the Hindu female, "according to the ancient books of the Aryans," are learnedly and cloquently set forth, with the significant remark, "Our decline commenced from the date from which we neglected women." (p. 438). Colonel Yule's notes on the life of George Strachan, (p. 438). Colonel Yule's notes on the life of George Strachan, a "Little-known Traveller in the East" (in his way an admirable Crichton), who, early in the seventeenth century, lived among the Arabs of the East of Aleppo (taking a wife from among them), in order to study Arabic, and who is last heard

among them), in order to study Arabic, and who is last heard of near Ispahan in 1622, are interesting.

Kurrachee, a city which may fairly look forward to a future second to that of no place in India, is the subject of a monograph by Sir F. Goldsmid, in which the history of the city since 1720 is referred to, and the expediency of direct railway communication between it and Delhi is strongly urged. Thinking it, as we do, not impossible that this century m

[&]quot; The Asiatic Quarterly Review." April. 1888. (London: T. F. Unwin.)

see Kurrachee selected as the seat of the Government of India, we are quite disposed to agree with Sir F. Goldsmid.

THROUGH THE YANG-TSE GORGES.*

That the Celestials are an extraordinary people has long been known—their unwearying industry, their patient sub-mission, their economical habits, their teeming myriads must ever stamp them with an individuality entirely their own. Nor will Mr. Little's very fascinating volume fail to confirm the preconceived notions of the public at large in regard to the the preconceived notions of the public at large in regard to the habits and ways of this most remarkable portion of creation. A few random examples will serve to show somewhat of the oddities of this most odd of races. The "tow-paths" along the banks of the rivers are so bad and out of repair that to an ordinary traveller they are not only difficult, but at times dangerous. Yet, withal, the "coolies" journey along them unconcerned and undistressed, having a tow rope round their loins and a huge "junk" to pull against a current of considerable activity, and all this fearful, arduous labour is performed willingly and cheerfully for a handful of rice and a few pence able activity, and all this fearful, arduous labour is performed willingly and cheerfully for a handful of rice and a few pence per diem! No wonder this "cheapness" is reflected in the hotel bills, which amount on an average to about sixpence a day. And, indeed, it is well that this should be the case, for the current coin which goes by the name of "cash" is so heavy that a shilling's worth weighs a pound and a-half. This excessive unsuitability of Chinese money to the requirements of ordinary civilisation necessitates the profession of "pursebearer," the sole duty being to carry and disburse the sums spent by the master in his daily shopping.

It were easy to cull passage after passage from Mr. Little's narrative indicating the various peculiarities of the people, but limit of space must confine the selection to two matters.

but limit of space must confine the selection to two matters. First, as regards opium. We are told that during a twenty-five years' stay in the country the writer never met one single person seriously injured by the drug. The harm—and that is bad enough—is the impoverishment which such a comparatively expensive luxury inflicts upon the families of bread-winners, whose weekly earnings are reckoned by pence rather. than pounds, and whose income is barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. As regards Christianity, it would appear that absolutely no progress at all is made in winning the hearts of the followers of Confucius. Conversion is a dead letter—an unknown factor. Missionaries are tolerated, and barely that; but not a Celestial but what laughs in his aleeve, or, worse still, mutters imprecations through his teeth upon the hated foreigner, who seeks to turn the land of pig-tails into an arena of religious strife and pious warfare. Alas! what does Exeter Hall say to these stern facts? The comment on this narrative of travel must be short, but

The comment on this narrative of travel must be short, but it must also be decisive. Speaking the language, and familiar with the customs of the people, Mr. Little had unusual advantages of "pioneering" amidst this little known people. He turned his opportunities to good account, and has presented to the world the most readable and explanatory volume which, so far as we know, has ever been published regarding the unsung Celestials in the land of spirits, dragons, and fiery moneters of the circ monsters of the air.

THE HISTORY OF PORTUGAL.

THE HISTORY OF PORTUGAL.†

Portugal! What a glorious past of splendid memories is recalled by the bare mention of the name of this "brave little" nation! As pioneers and discoverers they stand first and foremost in the history of the world. To them civilisation over the possession of the "Australias, Africa, and a great part of America." They were the founders of a mighty Empire in the New World. Africa was colonised by them, and their possessions in the East date from a period antecedent to the time when England laid the basis of that mighty sway which culminated in the proclamation of the assumption by the Queen of the proud title of Empress of India. Yet, as Mr. M'Murdo truly remarks, who, "even amongst scholars," knows the barest outline of Portuguese history? Who could tell the leading features of this country, with its wonderful career, its proud successes, its unparalleled decline! The reason is not far to seek. No history exists of the Kingdom of the Braganzas, at least in a comtory exists of the Kingdom of the Braganzas, at least in a complete and trustworthy form. This defect is now in a fair way of being remedied. Our author has stepped into the breach, and presented to the public a summary of national events, present the state of the property of the state of the public as the property of the state of the public as the p pared from records available at Lisbon. These apparently have been translated by Miss Mariana Monteiro, and the sult woven into a connected and readable narrative by Mr. M'Murdo.

The present volume brings the history from A.D. 1097 to A.D. 1279, a period of no more than 200 years, but nevertheless an epoch of transcendent importance; for during these eventful years a nation arose from the ashes of plunder, rapine, and

conquest—a nation which even now, albeit shorn of much o its former splendour, can boast of an aggregate of 30,000,000 souls which bow the knee to the Sovereign of the House of

The story is by no means void of interest; indeed, the rise of a mighty Empire can never be altogether wanting in attraction; but the work is, of course, not of a nature to be taken up at random in place of a three-volume novel. It is rather a book to be studied and carefully cogitated, as throwing light upon a little-known chapter of the world's history. At every page there is evidence of care and diligence, and Mr. M'Murdomay be congratulated upon the preparation of the fullest and most complete account of the Portuguese nation which has yet appeared. The labour involved must have been enormous, and the reward should be the thanks of all who appreciate diligent research and laborious toil.

THE BRITISH ARMY.*

The raison d'être of Major Lawrence-Archer's extremely valuable work is to furnish an epitome of the history of the various regiments of the British Army. Up to the present time, so far as we know, no compilation has been prepared embracing an account of all the regiments. Cannon's extensive series is, of course, most admirable in its way, but it is not complete to date, and it is cumbersome; while isolated narratives with reference to isolated regiments obviously do not serve the purpose of a general work of reference. serve the purpose of a general work of reference. The present volume supplies, therefore, a much-needed want; in design and execution it leaves absolutely nothing to be desired. Each regiment is treated seriatim. First there is a picture of the standard, the badge, or the device, as the case may be; then follows an historical account of the formation of the regiment, follows an historical account of the formation of the regiment, its history, its battles, its leading officers, its facings, &c. Indeed, every detail is given, and so precise and close is the information that it would scarcely be possible to add to the stock. Nor is the work a mere book for reference. Viewed merely as an interesting narrative, it by no means should be allowed to pass without a word of praise. Every Englishman is, or should be, proud of the National Army, and it cannot be otherwise than matter of moment to freshen the memory with an account of deeds of daring which will live in the pages of history as long as the "sun and moon endure." The thousand and one records of bravery which built up the British Empire may well be read and re-read, and to no better source could reference be made than to Major Lawrence-Archer's "British Army," which stamps the author as a careful historian, a pains Army," which stamps the author as a careful historian, a pains taking writer, and a trustworthy annalist of England's proudest annals.

AID TO RUSSIAN COMPOSITION.†

Mr. Nestor-Schnurmann's "Aid to Russian Composition," which is evidently intended as a sequence to his manual of the same language, adopts the scheme for which we have always contended, that attempts should be made to learn grammar by the light of composition rather than composition by the light of grammar. Accordingly, he puts his sentences for translation first, and then proceeds to explain the rules which should guide the student. More than this, even when dealing with syntax, he avoids the time-honoured arrangement of matters, and opens the campaign with the parts of speech classified according to order of importance. First the verb, of matters, and opens the campaign with the parts of speech classified according to order of importance. First the verb, then the substantive, after which the adjective, and so on. This is plain common sense—it is nature's method. Children learn first of all to speak their mother tongue, which done, they study the "whys and wherefores"; and should not adults follow the same homely example?

We have every confidence that Mr. Nestor-Schnurmann has adopted a wise course in his present volume and trust that

adopted a wise course in his present volume, and trust that success may attend his efforts to popularise the study of a language which must, of necessity, play an important part in the history of the world.

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—The only alteration in these Shares on Saturday was a decline of 6d. in Ooregum. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3½ to 3½, Nundydroog 1 5-16 to 1 7-16, Indian Consolidated 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., Balaghat to 1 7-16, Indian Consolidated 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 10s. to 11s., ditto fully paid (£1) 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d., Ooregum 16s. 6d. to 17s., ditto Preference 16s. 6d. to 17s., Devala-Moyar 6s. to 7s., Nine Reefs 16s. to 18s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. paid) 3s. to 4s., Indian Glenrock 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 3-16 to 1 5-16, New South-East Wynaad 3s. to 4s., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 5s. to 6s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 5s. to 6s.

[&]quot;Through the Yang-tse Gorges." By A. J. Little. (Sampson Low and Co.)

^{† &}quot;The History of Portugal," By Edward M'Murdo. (Sampson Low and Co.)

^{* &}quot;The British Army." By Major J. H. Lawrence-Archer. (George Bell and Sons.)

^{† &}quot;Aid to Russian Composition." By Ivan Nestor-Schnurmann. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1888.

TAYLER OF PATNA.

Nothing could have been more unsatisfactory than Sir J. Gorst's reply to Mr. Labouchere on Thursday last regarding the case of Mr. William Taylor, of Patna. It may be a matter of regret that such a case should have been confided for its advocacy into the hands of the senior member for Northampton; for the House, in its present humour, unfortunately is opinion that the honourable member is never in a serious mood concerning any matter which he takes in hand. Besides, he is very ignorant on all subjects connected with India. It is, therefore, somewhat of a puzzle to understand why he should have troubled himself about the case of Mr. William Tayler, formerly Commissioner of Patna. But having done so he drew from Sir J. Gorst a reply which, as we have said, is a most unsatisfactory one. The statement of Sir J. Gorst is to the following effect:-" The case of Mr. W. Taylor was first investigated and decided by the First Secretary of State for India, the Earl of Derby (then Lord Stanley) in 1859. His decision was to confirm the action of the Government of India and the Court of Directors for reasons fully set forth in a despatch, dated June 1st, 1859, which has been presented to Parliament."

This is the ordinary kind of official reply, and no doubt Lord Stanley recorded his decision as indicated. But decisions of the Secretaries of State for India are surely not, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, irrevocable for ever. Lord Stanley wrote immediately after the close of the mutiny, and at a time when passion and prejudice were, perhaps, at their highest. Sir F. Halliday was then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and of course had considerable influence over Lord Canning-a new and untried man in all affairs of State concerning India. Sir F. Halliday did not wish to believe that the Bengal Army had really mutinied, and that the British rule in India was dangerously imperilled. He wrote Minutes with milk on rose leaves, and for a time he completely humbugged Lord Canning into the belief that there was nothing serious to be apprehended. The worst adviser which the Governor-General had at that time of trouble and distres was Sir Frederick Halliday. His narrow-

mindedness, his prejudices, his absolute incapacity for grasping great questions in an enlightened way, were well known in Bengal at the time. We do not now care to remind our readers of the sneers and sarcasms which were then prevalent against the ruler at Belvidere, but many Anglo-Indians alive to-day must still The "Red Pamphlet" is unforturemember them. nately out of print, but in the brilliant pages of that work Sir F. Halliday's character was sketched in the most truthful, if not in the most flattering, way. Weak in every direction in which a Governor ought to have been strong, he has yet been powerful enough to prevent justice being done to his former subordinate, William Tayler, of Patna. During his long tenure of office at the Indian Council Board, to which Sir F. Halliday clung like a limpet to a rock, he has been a stumbling. block in the way of allowing a great wrong to be righted. In the dark days of 1857 in India many blunders were committed-many foolish things were said and done in the name of authority. But there were men who were courageous enough to have acknowledged having erred, and to have done wrong even in the conscientious endeavour to do right. Sir Frederick Halliday has not, however, been one of these. Like the Bourbons of France, he has forgotten nothing and learnt nothing, even by the lessons of misfortune. And he has forgiven nothing either. In a late issue of the St. James's Gazette he finds an advocate who puts the case of William Taylor in this very simple way-that were justice done to the ex-Commissioner of Patna, blame would lie against the ex-Governor of Bengal! Let this be admitted, but ought truth and justice to be ignored because such a result might follow? The writer in the St. James's Gazette presumes to say that Lord Canning's reputation would suffer also. Not at all. Lord Canning was misled when in Council he passed the censure on Tayler. This his lordship's private secretary acknowledged when he wrote to Mr. Taylor that he had "a very sincere conviction that if Lord Canning had seen the papers which you now have to produce, and been made acquainted with the subsequent progress of events, he would most likely have changed his opinion as to the treatment you have experienced, and if he had changed his opinion a man of his noble character would have been forward to say so and to do you justice." This altogether disposes of the difficulty of attaching blame to the memory of Lord Canning. It is unfortunate, however, that it is not to the dead but to the living that app eal must in this case be made for justice to a deeply-wrong ed and injured man.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March 24.)

LAW, Lieut.-Colonel V. H., political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as political officer with the ex-Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan, of Cabul.

PHILLIPI—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. Phillipi as consul for Peru at Rangoon.



CRAWFORD-The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. C. Crawford, an assistant superintendent of police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be superintendent of railway police.

Bonavia, Brigade-Surgeon E., M.D., has been permitted to retire from the service, from April 26, subject to Her Majesty's approval. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion for services with the Burma Expeditionary Force

COLLINS, First Grade Assistant Apothecary R. (Madras), to be 2nd grade apothecary Surma Valley Light Horse.
WILLES, Lieut. G. F., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating adjutant 5th

WILLES, Lieut. G. F., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating adjutant 5th Bengal Cavalry, is confirmed in the appointment.

Meldrum, Lieut. W., to be captain, vice O. Sheffield, promoted.

Thomson, Mr. R., to be lieutenant, vice W. Meldrum, promoted.

Neville-Rolfe, Rev. A., to be honorary chaplain East India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Rev. W. Kitchin, who has resigned that appointment. appointmeut.

CHASE, Lieut. W. H., to be captain Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain J. Keene, transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Kirkpatrick, Čaptain C. E., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his commission.

HOSKYN, Captain C. R., R.E., examiner of accounts, attached to the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Rail-

way, is appointed Government examiner of accounts, Indian Midland Railway.

Topple, Mr. E. J., sub engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, Supernumerary State Railways, and superintendent of the office of the Director-General of Railways, is promoted to the rank of honorary accident engineer

assistant engineer.

Dalley, Mr. R., is promoted from the Subordinate Revenue Establishment of State Railways, locomotive department, to Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, locomotive

FURLOUGHS. BOLTON, Mr. T., is granted two years' furlough, on private affairs, from

BEVEN, Mr. J. F., is allowed furlough for ten months, from Feo. 4.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA. (Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March 16.)

MILLON, Lieut.-General Sir M., K.C.B., C.S.I., H.M.'s service, who vacates his appointment on the Divisional Staff on March 31, will proceed to England after that date.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

appointments:—

Hamilton, Surgeon H., M.D., 5th Bengal Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major G. S. A. Ranking, M.D., appointed to officiate as principal medical store keeper, Calcutta.

CLARK, Surgeon W. R., 6th Bengal Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major P. F. O'Connor, M.D.,

granted furlough.

MURRAY, Surgeon J., 15th Bengal Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon D. F. Barry, M.D., granted leave

DAWSON, Surgeon A. W., M.B., 18th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major G. Griffith, transferred to civil employ.

Yunan, Surgeon A. C., M.B., 4th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon T. Grainger, M.D., ordered on field service.

ordered on field service.

SMITH, Lieutenant F. A., Yorkshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated March 1.

PRENDERGAST, Second Lieutenant W. H., North Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 20th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 24.

PRIOE, Surgeon W. L., M.B., 23rd Pioneers, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon H. Hamilton, resigned on appointment to the 5th Bengal Cavalry.

to the 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Braide, Surgeon G. F. W., 23rd Pioneers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, pending the return of Surgeon W. L. Price from Upper Burma.

Vost, Surgeon W., 25th Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon G. H. Peevor, ordered on field service.

ROBINSON, 2nd Lieut. G. W., 1st West India Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on proba-

tion, 27th Punjab Infantry, dated Feb. 29.

Robinson, Surgeon W. H. B., 43rd Goorkha L.I., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major K. M. Downie, M.D., who rejoins his permanent appointment in the 29th Punjab Infantry.

FOX-STRANGWAYS, Lieut. H. S., Corps of Guides, supernumerary on the establishment of the establishment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Adams, promoted to squadron commander.

WARD—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, Colonel R. I. Ward, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, is permitted to retire from the service on the retired pay to which he may be entitled, from March 31.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—
HENSHAW, Lieut. C. G., F Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, for six months, on private affairs.

PEAKE, Lieut. M., K. Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

DAVIDSON, Major J., 8th Hussars, for twelve months, on private affairs.

LEGALLAIS, Lieut P.W. J., 8th Hussars, for twelve months, on private

Barton, Captain and Adjutant N. A. D., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, for seven months, on private affairs. St. George, Lieut. Colonel H. P. L'E., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwick-

shire Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

PILOHER, Captain T. D., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for

twelve months, on private affairs.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. G. T., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for twelve months on private affairs.

HARRISON, Lieut. E. G., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March 19.)

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March 19.)

The following transfer is made:—
Low, Brigadier-General Sir R. C., K.C.B., A.D.C., from the command of the Sialkot Brigade to that of the Rohilcund District, vice Major-General Sir J. H. Hudson, K.C.B., vacated.

Collett, Brigadier-General H., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the Sialkot Brigade.

Fraser, 2nd Lieut. W. S., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 19th Bengal Lancers, on probation, dated March 3.

Chapman, Colonel A. R., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to reside at Simls.

The undermentioned officers, on arrival in India, are attached to the

Military Works Department, and posted as follows:—
MURRAY, Lieut. V., Royal Engineers, to the Meerut command.
BURN, Lieut. J. M, Royal Engineers, to the Meerut command.
MURRAY, Lieut. J. H. S., Royal Engineers, to the Presidency and Oudia. command.

Partridge, Lieut. H. M., Royal Engineers, to the Rawal Pindi com-

KINGSCOTE, Lieut. R. A. F., Royal Engineers, to the Sirhind-Lahore command.

FURLOUGHS.

FURLOUGHS.

OXLEY, Lieut. R. S, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

LEISHMAN, Lieut. W. W., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, to England, for nine months, on medical certificate.

MACGRORGE, Lieut. H. K., 7th Dragoon Guards, to Australia, for four months, on medical certificate.

MONEY, Lieut.-Colonel R. E. K., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant Fort. Chunar, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

GIBBON, Lieut. [H. H., 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Calcutta, from March 4 to June 30, to study the native languages.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 21.)

TAYLOR, Mr. J., is appointed, on probation for six months, to be Tehsildar of the Khondmals.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. S., deputy magistrate, Jajpore, Cuttack, is transferred temporarily to Khoorda, in the district of Pooree.

M'BLAINE, Mr. F., assistant magistrate, Cuttack, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Rajpore subdivision of that district. BOLTON, Mr. C. W., officiating magistrate, Furredpore, is appointed to

act as magistrate, Durbhunga. STEVENS, Mr. J. F., officiating judge, Gya, is confirmed in that appoint-

ment. PRAIN, Surgeon D., curator of the Herbarium, Botanic Gardens, Cal-

cutta, is appointed to act as superintendent of the Botanic Gardens. Bray—The services of the Rev. W. H. Bray, chaplain of Darjeeling, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

SANDBERG-The services of the Rev. S. L. G. Sandberg, chaplain of Dinapore, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

HYDE, Rev. H. B., chaplain of Dinapore, is appointed to be chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta. TAYLOR, Rev. H., chaplain, St. John's Church, Calcutta, is appointed

to be chaplain of Darjeeling.

Moore, Rev. O. H., is appointed to act as junior chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.

Basu, Surgeon D., civil surgeon, Furreedpore, is appointed to act as civil surgeon, Mymensingh.

CHATTERJES, Mr. K. M., barrister-at-law, is appointed to act temporarily as fourth judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta.

FURLOUGHS.

Inglis, Mr. T., officiating joint-magistrate, Doomka, Sonthal Pergunahs, is allowed leave for three months.

ALEXANDER, Mr. N. S., commissioner, Burdwan division, is allowed special leave for six months.

Westmacott, Mr. E. V., magistrate, Howrah, on deputation, is appointed to act as commissioner, Burdwan division.

Beadon, Mr. H. S., magistrate, Durhanga, is allowed leave for three-

months.

SHIRRES, Mr. L. P., under-secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, is allowed special leave for six months.

ORTON, Rev. F., chaplain of Barrackpore, is allowed furlough for one year and four months.

BROWNE, Colonel C. M., R.E., officiating chief engineer and secretary to the Government in the P.W. Department, is granted special leave.

out of India for six months.

Pearson—The Hon. the Chief Justice has, with the approval of H.E. the Governor-General of India in Council, appointed Mr. T. A.

Pearson, barrister-at-law, to officiate as receiver of the court during the absence on leave of Mr. J. C. Macgregor.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 24.)

CORNELIUS, Mr. A. J., inspector of police, 1st grade, Lucknow, is appointed to be municipal assistant district superintendent of police, Lucknow, vice Mr. Mumford, promoted.

MUMFORD, Mr. E. A., municipal assistant district superintendent of police, Lucknow, to be district superintendent of police, new 5th grade, and to be posted to the Bara Banki district.

CLIFFORD, Mr. W. W., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Bara Banki to Sitapur.

CHURCH, Mr. W. T., magistrate and collector, Fatehpur, is transferred to Saharanpur.

to Saharanpur.

FURLOUGH 3.

Broun, Mr. J. A., assistant commissioner, Jhansi, is granted furlough for eighteen months, from April 1.

PATTERSON, Mr. A. B., magistrate and collector, Bulandshahr, is granted furlough to Europe for six months and twelve days, from April 13.

LEUPOLT, Mr. J. C., district and sessions judge, Gorakhpur, is granted furlough for six and a half months, from April 15.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 20.)

DOBIE, Dr. L., to be medical officer, Ootacamund.

EGAN, Mr. G. T., superintendent of police, Jeypore, and officiating superintendent of police, Malabar, to be superintendent of police, Malabar, vice Lieut.-Colonel F. Hole, retired.

YOUNG, Mr. H. C., assistant superintendent of police of Kurnool, and acting superintendent of police, Jeypore, to be superintendent, 4th

acting superintendent of police, Jeypore, to be superintendent, 4th grade, Jeypore.

Boyd, Mr. J. E. E. A., superintendent of police, South Canara, and officiating superintendent of police, Madura, to be superintendent of police, Trichinopoly, vice Colonel H. S. Court, retired.

Arbuthnott, Mr. L. G., assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore, to be superintendent of police, 4th grade, South Canara.

Wilkinson, Mr. H. E., assistant superintendent of police, Malabar District, to be assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore District.

Stevenson, Mr. E. S. B., superintendent of police, North Arcot, and officiating superintendent of police, Chingleput, to be superintendent of police, Tinnevelly District.

Agar, Mr. A. P., superintendent of police, Chingleput, and officiating superintendent of police, North Arcot, to be superintendent of police, North Arcot District.

Rolland, Colonel A. T., superintendent of police, Tinnevelly, to be

ROLLAND, Colonel A. T., superintendent of police, Tinnevelly, to be superintendent of police, Chingleput District.

FENNY, Rev. F., LL.M., to be chaplain of Wellington for the usual

period of two years.
CROWTHER, Rev. F. N., B.A., to act as chaplain of Trichinopoly.

FURLOUGHS.

MACLEANE, Mr. C. D., Collector of Nellore, privilege leave for three

Allison, Surgeon-Major H., fort surgeon and professor of anatomy, Medical College, Madras, privilege leave for three months, from March 28.

NAILER, Surgeon H. A. F., M.B., district surgeon, Chingleput, furlough on medical certificate for one year. LAFRENAIS, Mr. C. A., assistant surgeon, Malabar, leave on medical

certificate for three months, from or after March 12.

DAVIDSON—Public Works Department Notification granting furlough

for eighteen months to Mr. J. P. Davidson, executive engineer, 3rd grade, is cancelled.

MILITARY.

BRUCE, Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) E. A., Staff Corps, to be

assistant-commissary-general, 1st class.

McInroy, Colonel C., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem.

Francklyn, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. M., General List, Infantry, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

Missary-general, 2nd class.

Hilb Major (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) R. H. T., General List, Infantry, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

KENNY, Captain E. E., Staff Corps, to be assistant commissary-general,

Kenny, Captain E. E., Staff Corps, to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

Kelly, Major H. H., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

Mackintosh, Lieut. W. C. H., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, sub pro tem., to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class. Swanston, Lieut. N. S., deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class, sub pro tem.

Clements, Lieut. C. H., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem., to be deputy assistant commissary-general. 1st class, sub pro tem., to be deputy assistant commissary-general. 1st class

general, 1st class

SULLIVAN, Lieut. R. E., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem.

LLOYD, Lieut. C. E., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, from March 3, vice Colonel J. C. Gunning, appointed commissary-general.

Ffnench, Lieut. T., Staff Corps, to be deputy assistant commissary

general, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

Henderson, Hon. Captain and Deputy Commissary F., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on an invalid pension of Rs. 240 per mensem, from March 16.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, March 23.)

BUTT, Lieut. F. R. McC de, Q 1st R.A., has been appointed 3rd subaltern, No 1 Bombay Mountain Battery.

Jones, Captain J. H., doing duty with the 5th Madras Infantry, rejoins his own regiment, the 2nd Madras Infantry.

Watson, Lieut.-Colonel C. J., to be second in command, 2nd Madras Infantry, vice Lieut.-Colonel Hatchell, transferred.

BABER, Lieut.-Colonel H. T. H., 3rd Light Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in command 5th Madras Infantry, vice Lieut.-Colonel Atkinson, officiating as commandant. officiating as commandant.

officiating as commandant.

HATCHELL, Lieut.-Colonel D. T., to be second in command 21st
Madras Infantry, vice Lieut.-Colonel Watson, transferred.

MOORE, Lieut. H. A., 2nd Wales Borderers, to be officiating wing
officer 26th Madras Infantry, a probationer for the Staff Corps.

DONALDSON, Brigade-Surgeon J. Y., M.D., is appointed to be senior
medical officer, Station Hospital, Bellary.

Surgeon Moior L. A. is expected to deduty Station Hospital.

SMITH, Surgeon-Major J. A, is appointed to do duty, Station Hospital,

Bellary.

DONALDSON, Surgeon J., is to report himself to the principal medical officer, Upper Burma, Mandalay, for orders.

Anderson, Surgeon J., M.B., is appointed to do general duty, Eastern

district.

Nealon, Surgeon P. J., M.D., is appointed to do duty, Station Hospital, Bellary.

DOMEGAN, Surgeon J. F., is appointed to do duty, Station Hospital,

Belgaum.

HILL, 2nd Lieut. J., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is appointed to be officiating wing officer 2nd Bengal Infantry, on probation.

McTier, Lieut. H. C., Hampshire Regiment, is appointed to be officia-

ting wing officer 10th Bengal Infantry, on probation.

TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut. F. H., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 17th Bengal Infantry, on probation.

MUMM, Captain B. E., 7th Hussars, has leave to England for eight months, on urgent private affairs.

BOMBAY,

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 29.)

FENTON, Captain L. L., acting superintendent of surveys under the Rajasthanik Court, Kattywar, is granted privilege leave for three months, from April 3.

BEAMAN, Mr. F. C. O., C.S., special settlement officer, Baroda, is granted furlough for seven months from the 1st prox., or such sub-

sequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Scott, Mr. M. H., is appointed, on his return from leave, to do duty as judge and sessions judge, Khandesh.

CARMICHAEL, Mr. G., assistant collector in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class in that district.

COTGRAVE, Mr. T. M., assistant collector of salt revenue, is allowed furlough for eighteen months from such date as he may avail himself of it after April 10.

MILITARY.

HAZELGROVE, Lieut. H. S., Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation.

JERVIS, Surgeon H. P., Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 7th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on private

Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year, from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 11th year, commenced Nov. 27, 1887.

SINCLAIR, Captain A. L., S.C., wing commander 27th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for 182 days from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 14th year, commenced Dec. 2, 1887.

SCHNEIDER, Lieut. R. P. C., 2nd Battalion Duke of Cambridge's Own

Middlesex Regiment), is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from March 21.

FURLOUGHS.

THOMAS, Captain H. R. D., Staff Corps, squadron officer 4th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for six months from date of being struck off duty; pension service,

20th year, commenced Feb. 10.

Goodfellow, Colonel C. A., V.C., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, chief engineer for irrigation and officiating superintending engineer, C.P.,

is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and four days on private affairs

WILLOUGHBY, Colonel M. W., C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, March 23.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint

ments:—
TANNER, Lieut. G. O. O., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, on probation, 9th Bombay Infantry, dated March 14.

Schneider, Lieut. R. P. C., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, on probation, 13th Bombay Infantry, dated March 21.

Grayes, Brigade-Surgeon W., Medical Staff, is appointed to the medical charge of the station hospital, Mhow.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded:—
Lyde, Captain M. T., wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, acting 4th assistant to the political resident, Aden.

Young, Captain H. P., 4th squadron commander (officiating 3rd squadron commander) 4th Bombay Cavalry, is attached to the 1st Bombay Lancers for duty.

Bombay Lancers for duty.

BIRRELL, Surgeon W. G., medical staff, having returned from field service, Burma, is posted to general duty, Presidency district.

FURLOUGHS

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :-HICKS, Lieut. C. H., Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd battalion), for twelve months, on private affairs.

Hoghron, Captain D. de, North Lancashire Regiment (1st battalion),

for six months, on medical certificate.

*Corballis, Colonel J. A., Royal Dublin Fusiliers (2nd battalion), from

April 13 to May 21, on private affairs.

HAMMOND, Major P. H., R.A. (No. 7 battery 1st brigade Southern Division), to China and Japan for six months, on private affairs,

BAXTER, Captain C. F., Glouceestershire Regiment (2nd battalion), to remain in England, in extension, from March 13 to Aug. 23, on

medical certificate. SMITH, Lieut. S., Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England from March 9 to Sept. 9, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. D. H. Robertson, Inf., Major R. J. Waller, Staff Corps, Brigade Surg. E. O. Tandy, Lieut. G. H. Weller, Staff Corps, Lieut. M. T. Thomson, Staff Corps, Lieut. Col. W. B. Aislabie, Inf.

Madras Estab. -Lieut. R. H. Dawson, Staff Corps, Lieut. C. E.

Hendley, prob. Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Brigade Surg. E. H. R. Langley (priv. leave), Surg.

Major J. Davidson.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. O. E. Leggatt (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—J. H. Garstin, C.S.I. (Cov.).

Eombay Estab.—G. O. W. Dunn, C. Macnaughten.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab-Surg. Major J. J. Wood, 123 days; Lieut. Col. A. Landon, Inf., 121 days.

Madras Estab.—Brigade Surg. R. E. Pearse, five months.

Bombay Estab.—Col. W. M. Ducat, R.E., six months; Col. W. North,
R.E., 159 days.

Bengal Estab .-- H. T. Geoghehan, five months' s.c.; S. S. Thornburn (Cov.), six months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—H. G. Palliser, two months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. L. Jones, Staff Corps.
 Bombay Estab.—Col. J. W. Watson, Staff Corps, Lieut. F. W. J.
 Caulfeild, Staff Corps.

Bengal Estab .- W. Griffith. Madras Estab.—C. A. Bird (Cov.). Bombay Estab.—P. C. H. Snow (Cov.).

THE idea of bringing an expert from France to investigate the Bengal silkworm disease having been abandoned, the local Government has now under consideration, it is said, the question of deputing one of the returned Circnester men to study the subject at a silk-breeding establishment in France.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME. BIRTHS.

EDEN—April 9, at Plymouth, the wife of Major Frederick Morton Eden, Royal Marine Light Infantry, of a son. HILLIER—April 9, at 177, Adelaide-road, N.W., the wife of Walter C. Hillier, Chinese Secretary to H.B.M.'s Legation, Peking, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FINLAYSON—WELD—April 4, at St. Luke's, Westbourne Park, by the Rev. R. J. Knowles, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Humphris, Vicar of Worton, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Thomas Craig Christie Finlayson, of 10, St. James's-terrace, Regent's Park, son of Thomas Finlayson, C.E., of 10, Tollington-place, Tollington Park (late of Madras, and 9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster), to Georgina Amy, daughter of Mrs. Weld, of Westbourne Park, and of the late Colonel George Weld, Bengal Staff Corps, and Commandant of the Fort of Chunar, N.W. Provinces, India.

LANGBORNE—DRYSDALE—April 10, at Kilrie, George Loy Langborne, Peninsular and Oriental Service, son of the late Captain Langborne, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Amy, youngest daughter of the late John

H.M.'s Indian Army, to Amy, youngest daughter of the late John Drysdale, Esq., Kilrie, Kircaldy, Fifeshire.

PRIESTLEY—LE GROS—April 7, at St. Lawrence's Church, Jersey, Edward John Kenworthy Priestley, Captain Royal Artillery, eldest son of Lieut.-General Priestley, Madras Staff Corps, to Clara Eliza, daughter of Gervaise Le Gros, Esq., Viscount of the Island of Large. Jersey.

OBERTS—MILLAR—April 5, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Southsea, Frank Roberts, Major Royal Marine Artillery, to Georgina Jane, second daughter of Major-General J. C. Millar, late Bengal Staff Corps.

Saunders, -Lonsdale—April 5, at the Cathedral, Armagh, Reginald Cautley Saunders, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of Reginald F. Saunders, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, to Emilie, daughter of James Lonsdale, Esq., J.P., The Pavilion, county Armagh, Ireland. DEATHS.

ARUNDEL—April 7, Margaret Helen (Marjorie), youngest child of A. T.
Arundel, Esq., Madras Civil Service, aged 3.
Boileau—April 6, at Chastelnau, Bognor, Major-General Francis
Burton Boileau, aged 82.
Clabon—April 3, at the Vicarage of his brother-in-law, St. Luke's,
West Holloway, George Clabon, late of Calcutta, second son of J.
Clabon, Esq., of Mark-lane, London, aged 71.
Douglas—April 7, at 9, Wemyss-place, Edinburgh, Mrs. Helen
Douglas, widow of Lieut. Archibald Douglas, Madras Engineers,
and daughter of the Rev. W. Broadfoot, of London.
Fitzgerald—April 5, at Brighton, Augustin Fitzgerald, Esq., Surgeon
Bengal Army (retired), aged 63.

Bengal Army (retired), aged 63.

FREETH—March 31, at Queenstown, Eva Mary, the wife of Major J. P.
Freeth, R.A., and youngest daughter of the late Captain Charles
Wilbraham Radcliffe, late of the 7th Regiment Bengal Cavalry, aged 30.

JACKSON—April 11, at Ashchurch-lane-villas, W., Howard Jackson, H.E.I.C.S., late of North Reston Hall, Lincolnshire, aged 76.

MACKEY—April 12, at 14, Mann-street, Hastings, the Rev. Donald John Mackey, M.A., formerly Vicar of Cleeton S. Mary, Salop, aged

43.

MANLEY—April 6, at 6, Sydney-place, Bath, Major Henry John Manley, late 32nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, aged 69.

Mockett—April 7, at 4, Westmoreland-road, W., Cyril Leslie, infant son of Brooke and Blanche Mockett, of Munzerabad, Mysore.

SPRY—April 7, at Avenue House, Bishopton, Stratford-on-Avon, Elizabeth Frances, relict of Surgeon-Major H. W. Spry, B.M.S., and 58.

aged 58.

SUTTON—April 5, at Tunbridge-Wells, Mrs. Emma Sutton, widow of the late Henry Sutton, Lieut. Bombay Artillery, H.E.I.C.S., and daughter of the late Sir Christopher Willoughby, Bart., of Baldon,

WOODBURN—April 13, at 6, Barns-street, Ayr, David Woodburn, M.D., late of the H.E.I.C.S., aged 83.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

-April, at Naini Tal, N.W.P., the wife of F. Beadus Bryant,

Esq., H.M.'s Woods and Forest Department, of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—March 22, at Bellary, the wife of G. E. L. Campbell,
Madras, C.S., of a daughter.

CARDEN—March 16, at Lucknow, the wife of H. W. Carden, Captain,
Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and Paymaster, Leicestershire Regiment, of a daughter.

Carpendale—March 22, at Dilkusha, the wife of Lieut. J. M. Carpendale, 8th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

Currik—March 20, at Sirur, the wife of Algernon Currie, Lieut.

Colonel, Bombay Cavalry, of a son.

EGEBTON—March 20, at Quetta, the wife of R. W. Egerton, Assistant

Engineer, of a son.

FFRENCH—March 17, at Belgaum, the wife of Lieut. T. Ffrench, 33rd

Regiment, Madras Infantry, of a son.

HARDING—March 18, at Chittagong, the wife of F. H. Harding, B.C.S.,

of a son. HART-March 24, at Ranikhet, the wife of Colonel R. C. Hart, R.E.,

of a son.



Inglis-March 9, at Ahmednagar, the wife of Captain T. D. Inglis,

Royal Artillery, of a son.

AING—March 26, at Nungumbankum, the wife of Surgeon-Major

Laing—March 26, at Nungumbankum, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. A. Laing, of a daughter.
Norris—March 18, at Belgaum, the wife of E. T. Norris, Sub-Conductor Commissariat Department, of a daughter.
OGDEN—March 22, at Simla, the wife of W. Ogden, Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department, of a daughter.
POTTER—March 22, at Rewah, the wife of Sergeant-Major Potter, Nair Brigade, Trevandrum, and daughter of Mrs. Talbot, of a son.
SMALL—March 25, at Frere-road, Bombay, the wife of W. Small, Government Telegraph, of a daughter.
TAIT—March 23, at Camp Ahmedabad, the wife of G. H. Tait, P.W.D., of a son.

of a son.

WALKER—March 19, at Bolarum, the wife of Lieut. M. Walker, R.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

MEREDITH—HARBRIDGE—March 24, at St. John's Church, Colaba, Bombay, J. Alfred Meredith, M.R.C.V.S., Army Veterinary Department, to Sophia Harbridge.

HANNAY—HUGHESDON—March 23, at Calcutta, H. E. S. Hannay, son of the late Colonel S. F. Hannay, to Emily Mary, daughter of the late J. Hughesdon, Esq., formerly of Calcutta.

WESTBROOK—MCCAFFERTY—March 19, at Kurrachee, Herbert C. Westbrook, North West Railway, to L. M. J. McCafferiy.

WHITELEY—MARTIN—March 24, at the Cathedral, Madras, John J. Whiteley, youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Whiteley, M.A., formerly British Chaplain at Oporto, and Rector of Sutton Montis, Somerset, to Gertrude E. Martin, youngest daughter of Major G. M. Martin, Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

YORKE—BRANSON—March 24, at Madras, A. J. Yorke, Esq., to Violet Lucy Grahame, daughter of the Hon. J. H. S. Branson, Acting Advocate-General, Madras.

Advocate-General, Madras.

DEATHS.

ARCHDALE—April 3, at Lucknow, India, Minnie, the wife of Captain H. J. Archdale, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Montgomery Archdale, late Captain 52nd Light Infantry. ASHE—March 24, at Trichinopoly, R. C. Ashe, late of the Government

Telegraph Department. OVEY—March 22, at Allahabad, C. Covey, Major, 68th Durham Ligh

Infantry.

FALVEY—March 21, at Ootacamund, Lieut. D. Falvey, D.P.W., aged

MORGAN—April 5, of cholera, in the Kalwy District, Upper Burma, Alfred James Morgan, son of the late Christopher Morgan, Esq., of

Alfred James Morgan, son of the late Christopher Morgan, Esq., of Oakfield, Wickham-road, Upper Lewisham-road, aged 33.

O'DONNELL—March 19, at Rawal Pindi, Catherine Jane, the wife of Captain J. O'Donnell, Quartermaster, King's Dragoon Guards.

Palmer—March 23, at Chudderghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan, Amy Florence, the wife of George Palmer, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, H.H. Nizam's P.W.D., aged 43.

SHAKESPEAR—March 18, at sea, on board H.M.'s troopship Malabar, Margery, daughter of Lieut. George Shakespear, B.S.C., aged 1.

WILLIAMS—March 20, at Palampur, A. J. O. Williams, son of Major-General Williams, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 33.

YOUNG—March 19, at Lahore, Leonard Praed, infant son of W. M. Young, B.C.S.

CUPID IN INDIA.

The Secretary of the Hindu Widow Remarriage Association

Madras, advertises the following:

An educated Brahmin virgin widow of the Smartha sect aged about 12 years, of fair complexion, who was widowed in her sixth year, and who is the sister of a remarried lady, is willing to marry an educated young Brahmin, The undermentioned things will be presented: A house at Rajamundry worth about Rs. 500. Jewels worth about Rs. 200. A piece of land measuring about 15 acres Vulluru in the Kistna district. A site of land at Vulluru worth one hundred. The interest upon the 12th part of the Fund (Rs. 10,000) presented by the late lamented.

Another girl of the same sect, belonging to a very respectable family in Bangalore, aged about 13 years, who was widowed a year and seven months ago, is also willing to marry an educated Bramhin gentleman.

A Smartha Brahmin, Vadama sect, of the Mayavarum Taluq, who has undergone the High School course, belonging to a respectable family, aged about 19, of fair complexion, is willing to marry a Brahmin widow, who will bring with her an appreciable dowry.

A young Brahmin gentleman of the Iyengar sect, living in the Mayavarum Taluq, holding a situation in the D.P.W., is

willing to marry a virgin widow of the same sect, who will bring with her an appreciable dowry.

A Graduate of the Gajula Balija caste, aged about 28, hold-ing a Government footing, with means to live upon, is willing to marry a widow of the same caste, belonging to a respectable

A respectable gentleman of the Balija caste, holding a high position in the D.P.W. of H.H. the Nizam's service, is willing to give his two daughters (aged about 14 and 12 years respectively, educated in Maharathi language, and conversant with Hindustani) in marriage to Naidus or Moodelliars, provided they are sincere Brahmos.

Another gentleman of the Balija caste employed in the Madras Oriental Bank, is willing to marry a virgin widow of the same caste.

A widower of the Balija casted age 30 years, living in Madras, who has two daughters by the first wife, is willing to

marry a widow.

Another widower of the same caste, aged 30 years, holding the situation of Head Draftsman in the D.P.W. of H.H. the Nizam's service, and who has two sons, aged about 4 and 6, by his first wife, is willing to marry a widow of the same

A Brahmin gentleman, who had married a widow, is willing to give his sister-in-law, a virgin widow, aged about 15 years, educated in English and Telugu, in marriage to a Brahmin gentleman, no matter whatever sect he may belong to, provided

he has means to protect his wife.

A Brahmo of the Yathava sect (Shepherd caste) aged about 35 years, holding a situation and with means to live upon without want, is willing to marry a virgin widow of above 20 years, in any sect of the non-Brahmin community. She must be an educated girl, to be capable of doing the duty of a School Mis-

tress, if necessary.

A Shrivishnava Hebbar Iyengar of the Srivatchagotra, aged 20, who is now studying in the F A Senior Class, and the only son of his father, likely to inherit a property worth Rs. 20,000, is willing to marry an intelligent educated virgin Brahmin widow of fair complexion as himself, and would bring with her

some large dowry.

A Deshasta orthodox Brahmin of the Madhwa sect,

about 30 years, holding a Government situation on Rs. 25 per mensem, is willing to marry a virgin Brahmin widow.

A Telugu Brahmin of the Tachanellur in the Tinnevelly District, aged about 19 years, possessing some landed property, and employed in the Abkarry office, is willing to marry a virgin Brahmin widow.

Brahmin widow.

Another Brahmin of the Brahacharanam sect, aged about 27 years, residing in Tachanallur of the Tinnevelly District, is willing to marry a Brahmin virgin widow.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .-- APRIL 10.

THE CASE OF MR. WILLIAM TAYLER.

SIR R. LETHBRIDGE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been directed to the statement of the case of Mr. William Tayler, formerly Commissioner of Patna, published in the Times of April 6; whether it was true that Mr. Tayler's petition "disappeared" from the India Office at some date between 1989 and 1979, whether are investigated by tween 1868 and 1878; whether any inquiry had been made as to the circumstances of such disappearance, and, if so, whether the results of that inquiry would be laid upon the table of the House; and whether Her Majesty's Government would take any steps to insure that substantial justice be done in Mr.

Tayler's case.
Sir J. Gorst.—The statements made in *The Times* of April 6th have during the last thirty years been repeatedly brought to the attention of successive Secretaries of State. The original petition was lost between 1868 and 1878, but copies are extant and have been laid before Parliament. There is no reason to suppose that the loss was anything but one of those accidents suppose that the loss was anything but one of those accidents which sometime occur in the best regulated departments, and no further inquiry is, in the judgment of the Secretary of State, necessary. The Secretary of State is not willing to constitute himself a Court of Appeal against the uniform decision of his predecessors during so long a period.

Sir R. Lethbridge subsequently gave notice that he would call attention to this case on the earliest opportunity.

APRIL 11.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. Hoyle asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the Estimates of the Indian Budget were likely to be seriously disturbed by the rates at which the Secretary of State was now disposing of bills and transfers; and, if so, what would be the amount of the further deficit for the year at the present rate of exchange.

Sir J. Fergusson.-The average rates for 1887-88 was 16.898d. per rupee; the Budget rate is 16.9d.; and last week's rate 16.4d. It is, however, impossible to judge from the sale of bills for a single week what will be the average rate of exchange for the year, and whether the Estimates will be seriously disturbed—(hear, hear).

APRIL 13.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

Sir H. HAVELOCK-ALLAN asked the Secretary for War

whether his attention had been called to a statement which had appeared recently in an Indian newspaper, alleging that the whole Royal Artillery in India, both horse and field, were still only armed with the obsolete 9-pounder field gun; whether that statement was correct, and, if so, how far; whether he could hold out to the House any hopes that that that of things would be amended at an early date; and state of things would be amended at an early date; and whether he could, with due regard to public expediency, indicate to the House any approximate date at which our Artillery in India might be expected to be put into a state of efficiency for field service by being armed with a more modern field

Sir J. Gorst.—Three batteries armed with 2-pounder breechloading field guns have been sent to India, and six more will be sent this year. The time within which the new guns can be supplied to the whole of the batteries in India depends, as I explained on May 23, 1887, on financial and other con-

siderations—(hear, hear).

Siderations—(near, near).

Sir H. Havelock-Allan gave notice that, inasmuch as he regarded the answer given by the right hon. gentleman as not wholly satisfactory, he should, if the matter were not settled in the meantime, call attention to it on the Indian Budget.

THE CASE OF MR. W. TAYLER.

Mr. Labouchere asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the case of Mr. William Tayler, formerly Commissioner of Patna, had ever been investigated and decided by any Secretary of State for India; and whether any investigation of the case had ever been completed, or any decision

made upon it.

Sir J. Gorst. The case of Mr. W. Tayler was first investigated and decided by the First Secretary of State for India, the Earl of Derby (then Lord Stanley), in 1859. His decision was to confirm the action of the Government of India and the Court of Directors, for reasons fully set forth in a despatch, dated June 1, 1859, which has been presented to Parliament. The communications between Mr. Tayler and Sir S. Northcote in 1867 are not recorded in the India Office. It appears, from Mr. Tayler's memorial to the Secretary of State of Oct. 13, 1868, that what Mr. Tayler originally asked Sir S. Northcote for was "a public and suitable recognition of his services." It is the practice of the India Office that all applications for honours are dealt with by the Secretary of State personally. honours are dealt with by the Secretary of State personally. There is no ground for the supposition that the Duke of Argyll neglected to investigate the case or recorded an adverse opinion without due inquiry into the merits. The case has been investigated and decided by every subsequent Secretary The grounds of their decisions have been generally that no facts or arguments were adduced to render it right, in their judgment, to reverse the decision of Lord Stanley in 1859, or those of their subsequent predecessors in office.

HONORARY SURGEONS TO THE VICEROY.

HUNTER asked the Secretary of State for India whether honorary surgeons to the Viceroy of India had been

prohibited wearing the aiguilette heretofore used by them. Sir J. Gorst.—Under the dress regulations of the Army, honorary surgeons to the Viceroy have no authority to wear such a decoration. If they have been in the habit of so doing, it has been an irregularity.

THE NEW DOCK AT BOMBAY.

In answer to Admiral FIELD, Lord G. Hamilton said,—I can assure the hon gentleman that the Admiralty are fully alive to the importance of bringing the negotiations on the subject of the proposed navy dock at Bombay to a termination, and with this object it has been agreed that a conference shall be held as soon as can be agreed that a conference snall be nead as soon as can be arranged between representatives of the department concerned, the difference being not as to the necessity for a dock, but as to its dimensions, the navy requiring a depth and width in excess of commercial wants. The extra requirements of the Navy entail a large additional expenditure, and the apportionment of that outlay is not easy of adjustment. The honment of that outlay is not easy of adjustment. The hon. and gallant gentleman suggests that the question be referred to a naval member of Parliament, and though I am much obliged for this kindly offer of personal assistance, as the decision involves expenditure and taxation it must be left to those who are personally responsible for such matters-(laughter).

OFFICIAL intelligence says that Lieut. Hunter, with 100 rifles, 10th Bengal Infantry, surprised the camp of Shwegyobyn Prince, in the region between the Chindwin and South Pagyi, by marching through unfrequented mountain paths; he captured 45 dacoits, 127 guns, 71 dahs, 45 head of cattle belonging to the Prince, and a large quantity of ammunition and paddy. The Prince and his two lieutenants narrowly escaped appropriate and have fled towards. Missing It is reported that capture, and have fled towards Mingin. It is reported that the gang has been broken up, and that order has been com-pletely restored in that part of the country.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE services of Lieut G. Mellis, 8th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government for employment in the Civil Department.

MAJOR JOHN DE BURGH LYNCH, S.C., having completed twenty-six years' service, has been promoted to be a Lieut. Colonel.

LIEUT. SCROPE DOIG has been promoted to be a Captain in the B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps; and Volunteer Thomas Matheson has been appointed to be Honorary Captain and Paymaster in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROWLANDS, Commanding the Bangalore Division, inspected the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers on March 25th. After their being put through various manœuvres the General addressed the corps. He said he regretted that the non-commissioned officers, with but few exceptions, had not displayed the interpretable of the said here. displayed the intelligence on this parade that their rank demanded. If, owing to their employments, or business engagements, they could not attend parades regularly, they might, at very little sacrifice at home, study what is not only expected but required of them as regarded their knowledge of duties as guides and markers. There were now simple and cheap models made and sold which with the experies of only company intelligence. made and sold which, with the exercise of only common intelli-gence, may enable any man to study to become master of all the military movements required at the present day. The General hoped that all ranks would endeavour to understand the importance of the Volunteer movement to the nation at large. Peace, he said, they all desired, but the sound of the tocsin of war was not far distant. At light infantry movements, and more especially in executing the attack-formation, the General found the Bangalere Volunteers meet intelligent the General found the Bangalore Volunteers most intelligent and attentive. There was that dash and activity displayed in their movements which is so assuring under fire. The corps was now looked upon as an old one, and the General was sure that if its services should ever be required it would not be found wanting in efficiency or discipline.

found wanting in efficiency or discipline.

Movement of Troops.—On the arrival at Bombay of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry from Burma on or about the 13th April, the Regiment will be despatched by rail—head-quarters and five companies to Neemuch and three companies to Indore. The Depôt is to be moved from Malegaon to Neemuch after the arrival of the Regiment at destinations. The 5th Bombay Light Infantry on arrival at Bombay from Burma, on or about the 30th April, is to be despatched by rail to Baroda, dropping two companies at Surat. The two companies of the 28th Bombay Infantry at Surat and the Company at Baroda will, on relief by the above, be moved by rail to Poona to rejoin headquarters at New Jhansi. The 23rd Bombay Light Infantry on arrival at Bombay from Burma, on or about the 16th May, will be despatched by rail to Munmad for Malegaon, and the Depôt will be moved from Neemuch to Malegaon after the arrival of the 25th Bombay Infantry at the former station.

former station.

THE GRAVE OF AN EASTERN WORTHY.

Readers of either of the two excellent biographies of Rajah Sir

Readers of either of the two excellent biographies of Rajah Sir James Brooke will remember that the last years of this great man were passed in the little village of Sheepstor, on the borders of Dartmoor, in Devonshire; that here he lived, except for two visits to Sarawak, for ten years, and that here he died and was buried. In the course of his wanderings from place to place along the south coast in the year 1859, in search of health and quiet, "uncertain as to his future," says Miss Jacob, "but feeling keenly the want of a place he could really call home," he heard that a small house called Burrator, with an estate of about seventy acres, was for sale, and he soon purchased it.

No one who has ever visited Dartmoor is likely to forget the wild and rugged aspect of the moor itself, with its total lack of cultivation and its huge masses of granite piled into fantastic shapes, with here and there an appearance of arrangement which has led many to believe that these tors, as they are called, are the work of pre-historic man. Descending in any direction from the moor, one comes on delightful combes or valleys, where the vegetation, sheltered from the rude wind which blows above, and well watered by the streams which rise on the moor—is almost tropical in its luxuriance. One of the most beautiful of all these is the winding Meavy valley, which opens on the lowlands between Plymouth and Tavistock, not far from the estuary of the Tary and Tamar. Where the valley slopes up to the moor, and not far from the top, is the little village of Sheepstor. Above, all is wildness and barrenness; below, the most delightful of English vegetation, in quite un-English profusion. Far down in the valley is the village of Meavy, with its pretty church, and the leet from the moor which supplies Plymouth with water running through it. Burrator stands a short distance from the banks of a little stream flowing down from Dartmoor, which at this point descends over small cascades, and in and out through rocks, placed in infinite variety by t



who desired to avoid the worst of the bleak winds. who desired to avoid the worst of the bleak winds. The house is a modest but very substantial building, as all the house about the moor, and indeed in the rural districts of Devon, generally are. It is at present the property of Sir Massey Lopes, who purchased it from the Rajah's successor. The house is, therefore, well taken care of, though looking somewhat dreary and deserted. From the out offices it is apparent that Sir James Brooke was not extravalent in the restore of house and carriages for there is but one care. the out offices it is apparent that Sir James Brooke was not extravagant in the matter of horses and carriages, for there is but one small coach-house and a stable of very modest dimensions. The small farm attached to the house appeared to be composed of the stubborn and thankless soil peculiar to the higher regions of the moor, but in the immediate vicinity of the house, whether because of more cultivation, or that it was naturally better, it exhibited more vegetation.

It is impossible to describe the attraction and loueliness of this spot. Brooke himself said that he lived "in a solitude the like of which is not to be found in Sarawak excepting upon Peninjan;" but loved the

Brooke himself said that he lived "in a solitude the like of which is not to be found in Sarawak, excepting upon Peninjau," but loved the place with all the love he had for any place out of Sarawak. On one occasion he wrote to his nephew, the present Rajah, who had been urging him apparently, to live in some more lively place, that he would not be written out of Burrator, for he was far from being mopish; he was, he said, "quiet; mind at rest, and busy with small matters;" busy, in his new Sarawak, as he called it, making all around him as happy as he could; he "grew wise in the high and mighty matters of manure and crops;" he became a churchwarden, and mingled in parish duties with the simple and kindly moorland farmers. He found the church almost a ruin, and with his usual energy set to work to get the sid of his friends to and with his usual energy set to work to get the aid of his friends to restore it.

At present there is not much to be seen at Burrator to remind one At present there is not much to be seen at Burrator to remini one of the great Rajah, except the cascades already mentioned, and a few canes artistically planted. But a few hundred yards off at Sheepstor, or Shipstor, as the inhabitants call it, there are several memorials of him. A small brass plate records the fact that he was churchwarden, and a stained-glass window, representing the exaltation of Joseph in Egypt, was put up in the church by subscription. In the north-east corner of the churchyard, and immediately under a magnificent beech, in his cases, over which has been placed as exploiding graphic corner of the churchyard, and immediately under a magnificent beech, is his grave, over which has been placed a splendid granite monument. It is altar-shaped, about ten feet long by five broad, and five feet high. On it is a simple inscription in gilt letters, which, by the way, are rather tarnished, from the damp which has collected inside the glass plate which covers them. It is as follows:—"Sacred to the Memory of Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., D.C.L., Rajah of Sarawak. Born at Bandal, Bengal, April 29, 1803. Died at his Residence, Burrator, in this parish, June 11th, 1869."

Sheepstor behind is a huge mass of porphyritic granite, from the summit of which one gets a bird's-eye view of the English home of the Rajah, and beyond it across the Vale of Bickleigh to the English Channel. The solitude, peace and beauty of the whole scene are in-

Channel. The solitude, peace and beauty of the whole scene are indescribable.

"The knights are dust,

"The knights are dust,
Their good souls rust,
Their souls are with the saints, we trust."
And in Rajah Brooke's case the great work which he did lives after him. It is right and fitting that he should have an enduring monument in the little moorland village in which he made his home; but his noblest monument, one which will outlast even Dartmoor granite, is the state of Sarawak, and its history since Rajah Brooke founded it.—London and China Telegraph.

Messrs. Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson's Indian Tea Circular states:
—The auctions were resumed on Monday, and supplies of both Indian and Ceylon being good, the extent of the demand has been fairly tested. and Ceylon being good, the extent of the demand has been fairly tested. The result is that all grades under 1s., except Dust, have improved in value, especially Souchongs and Brokens "for price," and it seems that dealers are short of these kinds; an advance of 1d. to 2d. has also been paid for fine Pekoes and Broken Pekoes with good make and point, and medium grades are receiving more attention, and are a little dearer. The sales closed with spirited competition at the best point. Ceylon Teas under 1s. have been keenly bid for, and are ½d. dearer, but over that, especially for Broken Pekoes, prices favour buyers, considering the excellent quality of the tea now coming forward. The March deliveries were as follows:—

1888. 7,432,000 lbs. 1,015,000 lbs. 7,151,000 lbs. 616,000 lbs. Indian Ceylon ... China, &c. ... Cevlon ••• 9,402,000 lbs. 10,464,000 lbs. • • •

Messrs. H. A. Hertz and Co.'s Indian, Coylon and Java Tea Circular reports:—Previous to Easter large sales were held on the six available days, altogether 79,180 packages being catalogued. The demand, however, proved more than equal to the quantity on offer, and prices were firm all round, Indian growths under 1s. closing at a further advance. Business was resumed on the 5th inst., when a small sale of 480 packages was held, which sold at steady prices. Since then sales have been large, but being after a fortnight's practical inactivity, buyers have been ready to absorb almost all the offerings at firm prices. buyers have been ready to absorb almost all the offerings at firm prices. Demand continues strongest for Teas for price, and Souchongs, Pekoe Souchongs, and Broken Teas show a further rise of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per lb. Ceylons have been largely offered, and have sold freely at firm to advancing prices, the dearth of Darjeeling Teas directing more attention to all flavory kinds, which meet with brisk competition. Java Teas have come forward in larger quantity, 6,864 having been catalogued during the month. A large proportion still showed indifferent quality in cup, and these sold slowly at low quotations, with good leaf Souchong only bringing 5\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. Per lb. There is a good demand for better grades at from 7d. to 8d., which show an improvement of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. Lo \(\frac{3}{2} \)d. Per lb. Pekoes have been sold chiefly for export, Fine Sinagar Flowery Pekoes bringing 1s. 6\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. A considerable quantity of white tipped Pekoes sold at from 11d. to 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2} \)d.

SRIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

HOME.—April 7 Clan Buchanan (s), Calcutta. BOMBAY.—April 9, Sutlej (s.)
CALCUTTA.—April 6, Clan Macarthur (s), Liverpool.—12, Dacca), London. MADRAS.—April 10, Clan Lamont (s), Galle.—8, Dacca (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 7, Mira (s), Calcutta.
CALCUTTA.—April 11, City of Calcutta (s)—9, Goorkha (s).—10,
Karamania (s), London.
MADRAS.—April 8, Clan Fraser (s), London. -April 8, Clan Fraser (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:

For Bombay: Sergeant McCasher, Colonel and Mrs. Hort, Capt. G. C. Campbell, Mrs. Nelson. From Venice: Major R. Daniell. From Brindisi: Captain J. de C. Reid, Mr. Corkhill, Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Munken.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Grimshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Furlonger, Mr. Beauchamp, Mr. Bliss. S.s. Bokhara, from London, April 19; from Marseilles, April 26.

S.s. Coromandel, from London, April 26; from Naples, May 4.

For Colombo: From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Compton.
For Port Said: Mr. W. E. C. Frith.
For Calcutta: Rev. B. Kitchin, Mr. Turner and child.
For Ismailia: Mr. R. A. Mackay, Mr. J. Strathern, Mr. Baldock.

S.s. Thames, from London, April 26; from Brindisi, May 7.

For Bombay: Lieut.-Colonel R. E. and Mrs. Cox, Mrs. N. P. Fowell, Mrs. Carter and child. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Gubbay, Miss Langridge. For Port Said: Lieut. Tomlin, Lieut. Mercer.

S.s. Nepaul, from London, May 3; from Marseilles, May 10. For Bombay: Miss Gomes.

S.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, from London, May 10; from Brindisi, May 21. For Bombay: Rev. W. G. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Wharton, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. H. M. Gibbs. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. D. Ferguson, Mr. F. Fryer, Mrs. Fryer, Mr. F. W. Badcock, Major Thomas, Mr. Younghusband, Colonel Carey.

S.s. Bengal, from London, May 10; from Naples, May 18. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, Mr. A. Mathewson, Rev. G. A.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Navarino, to sail April 19. For Colombo: Mr. G. G. Ross-Clarke, Sergeant-Major J. Harding. For Aden: Mrs. Townsend. For Calcutta: Mr. J. G. Savi.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Jumna, to sail May 3.

For Colombo: Mrs. E. M. Griffith and two daughters, Mr. H. A.-Webb, Major M. W. Brock.
For Madras: Miss Houldsworth.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail May 17.

For Colombo: Mrs. Whistler Smith.

Per Hall Line s.s. Locksley Hall, to sail April 14. For Kurrachee: Lieut. R. D. Gubbins, R.A., Major and Mrs. W. F.. Way, Mr. S. C. Logan, Lieut. F. Caulfield.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. Melpomene, April 18. For Bombay: Mrs. J. B. Dennis.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Mackenzie, from Bombay, left Port Said, April 7. For London: Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas and child, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Stopford and child, Surgeon F. A. Smyth, Mr. H. Beechy, Mr. F. Beechy, Mrs. Dundas, Miss Dundas. For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg, Dr. Stirling, Capt. Pilcher, Mr. Reinhold.

Per s s. Clan Drummond, left Liverpool, April 13.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. J. Bower.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. P. Warren.

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, for London, passed Gibraltar, April 12.

Fer s.s. Clan Macintosa, for London, passed Gibratar, April 12.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Parry, three children and ayah, Mr. Exshaw, Mr. A. B. MacTavish and native servant, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. Collier, Mr. F. Cook, Mr. J. Stevens.

From Madras: Mr. and Mrs. R. Lamb and two children, Mr. J. L. Stuart, Mr. E. B. Dawson, Mrs. Dawson, two children and native servant, Dr. and Mrs. Busteed, Mrs. Abid, three children and ayah, Colonel Farne, Mr. C. H. Godfrey, Mrs. Liddell, Miss Liddell, two Masters Liddell. For Sucz: Lieut.-Colonel Shepherd.

From Colombo: For London: Mrs. Spicer, Miss Skrine, Mrs. Pick-thall, Mr. S. Munro, Mr. A. Oswald, Miss Master, Mrs. Atherton, Mr. D. C. O'Grady, Mr. J. McAnish. For Sucz: Mr. B. F. Hamersly, Mr. C. S. Ogdem.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Massilia, Capt. S. D. Shallard, March 26.

March 26.

From London: Lieut. Marsham, Mrs. Beecher and infant, Major Chancellor, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Wilkinson, Sister Raphael, Sister M. Edith, Miss Everitt, Miss Lankenan, Mr. Dunlop, Lieut. Mowbray, Lieut. Fraser, R.N., Mr. Bruce, Lieut. Macintosh, Lieut. de Bailey, Lieut. Stothard, Lieut. Baker, Lieut. Fraser, Lieut. Bell Smyth, Lieut. MacAndrew, Lieut. Baddek, Lieut. Chaplier, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Shakespear, Lieut. Chichester, Lieut. Lester, Lieut. Tyndall, Lieut. Stuart, Surgeon Commins, Capt. Wood, Capt. Tyler, Surgeon Jerome, Lieut. Blakeway, Lieut. Burn, Mr. Phillimore, Capt. Allison, Lieut. Harrington, Mr. Holme, Mr. Oakes, Gunner Wallis, Lieut. Head, Colonel Alexander, Mr. Dadabhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and four children, Miss Erskine, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Lees, Mr. Jeffreys.

From Brindisi: Colonel Hennessey, H.E. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, Mr. Bignall, Baboo Sinha, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald and child, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Capt. Barry, Mrs. O'Donnel, Major-General Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Dobbie, Mr. Woosman, Mr. Watt, Capt. Flood, Dr. Canter, Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Castleberg, Mr. Crole, Rev. A. Finn.

From Gibraltar: Lieut. Winter. From Ismailia: Mr. Galloway. From Suez: Mr. Ostermayer. From Aden: Mr. MacConkey.

At Brindisi, per P. and O. s.s. Bengal, Capt. Andrews, April 6.

At Brindst, per P. and O. s.s. Bengal, Capt. Andrews, April 6.

From Bombay: Mr. W. Craik, Sir Tatton Sykes, Lady Sykes, Miss Strong, Duke and Duchess of Montrose, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wright, Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, Mr. Tyringham, Miss Healey, Dr. Alice Marston, Dr. J. Henderson, Colonel and Mrs. Street, Lieut.-Colonel Aislabie, Mr. Moreton Frewin, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. F. Cavendish, Mr. B. Peacock, Mr. H. E. G. Evans, Mr. Phrao, Captain Purvis, Mrs. Wigley, Mrs. Cochran, Mr. Blake, Mr. Veasey, Sister Marie, Mrs. Cotton, Captain Hanwell, Mr. Recano, Mr. Weston. For London: Mr. Trulock Hankin, Rev. B. Baring Gould, Mr. W. G. Yarrow, Mrs. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Mackellar, child and infant, Miss Dodds, Mr. W. Dodds, Sir Thomas and Lady Thompson and infant, Rev. and Mrs. O. D. Watkins and family, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Allen, Miss Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Alston, Mr. W. Weston, Mr. J. Mumford, Mr. J. J. Hills, Mr. Doherty, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Wardall, Mr. Berry, Mr. W. Bidge, Rev. Mr. McAlliston.

From Suez.—For London: Colonel Aitchison, Mr. R. A. Jenkins. From Ismailia: Mr. Mortimer. For London: Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Rawlinson, Mr. and Miss Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. Walmsley, Mr. and Mrs. Baron, Miss Williams, Mrs. Barber.

From Port Said: Mr. Jones, Mr. D. O. Jones, Earl and Countess Cowper, Mr. W. Fox, Mr. Franklin.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, April 9.

From Bombay: Major and Mrs. Wyllie and family, Captain Garratt, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Surgeon-General Roberts, Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mr. Goldthorpe, Mr. Thwaites, Mr. Burke, Mr. Haig, Mrs. and Miss Saunders, Miss Clymer, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. S. W. Smith, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. Field and two children, Mrs. Sexton and infant, Mr. J. P. Kelly, Mrs. North and infant, Colonel Engledue, Mr. A. Sawyer, Mr. H. Stables, Mr. Williams, Mr. A. Thompson Colonel Royland

son, Colonel Rowland.
From Aden: Miss Parsons.
From Ismailia: Mr. Crossley.
From Port Said: Mr. Challoner.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Pekin, Capt. P. Harris, left Bombay, March 30.

For London: Hon. Justice Prinsep, Mrs. Prinsep, Mrs. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. Miles and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart, two children and infant, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. McKay and child, Mrs Lloyd Wynne, Mrs. Little, Mr. Wilson, Miss Stevenson, Mr. G. H. Barnard, Mrs. Corballis and infant, Rev. and Mrs. Osborne and child, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mr. Allison, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. Benson, Miss Steel, Captain Triscott, two Misses Lawrie, Miss D. White, Miss Steinberg, Captain Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn Nash, Mr. J. Tod, Mr. Jamsetjee Sorabjee Bhumgara, Mr. Framjee Pestonjee Bhumgara, Mr. H. J. Torr, Mr. Tufnell, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Butcher and infant, Mr. F. G. Monsurrat, Mr. D. Mair, Mr. W. Redman, Dr. Harvey.

For Brindisi: Mr. Archer, Mr. H. H. Macleod, Mr. A. W. Chapman, Mr. W. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Berry White, Mr. C. W. Martin, Mr. A. J. King, Mr. Ashton, Mr. L. E. Firth, Mr. J. Mackintosh, Mr. Gallie, Mr. J. Sturrock, Lieut. W. Steuart, Brigadier-General R. C. Steuart, Mr. D. J. Burbridge, Mr. Peter, Mr. J. M. Petrie, Mr. Burn, Mr. Cass, Mrs. Heald and child, Miss Jordon, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Mr. Ault. For Marseilles: Mrs. M. C. Jacob, Mrs. E. C. Mouran and two daughters, Mr. A. Pointon, Mr. F. O. S. Read, Mr. Moller, Mrs. G. E. Howse and infant, Mr. Plumer and son, Colonel and Mrs. Brown and family, Mr. J. S. Anderson, Mr. Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Frohl, Mr. Parmenides, Mrs. Adams, Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Walter, Hon. R. Steel, Colonel F. E. Wiggens, Mr. Ashton, Mr. Blockhall, Colonel J. D. Mac; pherson, Colonel J. C. Doveton.

For Suez: Mr. D. Seligman, Mr. A. Seligman. Per P. and O. s.s. Pekin, Capt. P. Harris, left Bombay, March 30.

For Suez: Mr. D. Seligman, Mr. A. Seligman.

Per P. and O. s.s. Rohilla, Capt. Briscoe, from London, April 12; from Naples, April 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Banks, Mr. Ireland. From Naples: Mr.

Wagner.
For Ismailia: Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Craik, Captain Pringle.
For Colombo: Mr. J. Stevenson, Mr. W. Gemmell.

Per P. and O. s.s. Shannon, Capt. Edwards, from London, April 12; from Brindisi, April 23.

For Bombay: Mr. A. M. Hayes, Rev. H. J. Long, Mr. T. W. Bonner, Lieut.-Colonel F. F. Gibbons, Mr. D. H. Dhunne, Mr. G. Clark, Mr. R. Maconochie, Mr. T. Rogers, Lieut. Hickley, Mrs. Andrew, Lieut Frummond, Mrs. Collen, Lieut. Egginton, Mr. and Mrs. Begbie, Mr. Elce. From Brindisi: Mr. F. C. Channing, Colonel V. Birch, Dr. Street, Mr. Randas Chubildas, Major Yule, Major Sawyer, Mr. Daniell.. Mr. Wadice.

For Port Said: Mrs. Fisher and child.
For Malta: Rev. W. E. White, Capt. Kennedy, Capt. d'Eyncourt;.
H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, Colonel and Mrs. Greenwood, twoMisses Greenwood, Mr. Meddan, Mrs. Ludlow and two children, Mr.

For Gibraltar: Capt. G. Baker, Mr. H. Parker, Miss Parker, Rev. G. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. G. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Glenny, Mr. Budford, Mr. Holl, Mr. Gow, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Smith, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Holmes.

For Aden: From Brindisi: Mr. Vohsen, Mr. St. Paul, Capt. and

Mrs. Maunsell, Mr. Semler.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Persia, from Liverpool, April 7. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Francis and infant.

Per Star Line s.s. Mira, from Liverpool, April 7.

For Calcutta: Sister Evelyn, Sister Angela.
For Colombo: Mr. Reginald Glanville, Mrs. Paterson, Mr. Thos.

The following passages have been engaged:-Per s.s. Clyde, Capt. E. M. Edmond, April 6.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bird, Rev. M. Sullivan, Mrs. Parker; Miss Holt, Mr. W. B. Jackson, Rev. Gilbert Karney, Mrs. C. Daniell, Miss Naden, Mr. G. F. Paterson, Mr. T. R. Booth, Colonel Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Macklenburgh and two children, Mrs. S. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cooper, Miss MacInnes, Miss Hargrenves, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Jones and child, Miss Gavin Jones, Mr. Ritchie, Miss Ritchie, Miss Hamilton, Mr. McClay, Miss Bromley, Mr. E. Tennant, Lord's Ribblesdale, Mrs. Jacob, Miss Beynon, Mr. J. F. Finlay, Mrs. Ffinch and child, Colonel and Mrs. Wemyss and infant, Mr. M. Hughes, Major-General and Mrs. Lyster, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. W. G. Betham, Mr. Hegt, Miss Lyall, Mr. W. Cook, Mr. Rhind, Mrs. Bradburg and child, Rev. and Mrs. Poole, Mr. Faulds, Mr. and Mrs. Hope Johnson, Mrs. Woodhouse, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Miss Wortley, Mr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee, Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. T. A. Walker, Mr. H. Beadon, Mr. K. P. Gadgil, Mr. and Mrs. John and three children, Miss A. Simmonds, Sirdar Gurchurn Sing, Mr. J. Simpson, Commander For London: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bird, Rev. M. Sullivan, Mrs. Parker; A. Simmonds, Sirdar Gurchurn Sing, Mr. J. Simpson, Commander Medham, R.N

Medham, K.N.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Macgregor, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, Dr. and Mrs. Jex Blake, Miss Jex Blake, Major and Mrs. W. H. C. Wyllie, Mr. MacCow, Mr. G. Evans Gordon, Colonel H. A. Hammond, Mr. H. E. Wright, Mr. G. Adams, Dr. J. Burgess, Mr. A. H. Smith, Mr. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. H. S. Beadon, Mr. Bhagat Ram Sadni, Mr. Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. Coplestone, Colonel T. M. Ward, Mr. J. W. Reynolds, Mr. C. D. Macleane, Captain and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Hugh C. Ball

For Suez: Count H. G. Lynar.

WITH reference to several old standing claims against the Nizam's State, as well as the debts due to the Nizam's Government by sowcars and others in Hyderabad, various Commisment by sowcars and others in Hyderabad, various Commissions have, at different times, been appointed to institute inquiries into and decide upon them. At the recommendation of the present Minister, his Highness appointed the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra, as President of the Debt Commission, to which was also added another member. Claims of upwards of ten crores of rupees have been already preferred before the Commission. The President recently reported to the Minister that the Commission as constituted at present was unable to discharge its duties with the requisite efficiency and expeditiousness and proposed that a General Committee of about twelve members, with sub-committees to work under it, should be appointed. bers, with sub-committees to work under it, should be appointed. It was recommended that the General Committee should examine the work already done, go into the history of every one of the old claims preferred, refer to the several notifications that were at different times issued by Government on the subject, ascertain what claims had been preferred in accordance with the terms of these notifications, and report upon the result with the terms of these notifications, and report upon the result of these inquiries, stating the number and nature of the claims which were pending inquiry. It was further proposed that, on receipt of this report, Government should direct the Commission to distribute these cases for inquiry to the different sub-committees with a view to the claims being inquired into and decided upon without undue delay. This proposal of the President has just received the sanction of the Minister, who has directed that until such time as the report of the General has directed that until such time as the report of the General Committee is received, the meetings of the existing Debt Commission should be postponed.

COMMERCIAL			Kemp & Co 175 360 Good Hope Tea Co 100 190 to — Mechanics Buildgs, Co 50 45 Gowhatty (Assan) 100 Liquidation.	-
BOMBAY			Oriental Govt. Security 50 115 Grob (Assam) 100 19 to 20 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 20 Holta (Kangra) 100 62 to 63	3
GOVERNMENT Four per Cent	SECURITIES Rs. 9		Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 2,000 Hoolmarce (Assam) 100 113 to — Treacher and Co all 1,230 Hoolungoric (Assam) 100 87 to 3 Thacker and Co 100 113 to — Indian Terai 500 450 to —	3
Four-and-a-Half per Cent Six per Cent. Municipal Loa	10	5} to —	Thacker and Co all 193 Indian I erai 500 \$20 to 1 ellalpore (Cachar) to to 1 ellalpore (Cachar) to	
New French Losn, 5 per cent New French Loan, 5 per cent	., 1881 10 ., 1882 –	0} to —	Colaba Co 12} 700 Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 25 to — Kangra Valley 100 par	-
Four per Cent. Port Trust Be Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	ond 9: Port		Mazagon Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 50 to -	
Trust Bond Five per Cont. Municipal Lo. Coorla Spinning Bonds	n 100	4 to -	Do. contributory 200 73 to 80	,
		- to —	CALCUTTA.—March 26. Kuttal (Cachar) 100 198 to — Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 34 to 35	
BAN Paid-u	as. LastDiv'd.	Cash Rates	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Longview (Darjiling) 100 35 to Loobah 100 120 to Loobah	
Indian Banks. Rs. Bank of Bombay all	10 pr.ct.	Rs 807	4 Promissory Notes 100 8 to 101 0 Lower Assam £71 5 to 14 of 1870 (1885) 100 8 to 101 0 Lower Assam £71 5 to	•
Bank of Bengal all Bank of Madras all	10 pr.ct. 9 pr.ct.	880 745	144 of 1878-79 (1893) ••• ••• ••• 10 12 to 105 o Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 21	
EXCHANGE BANKS. Agra Bank all Hong Kong & Shanghai	6 pr.ct.	••• 115	Do. centributory 90 15 to —	•
Banking Corporation — National Bank of India £121	171 pr.et.	125	6 of 1870 (1889) 104 4 to - Mothola (Assam) 100 110 to -	
PRESS CO.		125	6 of 1872 (1991) 102 12 to Mungledye (Assam) to	
Akbar 1.250	125		5 of 1885-6 (1915) 103 4 to Do. contributory 125 5 of 1886-7 (1916) 103 4 to New Fallodhi (Darjiling) to	,
Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100	18 pr.ct.	· =	44 of 1882 (1902) 99 8 to - New Mutual (Cachar) 80 100 to -	
Apollo 2,200 Bellary 1,100 Bombay Cotton all	nil. nil.	235	Phoenix (Uachar) 85 27 to —	
Bombay Cotton all Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited 200	15 16	1621	Agra £10 125 to — Puttureah (Sylhet) 109 40 to — Agra Sayings 100 125 to — Rajabaro (Assan) — to —	
Colaba 1,880 Dhollera Ginning all	50 12	860 100	Alliance of Simla 100 185 to 186 Sapakati 100 103 to — Alliance of Simla 100 146 to — Second Mutual Cachar 56 4-5 disct.	
East India 1,000 Fort 8.500	150 150	1,175 1,100	Do. of Upper India 100 140 to - Singbulli and Murmah 100 83 to 86	
Harvey & Sabapathy 500	, 80 25	500 400	Himalaya 100 125 to - Soom (Darilling) 100 68 to	
Khangaum 450 Mercantile 125 Mofussil Co. 400	45 7½ 55	860 95	Mussoorie 100 108 to 110 Springside (Darjiling) 100 65 to — National of India £12\frac{1}{2}\$ 12\frac{1}{2}\$ to — Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 16 to — Rohilkund Rumaon 100 105 to — Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 27 to —	
Munmar M 409 Munmar M all New Berar 500	60	405 195 495	Simla Bank Corporation 500 — to — Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 92 to 93 Uneovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to — Ting Ling (Darjiling) 1100 103 to —	
New Indian 125 Prince of Wales 400	80	90 295	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES. Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 155 to — Upper Assam £10 15 to —	
Sabapathy (Bellary) 500 Sassoon 500	75 25	555 500	Alipore Coal 100 105 to -	:
Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 Sind 750 Volkart 500	120 75	1,200	Arakan Oil Co	
SPINNING AND WEA	45 VING COMPA	640	Bally Paper Mills £10 170 to	
Ahmedabad 1,000	20	1,300	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A shares) 78.6d. 151 to GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500	2 17} p.ct.	320	Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 \$1 to Price. Bengal Mills £100 1,575 to 1,600 3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 983 to 99	
			Bengal Mills £100 1,575 to 1,600 3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 983 to 99	
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Angio-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Central India 500 -Coorla Mills 1,000 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Potit 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Muperial Cotton 500 James Greeves 500 Jaffer All 500 James Greeves 500 James Greeves 1,000 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 Madras United 1,000 Madras United 1,000 Mandaluxmee 1,000 Soonderdas 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 Sassoon 1,000 Sassoon 1,000 Sassoon 1,000 Soonderdas 500 Sassoon 1,000 Southern India 500 Southern India 500 Southern Mahratta 260 Victoria Mills 1,000 RALLWAY CC G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 139-14-10 Do. do 65-7-3 Do. do 198-15-18 B. & C. I. R. Co 198-15-18 B. B. & C. I. R. Co 198-15-18	90 18½ 9 20 25 25 20 40 30 20 30 20 30 20 30 20 30 20 30 20 30 20 30 20 30 20 30 20 30 30 20 30 30 20 50 40 50 40 20 50 40 20 40 40 30 40 40 30 40 40 35	480 500 1,000 1,000 610 610 780 810 780 800 1,322 720 1,223 1,270 1,510 .	Bengal Silk Co	
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Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Contral India 500 -Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 James Greeves 500 Jaffer All 500 James Greeves 500 Jaffer All 500 James Greeves 1,000 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 Madrus United 1,000 Madrus United 1,000 Madrus United 1,000 Madrus United 1,000 Manaluxmee Manockjee Petit 1,000 Manaluxmee 1,000 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 Southern India 250 Do. New Feo Shares 1,000 Sassoon 1,000 Sassoon 1,000 Southern India 250 Victoria Mills 1,000 Southern India 1,000 RAILWAY CO. 6. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 218-3-0 Do. New £20 Shares 130-14- Do. do 65-7-3 Do. do 1-18-1 B. B. & C. I. R. Co 196-15- New £18 Shares — MISCELLA	90 18½ 9 20 20 25 25 20 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 40 30 50 40 40 50 40 50 40 50 50 40 30 50 40 40 50 40 40 50 50 40	480 100 860 1,000	Bengal Silk Co	
Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Gortal India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Potit 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Alingunghat Mill 500 Tudian Manufacturing 1,000 James Greeves 500 James Greeves 500 James Greeves 500 James Greeves 1,000 Khandeish 1,000 Khandeish 1,000 Madras United 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Manockjoe Petit 1,000 Manockjoe Petit 1,000 Naigam 1,000 Naigam 1,000 Naigam 1,000 Naigam 1,000 Sassoon 1,000 Soonderdas 1,000 Soonderdas 1,000 Soonderdas 1,000 Soonderdas 1,000 Southern Mahratta 255 Victoria Mills 1,000 Southern Mahratta 250 Victoria Southern Mahratta 250 Victoria Southern Mahratta 250 Victoria Mills 1,000 Southern Mahratta 250 Victoria Mills 1,000 Southern Mahratta 250 Victoria M	90 90 18½ 9 20 20 25 25 20 40 80 20 25 20 40 80 20 40 80 9 160 9 50 160 9 50 40 50 50 40 85 50 85 50 85 50 85 50 85	430 430 500 500 1,000 610 600	Bengal Silk Co	!
Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Central India 500 **Coorla Mills 1,000 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Potit 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Mingunghat Mill 500 Tyderabad Spinning. 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Mingunghat Mill 500 James Greeves 500 James Greeves 500 James Greeves 500 James Greeves 1,000 Khatao Mackunjee l.,000 Leopold 1,000 Madras United 1,000 Madras United 1,000 Madras United 1,000 Madras United 1,000 Manaluxmee 1,000 Manaluxmee 1,000 Manaluxmee 1,000 Manaluxmee 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 Southern India 625 Parell 400 People of India 500 Sassoon 1,000 Sassoon 1,000 Southern Mahratta 500 Southern Mahratta 250 Victoria Mills 1,000 Western India 1,000 BALIWAY CC G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 218-3-0 Do. do 66-7-3 Do. do 66-7-3 Do. do 196-15-1 B. B. & C. I. R. Co 196-15-1 New £18 Shares MISCELLA	90 90 18½ 9 20 25 25 20 40 30 20 30 20 30 20 30 20 30 20 40 30 20 40 50 40 50 20 50 40 20 50 40 20 50 40 20 40 20 40 40 40 50 40 85 50 85 50 85 50 85	430 100 500 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 105 1,000 105 810 880 1,300 1,300 1,212 700 1,221 700 1,221 600 1,220 1,270 1,510 600 1,270 1,510 1,510 1,510 1,510 1,510 1,510 1,510 1,510 2,500 1,190 1,510 2,500 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 2,660 330 300 .	Bengal Silk Co	!

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Snowing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Adye, Capt. A, S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 27, '88, B.
Adye, Capt. G., 8.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, '87, B.
Atslabie, Lt.-Col. W. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar 1e, '88, B.
Attchison, Bde.-Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I. E., till May
14, '88, B.
Attchison, Ideut. A. E., S.C., fr. Oct. 4, '87, Bo.
Aplin, Lieut. A. E., S.C., fr. Oct. 4, '87, Bo.
Aplin, Lieut. P. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, Bo.
Arbuthnot, Col. G. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '87, M.
Ashfeld, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Bainbridge, Col. F. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 2, '87, Bo. Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo. Bainbridge, Col. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '87, B. Baiclay, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 22, '88, B. Barry, Surg.-D. F., M.D., B. Barry, Surg. D. F., M.D., B. Barton, Lieut. F. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 14, '88, B. Bateman, Surg.-Maj. D. F., 1 yr. 13 dys., fr. Jan. 13, '88, M. Bates, Lieut. W. N. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '87, M. Battys, C. 1. A., C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '86, B. Beadon, Lt.-Col. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, 87, M. Beavan, Lt.-Col. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 8, '87, B. Bedon, Lt.-Col. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 2, '87, B. Beckett, Lt.-Col. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 2, '87, M. Brenard, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 26, '87, M. Birch, Maj. W. J. A., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B. Bird, Capt. W. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 1, '87, B. Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., 14 mos., fr. April 21, '87, B. Biscoe, Col. W. W., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 21, '87, B. Blatr. Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 27, '87, M. Blancard, Maj. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Pot., 1, '87, B. Bowman, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 19, '87, B. Bowman, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 24, '87. Brander, Maj. A. J., S.C., B. Bredin, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '86, M. Browne, Capt. A. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 24, '87. Brander, Maj. A. J., S.C., B. Bredin, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '86, M. Browne, Capt. A. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '88, B. Brrough, Lt.-Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 20, '86, B. Brydon, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 16, '86, M. Browne, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, B. Burne, Maj. J., S.C., 26 mos., fr. Jan. 16, '86, M. Browne, Lieut. H. G., S.C., 17, yr., fr. Dec. 21, '87, B. Burton, Lieut. H. G., S.C., 17, yr., fr. Dec. 31, '87, B. Burton, Lieut. H. G., S.C., 17, yr., fr. Dec. 31, '87, B. Burton, Lieut. H. G., S.C., 17, yr., fr. Dec. 31, '87, B.

Burton, Lieut. E. B., S.C., 1 yr., ir. Oct. 21, '87, B.
Burton, Lieut H. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 31, '87, B.
Cahill, Lt.-Col. C. J. S., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '87, Bo.
Cahusac, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. A. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '87, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. A. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '87, B.
Campbell, Col. B. D., S.C., itill June 15, '88, B.
Cameron, Surg.-Maj. C., 1 yr., fr. March 9, '88, B.
Cantor, Col. C. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 1, 87, B.
Carr, Lieut. Col. F. S., Inf., 8 mos., fr. May 1, 87, B.
Carruthers, Lt.-Col. J.-G. T., Inf., 16ms., fr. Ap. 24, '87, B.
Carruthers, Lt.-Col. J.-G. T., Inf., 16ms., fr. Ap. 24, '87, B.
Carthew-Yorstoun, Lt. M. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '88, Bo.
Chambers, Col. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '88, Bo.
Chammer, Col. F. E., A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 18, '87, t.
Cherry, Col. F. S., Cav., 1 yr., fr. June, 18, '87, M.
Chester, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B.
Church, Col. T. R., C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B.
Church, Col. T. R., C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B.
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 147, 504dys, fr. Fob. 28, '86, M.
Cloete, Col. J. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '87, M.
Comes, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '86, Bo.
Cooper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, 15, '87, B.
Coonelly, Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, 15, '87, B.
Cooper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec., 1, '87, B.
Covie, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, 15, '87, B.
Covie, Lt.-Col. T. J., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '86, Bo.
Conpage, Lieut. W. M., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '88, B.
Curthey, Surg.-Maj. W. M., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '88, B.
Corwther, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Cuppage, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Poc., 187, B.
Cowle, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, M.
Dane Surg.-Maj. A. B.C. M. D. Re

Gabbett, Col. J., S.C., 10 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M. Gallie, Lieut. A. L., Prob. for S.C., fms., fr. Nov. 5, '87, M. Geoghegan, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Feb. 7, '87, Bo. Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., fr. Feb. 1, '85, B. Giles, Surg. G. M. J., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B. Gerard, Col. M. G., C. B., S.C., 13 ms., fr. Feb. 16, '87, B. Goldney, Capt. F. C. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '87, B. Gordon, Maj.-Gen. J. J. H., C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '87, B. Gordon, Lieut. L. A., S.C., 5 mes. Bo. Graham, Col. R. B., S.C., 1 yr., 525 dys. fr. Apr. 13, '87, B. Grant, Col. S. F. M. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 28, '87, B. Gray, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr fr. Dec. 16, '87, Bo. Grigg, Lt.-Col. E. E., Inf., 15 mes., fr. May 24, '87, B. Grove, Lt.-Col. A. S., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Cot. 2, '87, M. Grover, Capt., M. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, M. Gubbins, Maj. C. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M.

Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 7, 87, M.

Halles, Lt.-Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.

Hall, Lieut. G. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B.

Hancock, Surg. J. G., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.

Hencley, Lieut. C. E., Prob. S.C., fr. Fob. 8, '88, M.

Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.

Hatton, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M.

Hawkes, Col. H. P., C.B., S.C., 4 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M.

Hawkes, Col. H. P., C.B., S.C., 4 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M.

Hennell, Lt.-Col. R., D.S.O., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 8, '86, Bo

Heyman, Lieut. C. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, Bo.

Heywood, Col. J. M., R.E., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.

Hill, Col. W., S.C., 18 mo., fr. May 2, '87, M.

Hills, Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 26, 87, B.

Hodgson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B.

Hogg, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., Aug. 3, '87, Bo.

Holt, Lieut. E. W. L., Prob. S.C., till Apr. 28, '88.

Homfray, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.

Hooper, Bde.-Surg. W. R., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 15, '86, B.

Hooper, Bde.-Surg. W. R., 3 yrs., fr. Nay 21, '87, Bo.

Houghton, Col. R., S.C., 120 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '96, M.

Hughes, Lt.-Col. W. F., S.C., 15 mos., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.

Hughes, Lt.-Col. W. G., S.C., 94 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '87, M.

Hunne, Lieut. Col. W. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 24, '88, Bo.

Eunt. Col. J. V., C. B., S.C., 17, 17, 18, M.

Hunter, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.

Hunter, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.

Jackson, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '88.

James, Lt. Col. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 7, '86, M.

Jamieson, Maj. A. W., S.C., till Oct. 6, '83, B.

Jamieson, Lieut. E. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 28, '87, M.

Jenkins, Maj. T. M., 8 C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '87, M.

Johnston, Gul. St., L. C., 1, Fr., Jan. 17, '88, M.

Johnstone, Col. Sir J., K.C.S.I., Inf., till July 16, '88, B.

Jones, Lieut. G. G. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '87, Bo.

Joseph, Lt. Col. F. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.

Keate, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '88.
Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Kellie, Lieut, A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '88, M.
Kelly, Maj. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 28, '87, B.
Kembill, Lt. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., till Aug. 18, '88.
Klernander, Surg.-Maj. W. C., fr. Oct. 26, '87, Bo.
Knight, Lt. W. C., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 7, '87, B.
Knowles, Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '87, B.

Landon, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 14 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '87, Bo. Lecky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '87, M. Leslie, Maj. Sir C. H., Bt., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B. Leslie, Surg. J. T. W., 22 mos., fr. Dec. 7, '86, B. Lewtas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B. Lockhart, Brig.-Gem. Sir W. S. A., K.C.B., C.S.I., Inf., 182 dys., fr. Aug. 4, '87, B. Lowdell, Surg. C. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '87, Bo. Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 15, '87, M. Luxmoore, Lt.-Col. C. T. P., S. C., 18 mo., fr. May 6, '87, M. Luxmoore, Lt.-Col. C. T. P., S. C., 18 mo., fr. May 14, '87, M. Lydiard, Maj. A. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '87, B. Lyons, Surg.-Maj. R. W. S., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '87, Bo. Lys, Col. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '87, M.

Macdougall, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 27, '87, M. Macdougall, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr. 11 mos., fr. Nov. 19, '86, M.

Comys, Lett. Col. F., Int., 2 ms., fr. Nov. 23, '86, Bo. Cones, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B. Cooper, Lieut. L. E., B.C., 1 yr., fr. Duc. 1, '87, B. Cooper, Lieut. L. E., B.C., 1 yr., fr. Duc. 1, '87, B. Coton, Lt.-Col. T. J., S.C., 1 bmos., fr. May 23, '87, M. Couriney, Surg.-Maj. W. M., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '88, B. Crowther, Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '87, M. Cox., Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '87, M. Cox., Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '87, M. Cox., Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '87, M. Cox., Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '88, B. Crowther, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '88, B. Crowther, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B. Dale, Major H. M., Inf., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 13, '86, M. Dano, Surg. Maj. J. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '88, B. Davidson, Maj. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Duc. 21, '87, B. Davidson, Lieut. C. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '87, M. De Brath, Capt. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '87, M. Debbe, Lieut. C. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 28, '87, B. Dempster, Capt. C. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 28, '87, B. Dempster, Capt. C. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 28, '87, B. Dobbs, Lieut. C. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 38, B. Dobbs, Lieut. C. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 23, '56, B. Eyer, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 23, '56, B. Eyer, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 23, '56, B. Eyer, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 23, '56, B. Eyer, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 23, '56, B. Eyer, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 28, '87, B. Mcland, Capt. H. D. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 23, '56, B. Eyer, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 28, '87, B. Mcland, Capt. H. D. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 28, '87, B. Mcland, Capt. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 23, '56, B. Eyer, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 28, '87, B. Mcland, Capt. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 23, '56, B. Eyer, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Fob. 16, '88, B. Mcland, Capt. H. D. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 23, '87, B. Mcland, Capt. H. D. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '87,

Nepean, Col. H. A. T., S.C., M. Newnhare, Lt. A. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '86, Bo. Nicholson, Surg.-Maj. F. C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 6, 87, B. Nicholson, Lieut., E. W., S.C., 21 mo., fr. Nov. 21, '86, Bo. Nurse, Lt. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.

Ogilvie, Surg..Mai. C. F., M.D., Bo.
O'Mealy, Capt. W. A. D'O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 17, '87, B.
Orchard, Col. M. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.
Ostrehan, Col. E. S., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '87, Bo.
Owen, Lieut. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '87, Bo.

Parker, Lt.-Col. N. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct, 81, '87, B.
Pearso, Bde. Surg. R. E., 17 mos., fr. May 30, '87, M.
Peart, Lieut.-Col. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '87, Bo.
Pedroza, Surg.-Maj. F. H., 9 mos., fr. Dec. 3, '87, M.
Peet, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 20 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
Phillips, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 22, '87, B.
Pickance, Lt.-Col. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 22, '87, B.
Pickance, Lt.-Col. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 31, '88, M.
Pitt, Capt. W., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B.
Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr., 5 mos., fr. May 29, '86, M.
Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 15, '87, B.
Prendergast, Col. M. M., S.C., 11, pr., fr. April 17, '87, B.
Price, Lt.-Col. R. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 22, '87, B.
Puckie, Co'. H. G., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 10, '87, M.

Quin, Lieut.-Col. T. J., Inf., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Mar. 10, 87, P.

Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M.
Reid, Surg.-Maj. J., 17 mos., fr. April 8, '87, B.
Reilly, Maj. R. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 3, '87, B.
Reilly, Maj. R. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M.
Ridgeway, Col. Sir. J. W., K.C.S.I., C.B., Inf., 18 mo., fr.
Sept. 24, '87, B.
Ridgway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Ridgway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '88, B.
Robertson, Lf.-Col. D. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '88, B.
Robinson, S.rg.-Maj. T., 16 mos., fr. Feb. 23, '88, B.
Rogers, Col. R. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '87, B.
Rooke, Lieut. A. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '88, M.
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Ruttledge, Surg.-Maj. E. B., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 20, '87, B.

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Taylor, Lt.-Col. R. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July, 4, '87.
Tecd, Maj. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '87, Bo.
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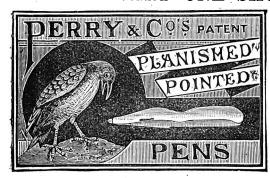
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Vol. XLVI. No. 1,850.

LONDON, APRIL 23, 1888.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 6th April; from Allahabad and Madras to the 4th April; and from Calcutta to the 3rd April.

THE Vicercy left Calcutta on the 29th ult., and reached Lucknow on April 5th, where he was to remain for three

SIR MACKENZIE WALLACE, who was accompanying the Viceregal party to Simla, was seized with cholera on the journey, and removed to the hospital at Allahadad, but has since recovered.

THE Viceregal party shot two tigers at Gwindghur on the 2nd inst., one of them falling to Lord Dufferin's rifle.

HEE EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN arrived at Agra on Saturday, the 31st March, and was received by his Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore, Mr. Kaye (Commissioner), Mr. Finlay, and Major Martelli (Political Agent). Her Excellency, accompanied by Ladies Helen and Hermione Blackwood and Major Cooper, were the guests of his Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore, who received her Excellency and drove her in his four-in-hand to his magnificently-furnished residence, Hariperbat. Lady Dufferin visited the Female Medical School, and decided upon building a new lying-in ward for the practical teaching of the female medical pupils.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CARRE has been appointed to the command of the hill station of Jutogh, during the absence of Colonel Graham, commanding the Sikkim Expeditionary Force. A detachment from the 2nd Battalion of the Wiltshire Regiment has just arrived at Jutogh, which has never before had such a large number of troops as this year.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY have left Bombay.

THE escort of the Afghan Boundary Commission were at Farrah on the 12th ult. All well.

NAZIR MUHAMMAD SARWAR KHAN, who was Governor of Herat while the Boundary Commission was on the frontier, is reported to have recently died at Kabul.

SARDAR AYUB KHAN AND HASHIM KHAN reached Bagdad on the 25th ult. Captain Evans Gordon has been appointed Political Officer in charge of the Sardar and his parties.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN, the Governor-General's Agent in Beluchistan, arrived at Karachi on the 30th ult. on the way to Lus Beyla.

It is reported that the late Jani Mir Khan's heir has asked the permission of the Government of India to resign his claim in favour of his eldest son.

RAJA MOTI SINGH, of Poonch, is said to have intercepted a fletter from Luchman Dass to his friend, Mean Nizamudin, lately dismissed with disgrace from the Prime Ministership of Poonch, inciting him to sedition and to the ruin of the State.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOT AND COLONEL CONWAY had a narrow escape on the Bengal-Nagpur Branch Railway. A rail had been removed, and a train just preceding theirs had nine waggons wrecked.

The death is announced of Khan Shri Babi Gazafar Khanji, of the Manawadar branch of the Bantwa State, a third-class Kathiawar Chief.

THE vacant Law Reportership in the Calcutta High Court has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Panioty, Barrister-at-Law.

The railway guard Brookes, who was charged with having committed a brutal assault on a lady travelling in a train on the North-West Railway last December, has been convicted, and sentenced by Mr. Justice Rattigan to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Calcutta stewards have declined to alter the arrangements for the Calcutta meeting in order to suit the Madras meeting.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR T. BAKER has taken up command of Rawal Pindi. He is succeeded at Allahabad by Major-General Lynch.

THE Bengal Legislative Council is employed in the consideration of the new Municipal Act.

THE Kolhapur Industrial Exhibition was opened by Colonel Hunter on April 2nd.

Mr. H. S. Thomas, First Member of the Board of Revenue, has been placed on special duty to draw up a Fisheries Bill for the Madras Presidency.

Mr. Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Mehta has been appointed a Commissioner of the Port Trust at Calcutta. He is the first Parsee gentleman who has had this distinction conferred upon him.

SANCTION has been given to the extension of the Morvi State Railway from Vankaneer to Rajkote.

Mr. Henvey, the Resident at Jeypore, will succeed Sir Lepel Griffin as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India when the latter proceeds on furlough.

COLONEL JENKINS, the Manager of the Oudh and Rohil-kund Railway, retired from that position from March 31st. He is succeeded by Mr. Sydney Hartwell, who, however, retains the office of Traffic Manager also.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON has reached Simla.

THE Port Commissioners of Calcutta have resolved to lease out the collection of tolls on local traffic on the-Howrah Bridge from month to month until the further orders of Government are received.

THE Chief Justice of Madras takes a month's leave this year in addition to the vacation, and goes to England.

Mr. Justice Kernan officiates.

THE Government of India have at last sanctioned a scheme for forming a Volunteer Reserve at Calcutta.

THE Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion will be commanded by Major R. C. Sterndale, Cantonment Magistrate, Dum Dum; and will be under the administrative control of the officer commanding the Presidency Volunteers.

Mr. J. A. Gammie, the resident Manager of the Bengal Government's Cinchona plantation, and Dr. King have succeeded in elaborating a process by which the whole of the quinine in yellow bark can be extracted in a form undistinguishable, either chemically or physically, from the best brands of European manufacture; and this can be done so cheaply that, as long as the supply of bark is keptup, quinine need never cost Government much above Rs. 25 a pound.

The Maharaja of Travancore has placed at the disposal of Sir Madhava Rew and Sir Ramasawmy Moodelliar the sum of Rs. 3,000 to be distributed among such educational and charitable institutions as in the opinion of the above gentlemen are most deserving. Raja Gajapathi Row has made a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Monegar Choultry Hospital, Madras. Rance Gajapathi Row has also given Rs. 10,000 to the Victoria Hospital for caste and gosha women.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir is employing as his Dewan one Amar Nath, a member of the hereditary family of dewans, who is a younger brother of Anant Ram and son of Kirpa Ram, some time Minister under the late Maharaja. The management of affairs appears, however, to rest chiefly with the Maharaja's brothers, Rajas Ram Singh and Amar Singh, the other members of the State Council, which since the dismissal of Luchman Dass has ceased to exist.

SIRDAR AYUB KHAN will most probably spend the hot weather at Murree. He stipulated, when surrendering to General MacLean at Mashad, that he should be allowed to reside in the Rawal Pindi District, but just now there is a difficulty in finding accommodation for him there.

NOTES.

It is distressing to learn from the *Times* telegram published this morning that an epidemic of cholera of a virulent type has broken out in Calcutta, although the intelligence does not altogether take one by surprise after the reports which have for some months been making their appearance in the Anglo-Indian Press regarding the unsanitary condition of the City of Palaces under the rule of the present Municipality. The majority in that Corporation are Native gentlemen supposed to hold advanced ideas, and anxious to show that they are quite competent to manage the affairs of the town. After clamouring loudly and for a long time for more extended powers these were granted, and the result has been that Calcutta is now pronounced to be in a state of unsanitation which recalls its condition of half a century ago.

A QUARTER of a century ago the condition of the city was bad enough under European management, but when the present Sir Stuart Hogg became master of the situation, and infused some of his own indomitable energy into the body of Justices of the Peace, who were then members of the Municipality, things began to mend. There was then, as now, a great deal too much of talk at the weekly meetings, both by Natives and Europeans, but the former rather inclined to support the Chairman's views; the chief opposition came almost from the latter. But force of individual character carried the day, and when Sir Stuart Hogg retired from his arduous labours even his opponents owned that he had deserved well of his fellow-citizens. He found Calcutta a city of pestilence, he left it as healthy a city as any in Indis. But the good work he accomplished seems now being undone through the apathy or obstinacy of the Native local magnates, who look upon the question of sanitation as an English nuisance.

Lord Dufferin was a bold man in doing before he left Calcutta what no previous Viceroy had dared to do, viz, to make a personal inspection of the slums of the city. In two of the richest wards of the Native town he had to walk along "narrow passages between houses, each packed with human beings, and a centre of disease. Here the Viceroy," we are quoting from the Calcutta Englishman, saw for himself the appalling filthiness characteristic of a locality where buildings have been constructed without the least regard to light, ventilation, means of access, or sanitary requirements of any description. His Excellency fortunately got away from this plague spot unharmed, but his Secretary, Sir Mackenzie Wallace, who accompanied him, was not so fortunate. He was seized with cholera a few days afterwards, but is now happily recovered, and enjoying the cool breezes of Simla, although the sanitation of even that happy home of the gods is far from being perfect.

THE news telegraphed from Upper Burma is highly unsatisfactory. Dacoity seems to have broken out as bad as ever, and reports of murders in various districts have come to hand. The protestations which were made in the Press and in other quarters against the order directing a general disarmament of the whole population appear now to have been well founded. The unfortunate villagers are without means of defence, and are at the mercy of the

maranding dacoits, all of whom appear to be well armed and supplied with ammunition.

The Times Calcutta correspondent calls attention to the abuse which the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal—a thorough friend of the Natives—is receiving in the columns of the local Native Press, and he evidently thinks that some official measures ought to be taken to put a stop to a state of things which has long been a scandal. But the abuse may, after all, do little harm if only a few Native gentlemen, like Babú Chuni Lal Ghoshal, having a keen sense of the inconsistencies of their countrymen, have the same courage, and express themselves openly. The Babú in question—who gives not only his name, but his address—writes to the Englishman, calling attention to the fact that the Native scribblers who have been so loud in blaming Lord Dufferin for annexing Upper Burma are equally clamorous for appointments in the medical, postal, and other services in that province.

The increasing tendency in India to amalgamate tea gardens for the sake of economy in working them, is shown by a fall in the number of gardens in Assam from 941 in 1885-86 to 883 at the end of 1886-87. There was, notwithstanding, an increase of 18,283 acres in the area of land taken up for tea, which now amounts to 934,134 acres. The outturn of manufactured tea was the largest ever recorded, the total weight of tea manufactured being estimated at upwards of 61 million pounds. Improved methods of cultivation are increasing the average yield per acre. This average for the whole province last year is variously stated at from 349 to 363 pounds, and it rose to 518 in Lakhimpur, which is the most productive district. In the districts of Sylhet and Kachar the outturn has increased enormously, and will at the present rate very soon equal that of the Assam Valley.

Ir is, however, unfortunate for the planters and all interested in tea cultivation to learn, according to the accounts received by Overland Mail to-day, that cholera is raging with particular virulence among the coolies proceeding to Assam. The mortality is reported to be most lamentably heavy in the large depôts at Calcutta and Dhobri, and many managers in Assam have already had to pay heavy charges for coolie immigrants who got no further than one or other of these depôts when they were attacked by cholera and died.

MR. S. SMITH appears to have got hold of another charge against British administration in India. He has given notice of a question which he intends to put from his place in the House "as to a statement that respectable girls in India are forced into lives of infamy"—by the Government of India, we presume. Let it be hoped that the Under Secretary of State may not shock the moral sense of the honourable member by informing him that in India the Hetairæ boast of a caste of their own, the privileges of which they are very sensitive about, and which they have no desire to see interfered with by meddling Parliamentary busybodies in England.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, whose Catholic sympathies embrace the concerns of all humanity from China to Peru, is going to ask on the same night:—(1) As to illegitimacy in Mauritius; (2) As to the figures on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer calculates the contribution of Scot'aud to the exchequer to be 11 per cent.; (3) As to the present contract for the manufacture of thick and thin halfpenny postcards respectively. Mr. Slagg's double-barrelled motion about the frontier defences and the liquor traffic in India was not nearly so comprehensive in its diversity of objects as this.

THE proceedings in Judge Falkiner's Court, in Dublin last week, were brought to a sudden stop by the arrival of a telegram, announcing that Major Falkiner, son of the Judge, had been drowned in India. The court was immediately adjourned. Details of the occurrence have not yet been received.



LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Telegraph.) (Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

A telegram from Cashmere reports thirty cases of cholera.

The disease is assuming a severe type.

The Viceroy will probably leave India in August, the Governor of Bombay acting till the arrival of Lord Lans-

downe.

On Wednesday the Nawab of Rampore was installed by the Lieut-Governor of the North-West Provinces. In the course of his speech Sir Archibald Colvin said it was a source of gratification that the health of the Nawab was improving, but meantime he had acted wisely in concurring in the expediency of appointing a council and delegating authority under the Nawab's presidency to carry on the administration. The Lieut.-Governor left the same evening en route for Naini-Tal.

On the 18th the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab presided at the distribution of prizes at Lahore to the 1st Punjab Volunteers. He congratulated the corps on their efficiency and good shooting. He referred to the formation of a Volunteer Reserve, about which he had been in correspondence with Colonel Rivett Carnac, and said that as soon as Colonel Carnac could come to Lahore some practical scheme should be recould come to Lahore some practical scheme should be reported upon. He also alluded to the proposal to admit the children of Volunteers to the military asylums at Sanawar and Murree. He said that the difficulty, so far as Murree was concerned, was owing to the want of room, but he had lately asked the Comment of India to allow the hildren of Volunteers the Government of India to allow the children of Volunteers

to be admitted to the surplus accommodation at Sanawar.

A meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University had been iheld to decide, among other things, the important question as to the language in which the terminology of education should be conveyed in the Punjab. The Educational Department generally are, it is believed, in favour of the adoption of English for the purpose.

The Calcutta Municipal Rill is still being discussed in

The Calcutta Municipal Bill is still being discussed in Council. The *Indian Mirror* of yesterday contains an acrimonious article attacking Sir Steuart Bayley for proceeding with the Bill, this notwithstanding the constant endeavour on the Lieutenant-Governor's part to woo the support of the Native Press. The following extracts from the leading Bengalee paper constitute a useful comment upon the wisdom of the policy of endeavouring, by undue concessions to one small section of the community, to purchase immunity from personal attacks in the Native Press. The article runs:—

"Never has it been our lot to see class legislation like the present Bill introduced in the Bengal Council and attempted to be passed with such gusto and such total disregard of the warnings given by the Native and official members of Council. The unusual course of meeting twice a week to pass a Bill not urgently required is only attributed to the party spirit between Anglo-Indians and Natives, and to the desire of domination by a small minority over the majority. It is our most painful task to see the most retrograde provisions of the Bill passed from week to week in a Council presided over by Sir S. Bayley. week to week in a Council presided over by Sir S. Bayley. Hardly a single Native householder is not struck with consterration at the measure which has been adopted solely in the fleeting interests of Anglo-Indians. Sir S. Bayley," continues the writer, "is in dangerous contiguity to the Anglo-Indian rock. Even the weakest of our rulers, Sir Rivers Thompson, wrestled against falling on this rock till almost the middle of the guidern storial career. It is a matter for worder than that his gubernatorial career. It is a matter for wonder, then, that Sir S. Bayley, with his reputation for firmness, should give signs of Anglo-Indian influence at the close of his first year of rule."

It is hardly necessary to say these complaints are utterly without foundation. The writer knows perfectly well that the Municipal Bill is a matter of absolute indifference to the European community.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

The Ameer still lingers at Jellalabad, but is expected to leave shortly for Cabul.

The Khan of Dir arrived unexpectedly with a large following at Peshawur, ha ving come down the Khyber.

Large quantities of ammunition have been dispatched from Cabul to Jellalabad; and are being stored. It is believed that an attack on Bejawar is contemplated.

Ayub Khan will leave Bagdad on the 24th, arriving at Kur rachee at the end of the month.

SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

The latest telegraphic news from Sikkim states that Colonel Graham and the Headquarters Staff, with two guns, 70 of the Derbyshire Regiment, and 50 Pioneers, advanced on the 18th to the Nimla Ridge with the twofold object of feeling for the enemy and repairing the road from Gnatong to Kapap. The ridge is nearly 14,000ft. high. After the road was repaired the force retired. None of the enemy were seen. The expedition was repaired that the road result in the road result is required. tion was much hampered by severe snowstorms.

Rumours are daily received of intended night attacks. The

Tibetans are reported to be gathering in force near the Jalap

BURMA.

RANGOON, APRIL 21.

The dacoit band which raided into Arracan and burned

The dacoit band which raided into Arracan and burned Myohoung police station has been successfully attacked by Major Creswell, the Deputy Commissioner, with a party of Goorkha police. The Dacoit camp was burnt, six dacoits were killed and two captured.

The recent attack by dacoits on Myinmu, when nearly 200 houses in the village were burned, proves to have been a very serious affair. There are, moreover, some unusual incidents connected with it. Brigadier-General Wolseley, accompanied by Brigadier-General Stedman, commanding the military police in Upper Burma, and Colonel Vance, commanding the 15th Madras Infantry, have proceeded to Myinmu to investigate the matters on the spot. The conduct of the officer who commanded the detachment of the 15th Madras Infantry at Myinmu when the village was attacked has been called in Myinmu when the village was attacked has been called in question. It is alleged that he failed to afford any assistance question. It is alleged that he failed to afford any assistance to the villagers when they were attacked, and kept his men inactive, although he might easily have attacked the dacoits, as the military post was only half-a mile distant from where the dacoits were burning the village. When the dacoits retreated after burning the village they stuck up two Burmese placards on the bridge leading to the fort. These documents stated that the attack had been made for the purpose of killing the village Thugyee. It was added that before annexation the Thugyee had been merely a coolie, and the document charged him with gross cruelty since his appointment, declaring that he had flogged several men so severely that they had subsequently died. The Thugyee appears, however, to have enjoyed the confidence of the district officers.

Various administrative changes have been made in Tsagain.

Various administrative changes have been made in Tsagain.
Mr. Colquhoun, Deputy Commissioner of the district, proceeds to Mogouta to take charge of the Ruby Mines District.
He is replaced by Mr. Fforde, formerly police officer and recently Deputy Commissioner at Mogouta. Mr. Colquhoun's administrative ability will be found useful at the Ruby Mines, where much difficult work remains to be depre-

As the result of the recent outbreak at Myinmu portions of Yau and the lower Chindwin districts adjoining Tsagain are disturbed. The post at Pantaloko, in the Moo valley, held by the military police, was attacked by a large gang of dacoits. The Punjabees resisted for two hours with great spirit, and the associated was affected. assailants were finally repulsed. Six police were killed. In Shwebo the Kambaloo village was burnt by dacoits, and 6,000

baskets of paddy were destroyed.

The last official bulletin reports the following incident:

There have been four dacoities in the Myadoung district, in one of which three men were murdered. In Shwebo two men one of which three men were murdered. In Shwebo two men who had given information to the Government were murdered by dacoits. In the Mandalay and Myingan districts loyal Thugyees had been murdered by dacoits. In Yau a gang of dacoits who had attacked a village were pursued by the police. Four dacoits were killed, and a large quantity of cattle was recovered. In Toungdwingyee a dacoit leader was killed by the police, and two dacoit leaders who had given much trouble were captured. were captured.

A strong gale broke over Mandalay on the 18th, doing much damage. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer Aphouk was swamped at the landing place, and the Cambay, another steamer of the company, was driven ashore lower down the

river. A young white elephant recently captured has been sent from Mandalay to Rangoon. As white elephants are held by the Burmese to be sacred, and are regarded as emblems of Burmese Royalty, it was concerned inadvisable to keep the elephant at

Mandalay.

Mandalay.

The present condition of the Mon valley, in Upper Burma, affords a good illustration of the evils of the disarmament policy now being enforced, and shows the impossibility of rallying the peasantry to British rule while such a system is maintained. These districts, which are among the richest in Upper Burma, are practically ruled by Ottawa, formerly Boh-Shway's chief lieutenant. Ottawa is no ordinary daccit chief. The local authorities in his district have to contend not with robber gangs, but with far-reaching and elaborately-planned organisation. Ottawa now styles



himself Mingyec, or chief minister. He claims to have received this title from the Shwaygyobin Prince, one of the Alompra pretenders. The country comprising the Mon valley and adjoining districts is divided between Ottawa and his lieutenants. The villagers have to pay taxes, for which they are regularly assessed, and are bound to comply with the requisitions for food. If the villagers do this they are protected from dacoits, and no stranger is allowed either to dacoit or levy taxes. Our police stations are occasionally attacked, but, as a rule, Ottawa's action is confined to punishing those Burmese who actively assist us, give us information, or act as village headmen. Death is the invariable penalty for any of these acts or for any disobedience to Ottawa's orders. The villages are surrounded at night and men who have offended taken out and killed. And stray Natives of India are dealt with in the same manner. Four Sepoys were captured some time ago and brought before Ottawa himself, who ordered them to be imme-

diately executed.

The pursuit of Ottawa has been persistently maintained. The country is, however, very difficult—a long, narrow valley, with miles of wild jungle on each side. Ottawa and his bodyguard live in the jungle, constantly shifting their camp. Ottawa takes extraordinary precautions, and is said never to sleep in his camp. Accompanied by one or two attendants he remains about a quarter of a mile away. It is an absolute impossibility to afford thorough police protection to villagers in the district. To do so it would be necessary to place military or police guard in every village. This would involve in increasing our force in the district sixfold. As the villagers are rigorously disarmed the largest villages are at the mercy of half-a-dozen dacoits who arrive with guns. Little surprise c in be felt that under such circumstances it is found impossible to get the peasantry to give information, and that the villager stand aloof from the British. They have to choose between certain death at the hands of the dacoits—as the whole village population have been disarmed and left without means of resistance—or of incurring the censure of our authorities. The result is not doubtful. The civil administration on the Mon division has been under the control of Mr. Latouche as Commissioner. Mr. Latouche, who came to Burma from the North-West Provinces with a high reputation, has under exceptionally difficult circumstances shown ability in administering the most difficult district in Upper Burma.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

URGENT TRANSPORT REFORM NECESSARY. (Civil and Military Gazette.)

It is well that the Government has at last taken up the question of employing its transport animals in some way that will less on the burden of their keep, otherwise it would be impossible to maintain this important branch of the Commissariat Department with anything like adequate efficiency. Were it possible so to utilise transport in time or peace that it should cost nothing, except interest on a capital value and outlay to make good deterioration, then the question of keeping up transport of the property of the problem. port sufficient to put in the field one Army Corps, with another ready in second line, would at once be solved. If, on the other hand, the transport cannot be made to pay any portion of its cost, then it becomes financially impossible to maintain more than the old establishment kept up for movable columns in The practical solution appears to lie between certain stations. these extremes. Transport animals can, we think, be made to earn a considerable portion of their keep; but it is quite hopeless that they should earn the entire cost of both their feed and their attendants. The Commissariat Department should not only carry its own food, fodder, and fuel supplies, but should carry materials for the Public Works which are executed in cantonments. Similarly, so long as Government bullocks and mules are standing unemployed, the Postal Department should not pay contractors for ponies and bullocks on its tonga and bullock-train lines. Doubtless, if the question were one between hiring animals for the above purposes, or keeping up Government animals, there could be no doubt of the economy of the former method. Why should coolies be paid to shunt at the great railway stations when there are elephants standing idle in the adjacent cantonments which can not only do the coolie's work, but also much which is now done by engines? And why should old rails and sleepers be sold off for building purposes which could be better utilised for tramways on feeder-roads, to be worked by Commissariat bullocks? If the Railways will not undertake the tramways, the District Officers probably will do so. Let any District Officer, who is willing to make and work a tramway, be authorised to indent on the Railway Department for old rails and sleepers free of charge, so long as he undertakes to find money for the rest of the outlay. Let him have from the Commissariat Department, as ment bulleds as he requires with such subsidy a may be as many bullocks as he requires, with such subsidy as may be necessary for their maintenance—that subsidy to be diminished.

and perhaps finally dropped, as his earnings improve. We imagine that many energetic and public-spirited Civil Officers would promptly close with such an offer, and that the result would soon be seen in the recovery of old market-towns now perishing through distance from the railway, and the general improvement of trade and prices in outlying districts and parasana.

THE POLICE (Pioneer.)

In Southern no less than in Northern India it would seem that the police are beginning to be regarded as inefficient and in need of reorganisation. In the Madras Presidency last year the percentage of convictions secured in the case of graver offences was exceedingly low; and both the Government and the Magistracy are inclined to attribute this unsatisfactory result in a great measure to the incapacity of the police, and the evil credit into which they have fallen with the Courts. The Madras Government consider that some part of the fall in convictions is due to the distrust manifested by Courts of police evidence and police-obtained confessions, a result, it is added, possibly caused not so much by deterioration in the police as by the extended publicity given of late years to those cases wherein the action of the police has been open to question. There may be some truth in this view, but it can hardly be otherwise than partial. The Courts are aware of cases where the police have distinguished themselves as well as of those where they have been disgraced; and their evidence as a class could hardly come to be regarded with general suspicion without good reason. Whether the suspicion be just or unjust, at any rate, the lamentable failure in the conviction of criminals which results from it remains the same; nor can any improvement be looked for until the credit of the police is reestablished.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE. (Englishman.)

The authorities continue from year to year assigning love of ease as the cause which prevents Bengalis from joining the Calcutta Police Force. Last year the number of up-country men in the force was 1,907, and that of Bengalis only 189, while it is officially stated that "men of the latter class still refuse to undergo the fatigue and exposure imposed on a police officer employed on duty in the streets of a large town." It is to be presumed that those who have to do with the matter know most about it; yet it may be presumed that physical fitness enters into the problem. The post of durwan is at once easy and lucrative, and yet the durwans of Calcutta are even more exclusively up-country men than the police. The fact is that the most patriotic landowner or merchant in Bengal, as much as the English resident, is fully alive to the necessity of securing a man of powerful physique, who can lend a hand, if need be, to the protection of the property which he is employed to safeguard.

PASSAGES ON TROOPSHIPS. (Pioneer.)

It is clear that some understanding will have to be arrived about the system of granting passages on troopships if more woe than weal is not to come of the privilege. Our sympathy goes with the officer going on leave in his natural desire to get a free passage home; it is extended to the official whose sanction is asked on behalf of a fellow-officer, and yet more when it is asked on behalf of the fellow-officer's wife. It would be churlish to refuse, and he very seldom does. But nothing but reproaches are kept for the "horrid" Bombay officials, who make so many difficulties about what their brethren of the Quartermaster-General's Department up-country can grant so readily. In justice to the latter it must be remembered that there is still such a thing as the impossible: and that they cannot find room for more passengers than the ships will hold. There is but one more troopship going home, and there are already, we are told, thirty ladies down for passages in excess of the number which can be taken. There must, therefore, be at least that number of disappointments, while it will probably be largely swelled by fresh applications. The facile compliance of the up-country authorities seems then in reality but a cruel kindness; and if they were to harden their hearts from the first, it would not only remove a most unjust reproach from the first, it would not only remove a most unjust reproach from the first, it would not only remove a most unjust reproach from the Guartermaster-General's Office in Bombay, but save many worse disappointments from plans being upset at the last moment. And even this brief statement of the case may perhaps serve as a warning to people who are still reckoning upon going home by trooper.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA. (Englishman.)

In respect of irrigation, there is a striking contrast between Bombay and Madras. In the Southern Presidency there are works which pay a handsome profit on their capital cost, and irrigate millions of acres. In Bombay the most productive works pay but a trifle more than one per cent. on their cost, while the minor works, some twenty-five in number, do not return to Government the amount of their current expenses. The entire area irrigated in Bombay, excluding Sind, by all the Works, is less than 200,000 acres. This marked difference between the results obtained is mainly due to the different physical features of the two Presidencies, Madras being blessed with great rivers pouring down an almost inexhaustible supply of water, Bombay having few large streams, and being compelled, in almost all cases, to supplement its water courses by great storage tanks which impound the rainfall until the season when it can be advantageously utilised. The total capital invested in irrigation works in Bombay is slightly less than 225 lakhs of rupees, of which about six lakhs was expended during 1886-87. This capital has been expended on 39 works, of which 35 are in operation. The area irrigated showed a slight decrease as compared with the previous year, the rainfall having been favourable to cultivation.

THE RECENT EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE. (Statesman.)

The proposed increase in the Indian Episcopate, which engaged their Lordships' attention during the recent episcopal conference in Calcutta, is awakening, we find, considerable interest in various parts of the country. The bishops, it will be remembered, drew attention in the authorised minutes of their proceedings to three distinct subjects. (1) Temperance; (2) purity; and (3) the increase of the Episcopate. We do not propose to comment upon the minutes in detail, but to make some general observations upon the proposed extension of the present ecclesiastical establishment. What their Lordships really propose to do does not clearly appear. A hint is thrown out, however, that any increase in the episcopal staff should be made by Letters Patent, but never did words more ingeniously disguise a need or an object than the minutes of the

conference.

All that they really show is that the subject was discussed. In the present state of the Indian Exchequer it is strongly felt—not by Hindu and Mussulman only, but by the European community—that any increase of the annual burden already laid upon the people would be insupportable, and nothing could be more impolitic or unwise than an attempt to increase the cost of the establishment. It has long been matter of debate whether the treasury should be drawn upon at all to support an establishment which is altogether alien to the religious thought and to every sympathy of the people. Temples are endowed, it is true, and some of them very liberally, but the temples and mosques of India have so deep a hold on the religious life of the people that whether their ancient endowments were secured to them or not they would live and endure. No wise statesman would think of interfering with them, or of touching these old endowments. Our eccesiastical establishment stands upon another footing altogether, and is a very costly luxury. Its cost does not fall far short, we believe, of a quarter of a million sterling a year. Twenty-five lakhs of rupees are annually expended upon keeping up our cathedrals and military and non-military churches, with their chaplains, servants, buildings, and furnishing grants, pensions and outfits. If, then, additional bishoprics are to be created at a cost of three or four lakhs a year each, in addition to the present cost of the Establishment, India will justly ask, and with emphasis, Is it right? Can we reasonably expect the Native community quietly to submit to an increase—say of the salt tax, the kerosene oil duty, with an income-tax and taxes on professions—simply to provide lucrative places for high ecclesiastics of a religion which, with all its incompanable excellencies, presents a front of uncompromising hostility to their own. What, moreover, of our unendowed churches? The Government of India is being done by churches that are unendowed. It is matter of notoriety how little is

The announcement that the Metropolitan was going on furlongh to England was synchronous with the publication of these minutes. The times are as favourable as they are ever likely to be for the objects contemplated, and they seem to have a view to certain eventualities. The movement for the disestablishment of the State Churches at home is not dead. It will ultimately, and

probably at no very distant period, achieve success. During the late Ministry, our ecclesiastical authorities received, we believe, a preliminary warning that the Church in India must prepare to stand alone. Neither Mr. Gladstone, of course, nor any other Minister would propose that existing appointments should be done away with, without compensation to their incumbents. Existing rights would have to be capitalised or compounded for, but no Government, of which either Mr. Gladstone or Lord Ripon may be a member, will ever agree to an extension of the Episcopate. The only chance of such a movement is now, under the Salisbury-Hartington combination. The Church must look for support to its own wealthy congregations. Are our Indian officials, merchants, and professional men who throng our cathedrals and Military churches Sunday after Sunday really discharging their proper responsibilities? Surely, in consideration of the past liberality of the Government, they might them selves endow a couple of Indian bishoprics if necessary. It is being done at home, and might be well accomplished in India if some Indian Boyd Carpenter were to arise amongst us to take the matter up. When we remember that there are cities in India, with no fewer than seven or eight or even more Government churches, not one-half of which could by any process of ingenuity be shown to be necessary for military purposes, we cannot think that it would be for the advantage either of the country or the Church itself, that the existing establishment should be increased. At all events, it will get no assistance from any part of the Press: of that we are sure.

WASTE IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. (Civil and Military Gazette.)

In these days of retrenchment it will be conceded that every branch of the public service ought to be worked as economically as possible, with due regard to efficiency; but it is well known that this is not the case, and that the greatest sinners, perhaps, are the heads of departments. Departmental Officers, both Civil and Military, are often moved quite unnecessarily, merely to sustain some tradition regarding acting appointments, and thus great expense is incurred both by individuals

and the State.

There is no branch of the public service in which this ridiculous waste of money is more evident than in the Medical (Military) Department, and immense sums of money are literally thrown away every year on unnecessary moves. A case recently came to our knowledge where a Surgeon of the Medical Staff—a married man—landed at Bombay, and was, as usual, sent to Deolali. After a few delays there this officer was ordered up country with troops; but no one could tell him his ultimate destination. So, like the man with the cork leg, "on he went " till he found himself, with his wife and heavy baggage, at the mouth of the Khyber Pass! At every station where he halted on the way up he made inquiries; but no one could tell him where he was ultimately to go. So there was nothing for it but to travel on, with all his impedimenta, at Government expense; till at last he could go no further—unless, indeed, he went on to Cabul to pay the Ameer a visit. — thast it was discovered that he was intended for a station low down in the Bengal Presidency. So back he was sent—"wife, baggage, and 'a"—at Government expense, till he finally arrived at the station he was to remain in. Now, had the Surgeon-General's Office sent a list to the Commandant at Deolali of the stations of all medical officers arriving by troopship the authorities there could have detailed new arrivals to duty with troops proceeding to their respective stations as near to them as possible, or at all events could have sent his wife and baggage there on a warrant. At present a Medical Officer intended for Calcutta may, quite possibly, be sent to Peshawar; and, of course, not knowing where he is finally to be stationed, he takes his family (if he has one) and baggage all the way at public expense. Cases like this happen every trooping season; and large sums of money are wasted, simply because the most ordinary precautions are not taken to prevent such unnecessary journeys.

Again, large sums of money are wasted every year in sending medical officers and medical subordinates in troop trains. A few healthy soldiers cannot travel from, say, Rawalpindi to Peshawar without the attendance of a Medical Officer. In olden days, when troops marched by road, or went in boats or steamers, such arrangements were necessary, as they were cut off from medical aid for days, or weeks at a time

off from medical aid for days, or weeks, at a time.

All this, however, is now changed, and it would be quite sufficient to give the Officer in Command a box containing a few of the simplest remedies for emergencies, and to see that with each party there were one or two men who had been instructed in Ambulance drill and aid to the wounded. In the event of any serious case happening, the Officer in Command should be authorised to telegraph to the first station at which there was a Civil Surgeon to desire him to meet the train and attend to the patient, and a list of such stations

should be prepared and given to the Military Officers by the Quartermaster-General's Department before departure.

It should be borne in mind that trains run daily all over India, carrying Civil and Military Officers and their families, besides the general public, without any medical arrangements; yet healthy soldiers cannot be moved a few miles without a dector or an apothecary to look after them. It would be easy to have a return prepared of the number of times during layer and season troops travelling by train (always excepting in cold season troops travelling by train (always excepting invalids) were accompanied by a Medical Officer, and how often his services were required. The expense could then be calculated; and we think it would be found that the necessity for medical aid in troop frains was of such rare occurrence that, in fact, the game is not worth the candle.

If this system were abolished, and one like that suggested adopted—giving the Civil Surgeon a reasonable fee for his attendance at the station, say Rs. 16—we think that at the end of the Financial year there would be a marked saving on this head. It should also be borne in mind that Medical Officers travelling with troops are given no allowance, and are put to much expense, so the duty is very unpopular; and again, when taken away from their hospitals they have to make over temporary charge of their patients to another Medical Officer, which is certainly not conducive to the rapid recovery of the sick soldier.

Altogether the present system—a remnant of bygone days would be far more honoured in the breach than in the observance; no one would suffer, and the State, the sick in hospital, and the Medical Officers would be the gainers. This is clearly a case for some Indian reformer in the House of Commons, and we commend it to his attention.

BENGAL.

IMPORTANT changes have been suggested in regard to contingent expenditure in Bengal. Hitherto the Government grants to districts have been rigidly restricted, but now the Commissioners of Divisions are to have control of all grants in the Divisions, except those to Judges. The Commissioner may utilise saving as he sees fit, and the Government will regrant balances at the close of each year.

THE Viceroy attended a meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners on the 27th ult., at which the budget for 1888-89 was considered. Lord Dufferin remained for some time, and, when he left handed the following memorandum to the and, when he left handed the following memorandum to the Chairman, which Sir H. Harrison subsequently read to the meeting:—"When the meeting is over will you kindly express on my behalf the great pleasure which I have derived from witnessing your proceedings? To see so many persons of intelligence, representing both the European and Native element, devoting their time and talents to the improvement of the town of Calcutta, is very satisfactory. I must add that I have been much struck by the orderly, practical, and dignified manner in which the business of the meeting has been conducted. My in which the business of the meeting has been conducted. My best sympathy and good wishes will always accompany the labours of the Municipal Council and the welfare of those whose affairs they administer."

THE foreign consuls in Calcutta waited on the Viceroy the following day at Government House to bid him farewell, headed by the Chevalier Gallian, Consul-General for Italy, the doyen of the consular body. Signor Gallian addressed his Excellency in French, expressing the regret of his fellow-officers at his departure, and their appreciation of the unfailing kindness and courtesy always extended to the consular body both by the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin. His Excellency, replying in French, said he was glad to be able to look back to most pleasant relations with the entire consular body. It would always be a pleasure to him in the future to meet any of the representatives of the various nations he was addressing, and he hoped to meet Chevalier Gallian before very long in Rome.

MADRAS.

MR. G. KELLNER, Deputy Comptroller-General, has been appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, Madras. Mr. C. Kiernander, Deputy Auditor-General, succeeds Mr. Kellner; Mr. J. E. Cooke, Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, becomes Deputy Auditor-General; and Mr. G. J. Weir, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, takes up Mr. Cooke's duties as Deputy Accountant-General.

A RATHER serious accident has occurred at the Mysore Residency. Sir Harry Prendergast's carriage had just started, with his daughter and another young lady and little girl, when with his daughter and another young lady and little girl, when a peacock suddenly flashed across in front of the horses. The animals took fright and bolted at a furious gallop towards the Mysore Government Press. Dashing down a slope and crossing some nasty ground, they headed for a grove of small trees and shrubs. The carriage came in violent contact with a tree, which tore the hind wheels away and pitched the driver from his seat. The carriage now became a kind of sledge, pand dragging heavily on the frightened horses eventually stopped them. The young ladies stuck to their seats, and fortunately got off with only a few bruises, Miss Prendergast's worst injury being a bruised or cut cheek. The coach man had his arm and back injured.

THE Madras Mail understands that arrangements have been made for holding a Mahomedan Congress at Allahabad in February next, when certain important questions affecting the Mahomedans will be discussed.

REPRESENTATIVES are expected to proceed to Allahabad from all parts of India, and thirty delegates will go from Madras.

BOMBAY.

THE list of Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay is published in the Bombay Government Gazette. The following are the new Justices:—Messrs. John De Courcy Atkins, C.S.; Thomas Alfred Bulkley, M.I.C.E.; Charles Frederick Farran, B.A.; Ghelabhoy Haridas; Haji Abdus Sittar Haji Saheb; Haji Mohamed Haji Ismail; Haji Mohamed Ibrahim, alias Bapusahèb Jitakai; Hajibhoy Lalji; William Ellerther Hart, B.A.; Joseph John Heaton, C.S.; William Lee-Warner, C.S.; James Macdonald; Manekji Byramji Dadabhoy: Manekjee Pestonjee Tabac; Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, M.D.; Mushi Shaik Ahmed Dalvi; Nilkant Mahadeo; Pestonji Manekji, G.C.M.G.; Ratanshah Erachshah Kohiyar; Alfred Cotterell Tupp, B.A. and F.S.S.; and Edward Wilkin. Tupp, B.A. and F.S.S.; and Edward Wilkin.

MR. RAHIMTOOLA MAHOMED SAYANI has been unanimously MR. KAHIMTOOLA MAHOMED SAYANI has been unanimously elected Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Sir Frank Souter, who proposed the election, spoke of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Sayani for several years past, both in the Corporation and the Town Council. On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee the following resolution was carried by acclamation:—"That this meeting has pleasure in placing of the valuable services rendered by record its high sense of the valuable services rendered by Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., as Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, and of the great ability with which he has discharged the duties of that honourable office. The Corporation at the same time tender their best thanks to Sir Henry Morland for the care and assiduity with which he has dis-charged the important duties of his office, and the uniform courtesy and urbanity extended by him to his colleagues."

THE local correspondent of the Pioneer writes to that paper: During the past fortnight the greatest architectural and the —During the past fortnight the greatest architectural and the greatest engineering work done in India for a great many years was completed, and its completion has been marked by no pomp and ceremony. The new Victoria Terminus is one of the finest buildings erected by the English in India, and last week the unveiling of a fine statue of the Queen, the last act in a very important work, was performed before a few coolies. Now, considering that the son of the Empress is in Bombay and would have gladly unveiled the statue if asked the Rail. and would have gladly unveiled the statue if asked, the Railway authorities might have spent a few thousand rupees in having a civic show. A few hundred rupees might have been spent in feasting the workmen who had been employed on the work. We too much neglect public festivities as a means of ingratiating ourselves with the Natives of the land. We give the Native peace and order; but he must sometimes sigh for the amusement which he enjoyed under his own master. The Victoria Dock, one of the finest docks in the world, was opened with the same lack of ceremony; only a few Europeans and a sprinkling of Natives were present to see the first ship enter the dock. The trustees of a rich port might have spent enter the dock. The trustees of a rich port might have spent a few thousand rupees on affording a day's pleasure to the inhabitants of the city. Hundreds of people, whose life is a dull round of toil and penury, at a small cost might have been given a little enjoyment. Economy and parsimony are two very different qualities. It is the latter which characterises both the G. I. P. Railway and the Port Trust.

It was recently announced that the Zil es-Sultan, second son of the Shah, had been honoured with the G.C.S.I. The Bombay Gazette now learns that the Russian Embassy took umbrage at this mark of favour on the part of the British Government, and it is believed in Teheran that powerful influence has been brought to bear upon the Persian Government to the detriment of the Prince. It is certain that the Shah has been induced to deprive the Zil-es-Sultan of the Governorship of Ispahan; and this step is attributed to the pressure brought to bear upon the Shah by the Russian Embersy.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE Allahabad paper says that it is generally understood in Lucknow that some attempt will be made to resist or delay the passing of the Bill through Parliament, by which the jurisdiction of the High Court of the North-West Provinces will be extended to Oudh. That the Bill must eventually become law can hardly be doubted, but it is quite possible that a member of Parliament, such as Sir George Campbell—himself a quondam Judicial Commissioner—may be induced to plead the cause of the Talukdars and to dispose the Government to think that the time for the change is not yet, and that they had better "bide."

Some correspondence of a painful nature has recently taken place in one of the local papers regarding an alleged misconducted funeral at Montgomery. It appears that a lady, the wife of the ex-Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery and at present Divisional Judge of Jhelum, died about a fortnight ago, and according to a correspondent the body was raced to the cemetery by Natives, so that the Chaplain had to run to keep up. The husband declined to allow two Europeans, who followed, to render any aid, and the grave was allowed to remain uncovered for some days, and no death certificate was produced. Mr. Thomas Troward, the husband of the deceased, writes denying the allegation regarding the racing. He says the European assistance was declined, as he thought the men were idlers, and he desired a quiet funeral. The grave was allowed to remain partially uncovered for some days owing to a misapprehension. Mr. Troward says that his wife died of heart-disease. In face of inquiries made by the local paper in question, the latter is not quite satisfied with the explanation. The matter will remain more or less in doubt, unless the Chaplain gives his version of the proceeding. Mr. Troward says that, on being asked, the Chaplain did not consider a certificate of death necessary.

MARRIAGE OF MR. RICHARD EDGELL AND MISS FAYRER.

The marriage of Mr. Richard Arnold Edgell, eldest son of Colonel Richard John Edgell, Retired List, Bengal Army, with Diana Agnes, elder daughter of Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., took place in Westminster Abbey last Thursday afternoon, in the presence of a numerous gathering. The ceremony was appointed for 1.45. Mr. Denham Westmacott, assisted as best man to the bridegroom (his cousin). The bridesmaids were Miss Beta Fayrer (sister of the bride), Miss Helen Edgell (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Williams, Miss Alston, Miss Lily Craik, Miss Helen Stewart and Miss Ethel Grimston. Miss Lilian Edgell (niece of the bridegroom), acted as trainbearer, wearing a tan plush dress with silver belt, and hat to match. The bridesmaids' dresses were of cream serge, trimmed with antique lustre embroidery, with which they wore white felt hats trimmed with velvet and ribbon and gold lace, with aigrettes to match the embroidery on their dresses; and each carried a bouquet of white flowers tied with pink ribbon. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in white faille trimmed with very fine Honiton lace, the gift of the bridegroom's mother, wore a cluster of orange blossoms in her hair; and a tulle veil fastened by a diamond crescent. The wedding party assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, and, as the bridal procession passed along the nave to the choir, Dr. Bridge, the organist, played the "Bridal March" from Lohengrin. The bride and bridegroom having taken their places under the lantern, the choir sang the hymn, "Jesus calls us." The Very Rev. the Dean of Rochester officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. Page Roberts, and the canon in residence. At the conclusion of the marriage, and before the final blessing, the marriage chorale, "Father of Life confessing," by the Rev. S. Flood Jones (Precentor), the music by the late James Turle, organist of Westminster Abbey, was admirably rendered by the choir. The clergy, bride, and bridegroom, and near relatives, then returned to the Jerusalem Chamber for the registrati

WE have been asked by the hon. Secretary to the Indian Church Aid Association to remind those of our readers who are interested that the annual sermon in aid of the society will be preached in Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, on Sunday morning, June 17, by the Bishop of Bombay. The annual meeting will be held at Willis's Rooms on the following Tuesday, June 19, at 2.30 P.M., when Sir R. Temple, Bart., M.P., will preside.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

As the regiments now in Upper Burma will cease to be considered as on Foreign Field Service from the 1st April, the following arrangements are made regarding the disposal of the depôts, &c., of the Madras regiments. All special allowances, establishments, and appointments will cease. The depôts of regiments will be attached as follows, and each depôt placed under the charge of an officer, and commanded by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment to which it is attached:
—1st Madras Lancers, Bangalore, as at present; 6th Madras Infantry, Bellary, to be attached to 14th Madras Infantry; 13th Madras Infantry, Bellary, to be attached to 14th Madras Infantry; 16th Madras Infantry, Vizianagrum, to be attached to 28th Madras Infantry; 27th Madras Infantry, Seetabuldee, to be attached to 23rd Light Infantry; 32nd Madras Infantry, Bangalore, to be attached to 25th Madras Infantry.

The Station Staff Officer, Vellore, will continue to command the Depôts 10th and 15th Regiments Madras Infantry, but without any special allowance. The duties connected with each depôt will continue to be the same as hitherto, and as laid down in Army Regulations, Officers Commanding the Regiments to which the depôts are attached being responsible for the enlisting and training of recruits. The Madras Infantry Depôt, Pallaveram, being maintained for the reception, treatment, and return to their regiments of invalids from Burma, the instructions contained in Army Regulations, so far as they relate to the disposal of invalids, will in future be applicable to regiments serving in Upper, as well as in Lower Burma.

WITH a view to further reduce army references to Army Headquarters, it has been decided to allow general officers commanding divisions and districts to dispose of the following references in future:—(a) Transfer of Native soldiers (Bengal and Bombay); (b) continuance of staff pay to ressaldar-major and subadar-major (Bengal and Bombay); (c) replacement of lost medals to Native soldiers (applicable to the three Presidencies); (d) advances to Silladar cavalry under the provisions of Article 164, Army Regulations, India, Volume 1, Part II. (Bengal and Bombay).

THEFTS of arms at Rawal Pindi still continue. On the 9th instant a Martini-Henri rifle was stolen from the camp of the Northumberland Fusiliers; and a rifle was also stolen from the lines of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry on the night of the 13th ultimo.

Major F. H. R. Drummond, of the 11th Lancers, at present officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, at Simla, has been appointed Private Secretary to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, vice Captain Davies.

THE command of the Gwalior Brigade will, on the command being vacated by Brigadier-General Marter, devolve on Brigadier-General R. M. Rogers, C.B., V.C., now commanding the Agra Brigade; the two commands being held conjointly as a 1st class Brigade Command.

It is understood that when Brigadier-General C. J. East, C.B., vacates his Brigade Command in July next, that Brigadier-General W. Galbraith will be brought on the Bengal Establishment in succession.

THE 23rd Pioneers are to move to Quetta during the first week in April; the regiment remaining under canvas until the huts are ready to receive them.

In view to further testing the suitability of Panchmarhi as an acclimatising station for troops from England, the Government of India have sanctioned the despatch of a party of seventy-four young soldiers of the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, from Jubbulpore to Panchmarhi for location there during the coming hot season. It is believed that Panchmarhi is destined to become a station of considerable importance in the near future.

As a special case, the tenure of appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel D. L. S. McLeod as Deputy Quartermaster-General, Madras Army, has been extended to the 28th November next.

THE Government of India have approved of the abolition of the Military Prison at Jhansi.

THE command of the Volunteer Reserve Battalion to be formed in connection with the Presidency Volunteers will be conferred on Major Reginald Crauford Sterndale, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, Retired, Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum. A General Order announcing the formation of the corps under the designation of the "Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion" will shortly be issued. The Adjutant of the Presidency Rifle Volunteers can, it is thought, exercise the supervision necessary for the drill and instruction of the men if he has the assistance of a drill instructor for every two companies, and a sergeant instructor for office work. These appointments have been sanctioned. The rules for the formation of the corps will be published in the Calcutta Gazette; and it has to be considered whether they should come under

the orders of the Supreme Government, the same as the Presidency Bengal. Volunteers, or under the orders of the Government of

TROOPS FOR HOME BY THE "MALABAB."-H.M.S. Malabar, Captain A. L. Fanshawe, the last homeward bound troopship for this year, sails for England on March 31st, carrying on board troops on furlough, promotion, and sick leave numbering about 56 officers, 14 ladies, 21 children, 700 men, 80 women, and 177 children from all parts of India. The followboard troops on furlough, promotion, and sick leave numbering about 56 officers, 14 ladies, 21 children, 700 men, 80 women, and 177 children from all parts of India. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Colonel E. P. Thackery, R.E.; Colonel Whittle, Lincolnshire Regiment; Col. R. J. and Mrs. Ward, Scottish Rifles; Col. H. T. Halahan, East Kent Regiment; Surg.-Major W. Creyk, Medical Staff; Major C. and Mrs. Middlemass, and three children, Leicester Regiment; Major T. H. and Mrs. Kirby, Cheshire Regiment; Major E. and Mrs. Nesbitt, West Riding Regiment; Major H. V. Cowan, R.H.A., Surgeon-Major Keelan, I.M.S.; Surgeon-Major and Mrs. O'Connell and four children, Medical Staff; Hon. Major and Mrs. H. M. Caine, A.P.D.; Major W. H. and Mrs. Stuart, R.A.; Surgeon F. P. and Mrs. Nichols and child, Medical Staff; Surgeon G. W. Brazier Creagh, Medical Staff; Quartermaster W. Ames, West Riding Regiment; Capt. W. D. Garnett Botfield, R.A.; Capt. H. B. Fowler, Royal West Surrey Regiment; Surgeon C. O'Donel, Medical Staff; Surg. W. H. Bennett, Medical Staff; Surgeon H. C. Dent, Medical Staff; Capt. and Paymaster C. Haynes, A.P.D.; Capt. C. M. Tonynam, East Lancaster Regiment; Capt. C. H. Butler, 17th Bengal Lancers; Captain T. K. E. Johnstone, R.A.; Captain C. E. Wheeler, Leicester Regiment; Hon. Captain and Mrs. Moore and two children, P.W.D.; Lieut. F. H. Kelly, R.E.; Lieut. H. Davidson, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieutenant W. H. C. Bolton, R.A.; Ridingmaster J. and Mrs. Wilken and two children, R.H.A.; Lieut. L. W. C. Kerrich, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. C. J. MacArthur, K.C.S. Borderers; Lieut. C. E. Lloyd, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. V. Isham, Suffolk Regiment; Lieut. D. and Mrs. Strachan and three children, Wiltshire Regiment; Lieut. D. G. Stewart, Somerset L.I.; Lieut. S. C. F. Jackson, Hampshire Regiment; Hon. Lieut. J. C. Thorpe, R.A.; Veterinary-Surgeon E. R. C. Butler, A.V.D.; Lieut. G. O. R. Wynne, Royal Irish Regiment; Lieut. D. Wynnyard, Liverpool Regiment; Hon. Lieut. W. E. Brounchers, R.A.; L Bengal Staff Corps.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

The following letter appears in to-day's Times:

Sir.—As the time is drawing nigh for a final settlement in relation to the concession by the Secretary of State for India of the Burma Ruby Mines, and as but little information has hitherto been afforded to the public upon this interesting subject, I venture to request the publication of the following details in your influential journal.

In December, 1885, the mines in question having become well known to everybody interested in precious stones, Messrs. Streeter and Son, being at the head of a syndicate formed for the purpose of obtaining the concession for working these mines, instructed me to apply to the India Office on their behaf. Lord Harris, then Under-Secretary of State for India, beha f. Lord Harris, then Under-Secretary of State for India, personally advised me to proceed to India for the purpose of submitting our proposals to the Indian Government, with which, as he officially informed me by letter, the consideration and decision of the matter rested. Sir Owen Burne also officially apprised me that the Secretary of State was not disposed to take any action in the matter, which was one "entirely for the Government of India to consider."

After heaving made personal inquiry at Mandaley into the

After having made personal inquiry at Mandalay into the productive capacities of the Ruby Mines, I was invited by the Indian Government on April 8, 1886, to submit to them a final tender for the concession in question. I did so immediately, tendering four lakhs of rupees per annum, the mining lease to be granted for five years. This tender was accepted by the Governor-General in Council on April 16, 1886, condiby the Governor-General in Council on April 16, 1886, conditionally upon my acceptance of rights eventually to be accorded by the Government to the Native miners. The Government could not take possession of the mines, however, till January, 1887, serious delays having accrued in the despatch of the military expedition. My syndicate having been invited by the Government to send a representative with the expedition for the purpose of making terms with the Native lessee, Mr. J. Streeter and Major C. Bill proceeded to Mandalay, where they were received by the Chief Commissioner of Burma, as the officially-recognised concessionaires of the Ruby Mines. They accompanied the expedition, a military order having been issued enjoining the troops to put Mr. Streeter into possession of the mines upon arrival in the Ruby district.

The Chief Commissioner of Burma, having visited the

The Chief Commissioner of Burma, having visited the mines in March, 1887, and having carefully investigated the Native rights, &c., on his return to Rangoon handed to Mr. J. Streeter the signed draft agreement between Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the one part and Messrs.

Streeter on the other. This agreement was sanctioned by the Streeter on the other. This agreement was sanctioned by the Viceroy in Council on May 25, 1887, having undergone some slight alteration. In a telegram addressed by the Viceroy to the Secretary of State on June 5, 1887, his Excellency, referring to the official acceptance of this tender, wrote as follows:—
"We see no just grounds for cancelling this arrangement."

These are the wain facts of the transaction coulded be

These are the main facts of the transaction concluded be-tween the Indian Government and Messrs. Streeter. In calling public attention to them in your columns, I desire to state that nothing has been at any time done, written, or said, either by my syndicate or myself, which has been concealed from the knowledge of official authority, and that we now most earnestly court publicity, administrative, Parliamentary, and journalistic. Upon these facts our claims to the concession of the Burma Ruby Mines are based. They have been concisely embodied in a memorial to the Secretary of State for India from which in conclusion. I quote the following for India, from which, in conclusion, I quote the following paragraphic summary

1. That I went to India at the recommendation of the Under-Secretary of State, Lord Harris.

2. That Lord Randolph Churchill, the Secretary of State, officially informed me that the concession was one entirely for the Government of India to consider.

3. That we were called upon by the Government of India to send in our definite final tender on the 8th of April, 1886.

4. That our final tender was provisionally accepted by the Government of India.

5. That, owing to this acceptance, we have already incurred an expenditure of £10,000.

6. That the Indian Government repeatedly promised to

complete these negotiations in our favour. That the Government of India did actually complete these negotiations, and did thereby sanction the concession in our favour.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

AUBREY L. PATTON.

MEMORY WOODFALL—a nickname given to William Woodfall, 1745-1803, the brother of the publisher of the "Junius Letters" (and ancestor of the late H. D. Woodfall, of the firm of Woodfall and Kinder), whose memory was so perfect that he would attend a debate, and without taking any notes report it accurately next morning.—"Sobriquets and Nicknames," by Albert R. Frey. (Whittaker and Co.)

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—These Shares on Saturday remained dull. In Mysore there was a further reduction of 1-16. Mysore Shares were last quoted 2 15-16 to 3 1-16, Nundydroog 1½ to 13, Indian Consolidated 9s. to 10s., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 8s. to 10s., ditto fully paid (£1) 13s. to 15s., Ooregum 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d., ditto Preference 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d., Devala-Moyar 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d, Nine Reefs 12s. to 14s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 4s. to 5s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. paid) 3s. to 4s., Indian Glenrock 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 to 1½, New South-East Wynaad 3s. to 4s., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 5s. to 6s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 4s. to 5s. Indian Gold Mining Shares.—These Shares on Saturday

Our Food Supply.—Mr. Thorsten Nordenfeldt, whose name is already associated with some of the most successful inventions and commercial enterprises of the day, has now added the Normal Food Company, Limited, in order that he might develop certain inventions, the objects of which are to turn to better account than before the enormous produce of the sea fisheries, by utilising fish at the ports of landing as raw material for conversion into more valuable products, thus saving the great expense of transport and waste which has been unavoidable when only sending the fish to the markets; and also in order to introduce various improved articles of food for home consumption and for export. The experiments necessary to prove the utility of these inventions have now been completed; suitable machinery has been designed and erected; three large factories have been established at Aberdeen, Barra, and Faroe. To enumerate all the food product manufactured by the Normal Company is not necessary. A well-known army surgeon confirms the opinion of many analytical chemists and other authorities, viz., that they are nutritious, wholesome, and appétissant, and are very moderate in price. The preserved fish are excellent, and will be highly appreciated by Anglo-Indians at Bara-haziri and Tiffin. necessary to prove the utility of these inventions have now

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A STORY OF ACTIVE SERVICE IN FOREIGN LANDS.*

Books of travel are so numerous that it savours somewhat books of travel are so numerous that it savours somewhat of presumption for a fresh comer to court public favour; yet the world is large enough to display continually new fields of general interest. Dr. Young, too, appears to have journeyed here, there, and everywhere. First of all he turns up at the Cape of Good Hope in company with the 60th Rifles, to which he was then (1860) attached; and the book appear with an Cape of Good Hope in company with the 60th Rifles, to which he was then (1856) attached; and the book opens with an amusing account of a "dignity ball" amongst the darkies; and much that is new to the majority of readers is told anent the Caffres, with their sweet language, uncouth manners, and idle habits. That elegant plumage and sweet song are not as a rule combined as regards the feathered portion of Creation is well known; but we avow that it appears a somewhat astounding circumstance that canaries at the Cape should be songless when flying wild in the woods, but able and willing to learn the accomplishment when in captivity.

Ceylon must be a most delightful spot wherein to gain fresh experiences, for, in addition to the unrivalled scenery, there is

experiences, for, in addition to the unrivalled scenery, there is the further advantage—in point of novelty—that the men and women are so much alike that it is difficult, and at times impossible, to tell one from the other, to such an extent does each sex affect the other in dress, appearance, and manner. India is so well known—at least by book—that Dr. Young's experiences in that quarter of the globe will scarcely attract much attention; but China is almost a sealed volume, and his remarks about Hong Kong and other places are full of interest and novelty. Singapore, too, and Batavia are none too familiar to most readers, and here again the author has "scored." Lastly, St. Helena, though known to everyone as the place of confinement for the "scourge of Europe," is perhaps little more than a nominis umbra to many a person who talks glibly of the mighty Napoleon, and descants upon the life and death of a man of whose days in the island of his forced adoption they are in total ignorance.

The volume under criticism is plain and unpretentious; in fact, it is but a series of well-written letters. But there is the charm of simplicity which seldom fails to attract, and the experiences, for, in addition to the unrivalled scenery, there is

charm of simplicity which seldom fails to attract, and the advantage of trustworthiness which is not always to be found where "travellers' lies" are more enticing and more popular.

THE ROMANCE OF LIFE PRESERVATION.+

In his book, entitled "The Romance of Life Preservation." Mr. Burnley has contrived to collect an immense amount of extremely interesting information in regard to a large variety of subjects of a nature not generally familiar to the ordinary reader. We confess, for instance, that, aware as we are of the enormous power of the sea, we had not the slightest conception that a storm could, as it did in December, 1872, at Wick Bay, demolish a mass of masonry set in cement and weighing 350 tons! Neither were we conscious that the duty of the Trinity Board, as originally constituted by Henry VIII., was Trinity Board, as originally constituted by Henry VIII., was merely to pray for the souls of those drowned at sea, and for the lives of those in peril on the great deep. Perhaps some of us do know, but none will suffer any harm from a reminder, that the Life-Boat Institution, out of funds entirely collected by voluntary subscriptions, defrays the cost of a fleet of 293 boats available for any and every emergency—that this noble Society has, since its foundation, saved more than 32,000 lives, and that its expenses are little less than £50,000 a year. Many, too, will read with astonishment that the Romans, great as regards all that pertains to the administration of an Empire, possessed more than 2,000 years ago a body of trained firemen, and that pumps to aid them were invented about the same time. invented about the same time.

Other matters there are in this volume which, if not exactly of the nature of news, are none the less interesting and out of the ordinary way. In this category are the chapters about machinery as applied to the various requirements of everyday life, such as steamers, railways, and the suchlike. Coaches and omnibuses also come in for a share of patronage, and the narrative is intermingled with some curious anecdotes which many will find alike entertaining and novel. War, too, is enlisted into Mr. Burnley's service, and he tells his readers as to the progress in manufacture of weapons wherewith to kill, while, as an antidote, he details the establishment of the various medical and other societies designed to mitigate suffering and promote the comfort of the sick and dying. Lastly, foods supply a by no means dull chapter, and there is some very pleasant chit-chat in regard to the very difficult and vexed question, "what to eat, drink, and avoid."

It may well be imagined that Mr. Burnley has a wide sphere

* "A Story of Active Service in Foreign Lands." By Surgeon-General A. Graham Young. (William Blackwood and Sons.)

† "The Romance of Life Preservation." By James Burnley. (W. H.

Allen and Co.)

of action. His subjects are numerous, and he has handled them with considerable skill and ability. It is seldom that a book is more readable than the series of romances which he has strung together, and he has once again verified the truth of the old adage that "truth is stranger than fiction."

SELF-TEST SERIES—FRENCH.*

It has been said that there is a continual struggle between the locomotive and the rails. As fast as the one is improved the latter is made better and more suited for high speed and the latter is made better and more suited for high speed and great weight. In like manner there is a perpetual contest between professors and crammers. As fast as the former class increase the difficulties of examinations, the latter persons redouble their efforts to "coach" up the students; but Mr. Berrington seems to aim at some higher standard than merely "dishing the Examiners." His brochure is evidently intended to help those who help themselves, and the way thereto is the simple expedient of summarising the leading peculiarities of the language, so that in whatever direction a difficult question is asked the candidate will not meet his match. This is a is asked the candidate will not meet his match. This is a most admirable notion; and the work is made more valuable by the reprint of a series of papers, which have been given on different occasions, serving to show the style and mode in which these peculiarities are likely to be placed before a student when theory is made to give way to practice. We wish the clever author the success which he well deserves.

SOME HOBBY-HORSES, AND HOW TO RIDE THEM.+

What child is there amongst us who has not during the earlier years of life indulged in the luxury of a hobby-horse? With one it is "stamps," another prefers "coins," a third centres affection upon "seals," while a fourth soars no higher than a simple scrap-book. But what is done, no matter how simple and unpretentious, should be done carefully and well; and Miss Montresor is rightly anxious that persons who take in hand a "collection" should see that intelligence is not wanting to direct and improve. So she gives hints tending to lead young people to reflect, and guide their actions by some what of knowledge. And, really, in teaching "collectors" she has managed to convey a not inconsiderable amount of information in regard to a variety of out-of-the-way matters.

Under the head of Architecture there is ample food for thought in working out the problem how to distinguish and What child is there amongst us who has not during the

thought in working out the problem how to distinguish and classify the six styles of English churches—that is, the Angloclassify the six styles of English churches—that is, the Anglo-Saxon, the Norman, the early English, the decorated English, the perpendicular, and the debased English. The most interesting chapters, however, are those which relate to Seals, Heraldry, and Coins. These contain a vast array of really serviceable and interesting knowledge, and explain many of the "whys and wherefores," which are, as a rule, but little understood. It is not generally known, for instance, that on the coinage the heads of successive monarchs are turned in reverse ways, a circumstance which, when old money is much worn, not infrequently affords the only certain means of identification. Who, again, is aware that the "lion" was not always the emblem of England, or, indeed, that it has been used and discarded by successive monarchs from the time of Richard III. onwards, according as pleasure and caprice Richard III. onwards, according as pleasure and caprice dictated? Lastly, it is not a generally familar fact that a regular mint can date back no further than the reign of Edward II., up to which time each sovereign had his "moneyers."

A perusal of Miss Montresor's little volume will serve to instruct alike young and old. It sheds a ray of light upon many a bye-path in this world of instruction; and none will regret the time spent in making their "collections" more artistic, more sensible, and more suitable for the object of intelligent amusement, which such "gatherings together" are intended to promote.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"A Season in Egypt, 1887," by W. M. Flinders Petrie (Field and Tuer). "A Missing Chapter of the Indian Mutiny," by Lieut.-General C. L. Showers (Longmans, Green and Co.) "Sheykh Hassan, the Spiritualist," by S. A. Khan (W. H. Allen and Co.). "The Voice of Urbano," by James W. Wells (W. H. Allen and Co.). "The Historical Families of Dumfriesshire and the Border Wars," by C. Q. Johnstone (John Menzies and Co.).

THE Calcutta Turf Club at their last meeting resolved to present a prize and Rs. 1,000 in specie to the winning team at a polo tournament to be held in Calcutta under inter-regimental tournament rules during the first Calcutta race meeting.

^{* &}quot;Self-test Series-French." By James Berrington. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

^{† &}quot;Some Hobby-horses, and How to Ride Them." By C. A. Montresor. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1888.

THE FUTURE OF CASHMERE.

ARE we on the eve of another "annexation" policy in India? Or, if the word "annexation" be a word to be avoided for fear of ugly questionings in England, is it possible that the phrase "British Protectorate" may be substituted for it with regard to impending action of the Government of India towards a country long coveted by English men-that of Cashmere? The question may at first glance appear a foolish one, but that at the present time it is not altogether an irrelevant one may be allowed from the fact that articles and letters are appearing in the leading Anglo-Indian papers discussing the propriety of the Paramount Power in India making its influence more directly felt in the administration of the most beautiful and most misgoverned State on one of its frontiers. Mr. Demetrius Boulger, in a thoughtful contribution to the current number of the Asiatic Quarterly Review on "Our Relations with the Himalayan States," takes a more hopeful view of the situation than writers in India, it being his opinion that the reports regarding the unpopularity and harshness of the Maharajah's rule are false, and that any reasons we may have to be dissatisfied with the status quo in Cashmere, apart from any unproved case of administrative tyranny or injustice, are caused by military But as the Maharajah and strategical considerations. "has offered to place his army, his military stores, and the sum of £100,000" at British disposal for the purposes of military defence, Mr. Boulger thinks that the considerations referred to are "deprived of their force." The proferred co-operation, he tells us, "would alone suffice to do everything that is necessary within the limits of Cashmere itself, and thus the weakest point on the Indian frontier would have been rendered secure against hostile attack by the voluntary gift and support of its own Native ruler." The quiet confidence thus expressed will, we fear, raise a smile not only amongst military men who have seen the Maharajah's army and some of his military stores, but amongst all who have a true knowledge of frontier questions in India. Mr. Boulger further holds that British counsels ought to alleviate any evils of the Maharajah's rule, if such exist, without greatly diminishing his authority; "for, after all, what we want him to do

is merely to help in constructing two or three railways and to lay down roads. If he were to do this a military occupation of Cashmere would only be necessary when the Russians had gained a position enabling them to crossthe Hindoo Koosh without attracting notice." We wish we could accept this very optimistic view, but we cannot. Mr. Boulger is a scholar who has made deep and diligentresearch into many Indian questions, and his conclusionsdrawn from such research are not to be regarded lightly,. but the proverb which says that "a grain of experience isworth a bushel of conjecture " is rather against him. And those who have any experience of Cashmere under its lateand present ruler know that the co-operation of the Chief of the State is not "all that is necessary to render securethe weakest point on the Indian frontier." Cashmere has for years been governed by the lords of misrule, and itsmiserable inhabitants would to-morrow hail with gladnessthe advent of any Power who could make a change in their condition, for no change could be for the worse with them. For the British Power to simply accept the Maharajah's proferred co-operation without insisting on his making immediate and sweeping administrativereforms, would be only to make the burdens of the peopleheavier, and play into the hands of the Cashmere officials, whose rapacity, tyranny, and evil doings have long blasted. the country as with a curse. A correspondent to an Indian contemporary, writing as one who has a particularly close and peculiarly intimate knowledge of Cashmerian political economy, declares that the only guarantee for internal prosperity and security against Russian intrigues is "a. British Protectorate without the responsibility of annexation." But he adds:-" If I were asked my candid opinion I unhesitatingly state that three-fourths of the entirepopulation would vote for annexation to British India... The extortion practised by Cashmere officials on the lower orders, and the amount of misery undergone by them. uncomplainingly, cannot be realised except by those who like myself, have witnessed it. The people seem to have been so downtrodden by Cashmere officialism as to have become quite apathetic and indifferent to their state. True, the advent of the Viceroy creates some little stiramong them, but the general opinion is that he will falk into bad hands, i.e., be induced to see matters through Cashmere official glasses, when farewell all hope for thepoor of Cashmere! If his Excellency wishes to restore the country to prosperity I would advise him to mistrust every single Cashmere official from the highest to the lowest, and, using his own judgment, call in the assistanceof disinterested British officers to decide what form of government is the best to adopt, so as to relieve the suffering poor from opposition and oppression, and to elevate Cashmere to that position among Native States which her geographical position, fertility, and salubrity entitles her-

Unfortunately the outbreak of cholera in the Valley has for the present delayed Lord Dufferin's visit, but it will be fortunate for Cashmere if he can make his projected tour before he lays down the reins of government. Of course, the outcry would be great in certain influential quarters in England against any attempt at annexation, or even at the experiment being tried of a British protectorate; but it is certain that some strong measure must be adopted to stop the oppression and corruption which are throwing the whole State into anarchy, and the people into distress bordering on despair. If a remedy can be found within the State itself by securing the services of Native officials of tried intelligence and integrity, who would carry out all necessary reforms and take advice



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March 31.)

The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, from March 2, consequent on the grant of furlough to Major G. Gaisford, officiating political assistant of the 1st

LAESSOE, Captain A. F. de, C.G.M., C.I.E., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st

RAMSAY, Lieutenant J., political assistant of the 3rd class, substantive pro tempore, to officiate as a political assistant of the 2nd

PENROSE, Captain E. R., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to be political assistant of the 3rd class, substantive pro tempore.

The following reversions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, from March 15, consequent on the return from furlough of Colonel E. S. Reynolds, political agent of the 2nd class:—

of Colonel E. S. Reynolds, political agent of the 2nd class:—
FRASER, Major E. A., from officiating political agent of the 2nd class, to his substantive grade of political agent of the 3rd class.

RAMSAY, Captain H. L., from officiating political agent of the 3rd class, to his substantive grade of political assistant of the 1st class.

The following reversion is made in the graded list of the Political Department, from March 22, consequent on the return from boundary duty of Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., political agent of the 3rd class:—
ROBERTSON, Mr. P. J. C., from officiating political agent of the 3rd class, to his substantive grade of political assistant of the 1st class.

FITZPATRICK, Mr. D., C.S.I., C.S., Chief Commissioner of Assam, to be honorary colonel Surma Valley Light Horse, vice Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I., C.S., resigned.

Elliott, K.C.S.I., C.S., resigned.

THORNHILL, Captain H. B., Bengal S.C., cantonment magistrate, Agr. to be major commandant, Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice R. E. Hamblin, who has resigned his commission.

Leslie, Hony. Colonel Sir B., K.C.I.E., East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his commission.

Hamblin, Major R. E., Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, commandant, resigns his commission.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March 26.)

CLARKE, Second Lieut. A. C. S., Border Regiment, a candidate for the

CLARR, Second Lieut. A. C. S., Border Regiment, a cundidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 4th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated March 2.

Ker, Surgeon M. A., 34th Pioneers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major C. W. S. Deakin, appointed to officiate as medical storekeeper, Meean Meer.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer:

ing transfer:—
BEARDMORE, Paymaster and Honorary Captain C. F. H., Army Pay

Department, from the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, to be paymaster of the 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, vice Major Caine, ordered to return home on promotion.

SIMMONS, Lieut. G. H. L. B., Royal Engineers, attached to the Military Works Department, is posted to Karachi for submarine mining duty, relieving Lieut. Rice, Royal Engineers, whose tour of duty in submarine mining has arrived.

marine mining has expired.

ONSLOW—On return from furlough, Captain G. C. P. Onslow, Royal Engineers, is attached to the Military Works Department, and posted

FURLOUGHS.

BROUNCKER, Lieut. F. H. E., O Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery,

for six months, on private affairs.

FORBES, Captain G. W., 1st Dragoon Guards, for six months, on urgent

FORTESCUE, Captain H., 17th Lancers, for six months, on private affairs.

AMES, Captain and Quartermaster W., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

HAYNES, Captain C., Paymaster, 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusi-

liers, for six months, on medical certificate.

CREYK, Surgeon-Major W., on private affairs, pending retirement from

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 28.)

Buckland—The services of C. E. Buckland, secretary to the Board of Revenue, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government.

Halliday, Mr. F. M., commissioner, Patna division, is appointed to act as a member of the Board of Revenue during the absence, on furbush of Mr. F. B. Beach.

lough, of Mr. F. B. Peacock.

Showers, Mr. E. M., temporary assistant inspector-general, Government railway police, Eastern and Northern Bengal lines, is allowed furlough for six months.

CAWLEY, Mr. G. J., district superintendent of police, Nuddea, is trans-

ferred to Patna.

GRAHAM Mr. G. D., district superintendent of police, is posted to Nuddea

KNYVETT, Mr. A. V., district superintendent of police, Dinagepore, on. leave, is transferred to Darjeeling.
PLATTS, Mr. S. G., is appointed to act as an assistant superintendent

of police.

SAVI Mr. F. D., is appointed to act as an assistant superintendent of

police, and is posted to Mozufferpore.

BLAIR, Mr. H., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, is

allowed furlough for six months.

Jameson, Surgeon G., is appointed to act as resident surgeon, Eden-Hospital, Calcutta.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, March 29.)

PARKER-On the termination of his special duty Mr. E. W. Parker,

PARKER—On the termination of his special duty Mr. E. W. Parker, extra judicial assistant commissioner, is placed on special duty in connection with the assessment of the Income Tax, from March 5.

REBSOH, Rev. A. W., B.A., chaplain of Delhi, is appointed to the chaplaincy of Dalhousie, from March 20.

BRUNESSON—Consequent on the return of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Lahore to Simla, the Rev. J. B. Brunesson, B.A., is, on relief of his duties at that station, reappointed to the chaplaincy of Am-

ritsar.

Beatty, Rev. E. T., is appointed chaplain of Jutogh.

Dale, Rev. T. F., M.A., joint chaplain of Karachi, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to the chaplaincy of Delhi.

Gilmore, Rev. C. A., chaplain of Peshawar, is appointed to the chaplaincy of Murree.

Renne, Mr. J. G. M., officiating district judge of Hissar, is appointed to officiate as deputy judge commissioner of Hoshiarpur, vice Major J. A. L. Montgomery, transferred.

J. A. L. Montgomery, transferred.

Masson, Major D. P., to efficiate in command of the 1st Punjab-Volunteer Rifle Corps during the absence of Colonel A. Higgins.

COPE, Mr. F. H., M.A., assistant professor, Government College, Lahore, has been appointed principal of the Central Training College from March 16, but will continue to officiate as inspector of schools, Lahore Circle.

In consequence of Mr. Harvey's proceeding on furlough, the follow-

In consequence of Mr. Harvey's proceeding on furlough, the following appointments have been made:—
LEWIS, Mr. T. C., principal, Government College, Lahore, to officiate as inspector of schools, Delhi circle.

ROBERTSON, Mr. E. S., professor, Government College, Lahore, to officiate as principal.

DONALD, Mr. D., officiating district superintendent of police, is posted to the Umballa district.

FURLOUGHS.

Parksons, Lieut. C. G., assistant settlementofficer, Gurdaspur, has obtained furlough for one year, from May 1.

SMITH, Mr. G. L., district judge, has obtained furlough for eight

SMITH, Mr. G. L., district judge, has obtained furlough for eight months, from April 1.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. R. E., has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from March 8.

Higgins, Colonel A., C.I.E., commanding 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence from March 30 to Nov. 15.

THOMPSON, Mr. D. W., inspector of schools, Rawalpindi Circle, has been granted furlough to Europe for seven months.

HARVEY, Mr. J., inspector of schools, Jullundur circle, has been granted six months' furlough to Europe.

HIGHAM, Mr. T., superintending engineer, Sirhind Canal circle, is all lowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, from April 15.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES. (N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 31.)

Homes, Mr. W., magistrate and collector, Muzaffarnagar, is granted furlough to Europe for 184 months, from April 20.

HARINGTON, Mr. A. H., officiating commissioner, Fyzabad division, privilege leave for three months, from April 16.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 31.)

DOVETON, Lieut. Colonel J. C., conservator of forests, Central Provinces, privilege leave for three months.

ISMAY, Mr. S., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Nimar, is transferred to Jubbulpore.

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Jubbulpore, is transferred to Nimar.

Brooke, Colonel W. S., deputy commissioner, Wardha, is transferred to Sauror.

to Saugor.

REPTON, Colonel H. M., deputy commissioner, Saugor, is transferred to

Scorr, Colonel T. A., deputy commissioner, on return from furlough, is posted to the Wardha district.

RUMSBY, Mr. E. J., executive engineer 3rd grade, Hoshangabad divi-zion, is granted special leave for a period of two years, from April 1.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 27.)

NICHOLSON, Mr. F. A., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Tinuevelly, during the absence of Mr. E. C. Johnson, on leave.

UNDERWOOD, Mr, W. G., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Anantapur, during the absence of Mr. Pennington, on leave.

BAUDRY, Mr. G. E., assistant superintendent of police, Malabar, privilege leave for three months, from or after April 3.

HUDLESTON—The leave of absence, on medical certificate, granted to Mr. R. H. Hudleston. acting assistant superintendent of police, Kurnool. is extended by six months.

Kurnool, is extended by six months.

WETHERILL, Mr. J. F., assistant to the collector and magistrate in the district of Salem, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st

WILLIAMS, Mr. J., officiating deputy tahsildar, Bukkapatnam, in the district of Anantapur, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class

BARRY, Rev. W. G., to be a junior chaplain on the Madras Establishment, vice Rev. G. D. Clarke, retired.

ELWES—The Right Rev. the Bishop has appointed the Rev. W. W. Elwes, M.A., chaplain of St. Thomas's Mount, to be his commissary, and to perform the duties of archdea on, during the absence of the Ven. Archdeacon Browne, on special leave.

The following transfer is ordered:—

The following transfer is ordered:—
LEGGE, Mr. J. D., assistant engineer, 2nd grade (honorary rank), from the I Circle, Godavari, Eastern Division, to the V Circle, South Arcot Division, the unexpired portion of Mr. Legge's privilege leave being cancelled.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical Service, and being reported qualified, have been appointed surgeons on the Madras Establishment:—W. H. M. Ingham, F. J. Dewes, J. O. Pinto, P. C. H. Strickland, and T. W. Stewart.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the indures Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

BINSTEED, Lieut. C. H. F., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire L.I., officiating squadron officer 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, Oct. 2.

The undermentioned officer, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the

Secretary of State for India:—
GREEN, Lieut. G. E. T., R.A., assistant commissioner, Burma, June 8.
Tyrrell, Colonel F. H., Madras Infantry, is permitted to reside out

of India

-CARTER, Colonel C. A. E. S., Bengal Infantry, controller of Military
Accounts, Madras, is permitted to proceed out of India, on medical certificate.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:

ASPINALL, Lieut. H. H. H., to be captain, dated March 22.

SIMPSON, Lieut.-Colonel R. J. B., Madras Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, from Feb. 21.

·CHAPMAN, Licut.-Colonel R. T., General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, on a pension of £500 per annum, from April 16.

(Adjutant-General's Office. Headquarters. Octacamund, March 31.)

ALEXANDER, Lieut.-Colonel R., R.A., has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. The undermentioned 2nd lieutenants, just commissioned from the Royal Military Academy, have been posted to the batteries stated

against their names :-

TULLOCA, T. G., P. 1st R.A.
DAVIDSON, G. V., No. 8 (Heavy) Battery, 1st Brigade Cinque Ports
divison, R.A.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers are brought on the strength of the Indian Establishment:—

James, Lieut. B. A. Heycock, Lieut. C. H. Weedon, Lieut. F. F.

WEEDON, Lieut. F. F.
MARLOW—THOMAS—Lieuts. B. W. Marlow, 12th Madras Infanty, and
H. St. G. Thomas, 19th Madras Infantry, at present attached to the
17th Madras Infantry, are to rejoin their own regiments for duty.
YOUNG, Lieut. T. S., 6th Madras Infantry, at present attached to the
10th Madras Infantry, is to rejoin his own regiment for duty.
Spencer, Surgeon-Major T. C. H., Bellary, is appointed to the officiating
medical charge of the 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, vice SurgeonMajor Dobie.

CHAPELLE, 2nd Lieut. P. X. deM. de La, Welsh Regiment, a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer (on probation), 10th Madras Infantry.

FRENCH, Lieut. J. A. I., to be officiating wing officer 17th Madras Infantry, and a probationer for the Staff Corps.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. W. G., 2nd Fusiliers, has leave to England for 184 days.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 5.)

SHAKESPEAR, Mr. A. M. W., joint magistrate, Bareilly, to be placed on special duty, from March 22.

BROWNRIGG, Mr. F. W., assistant magistrate, Azamgarh, to officiate as city magistrate, Lucknow, during the deputation of Mr. W. F. Wells.

SANDBERG, Rev. S. L. G., whose services have been placed by the Government of Bengal at the disposal of this Government, to be chaplain of Jhansi.

STEEL, Mr. C. D., joint magistrate, Muzaffarnagar, is appointed to be BURKITT, Mr. W. R., district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, on return from special leave, is posted to the Gorakhpur judgeship.

BURKITT, Mr. W. R., district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, on return from special leave, is posted to the Gorakhpur judgeship.

BERRILL, Mr. F., officiating assistant district superintendent of police is promoted to be assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd

grade.

House, Mr. H. F., assistant magistrate, is transferred from Etawah to
Bareilly.

MARKHAM, Mr. A. M., magistrate and collector, Bijnor, is transferred to Muzaffarnagar, from the date on which Mr. Holmes proceeds on furlough.

Davis, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Gorakhpur to Jalaun. LUFFMAN, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, is transferred from

Jalaun to Gorakhpur.

GILL—The Lieut.-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to transfer Lieut. J. E. Gill, of the Ghazipur Light Horse, to the Oudh

Light Horse as a supernumerary officer.

RIGHARDSON, Mr. W. P., executive engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Cawnpore Division, Lower Gauges Canal, to the charge of the Anupshahr Division, Ganges Canal, vice Lieutenant-Colonel T. Howard, R.E., granted special leave.

EVANS, Mr. C. T., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to the charge of the Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, vice Mr. W. P. Richardson, transferred to the Anuphsahr Division, Ganges Canal. Canal.

FURLOUGH 3.

Fox-The Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature has granted to Mr. C. E. Fox, master and registrar in equity, and commissioner for taking accounts and taxing officer, furlough for nine months and twelve days, from April 20 next, and, on the expiration of that furlough and in continuation of it, extraordinary leave, without allowances, for a period not exceeding two months. FINLAY, Mr. H. B, magistrate and collector of Agra, is granted fur-

lough for six mouths, from April 1.

Dyson, Mr. J., district judge, Fyzabad, is granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from April 18.

CRAMPTON, Mr. A. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, district engineer, Allahabad, is granted nine months' furlough.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, March 29.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :-

MONTERTH, Captain E. V. V., S.C., 3rd squadron commander 6th Bombay Cavalry, to officiate as commandant Aden Troop during the absence of Lieut. L. A. Gordon, on leave out of India.

NUTHALL, Captain A. J. P., S.C. (wing officer 25th Bombay Light Infantry), attached to 24th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, for duty, as wing officer.

CRAIG, Surgeon-Major R. M., M.S., having retired from field service in Burma, is posted to general duty, Presidency district.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major R. J. H. Wyllie, S.C., Capt. W. P. Newall, S.C., Lieut. F. P. Hutchinson, S.C., Lieut. E. F. H. McSwiney, D.S.O., S.C., Lieut. H. C. Vesey, Prob.S.C., Surg. R. J. Marks, Lieut. H. L. C. H. Stafford, R.E., Lieut. A. V. Hatch, S.C., Lieut.-Col. W. J. Engledue, R.E., Dy. Surg.-Gen. E. H, Roberts, Med. Staff, Lieut. A. G. B. Lang, S.C. Madras Estab. - Col. C. W. Street, S.C., Col. T. H. B. Brooke, S.C

. Digitized by Google

Lieut. C. H. M. Hitchins, S.C., Capt. H. L. Hutchins, S.C., Lieut.

Col. W. Miller, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. D. Fullerton, R.E., Lieut. C. A. S. Montgomery, S.C., Lieut. C. Tritton, S.C., Lieut. G. E. Staveley, S.C., Lieut. C. M. Ducat, S.C., Col. F. P. Forteath, S.C., Capt. J. W. Anderson, S.C.

Bengal Estah.—H. J. A. Bowden, P. Hordern, J. Robb, F. B. Peacock Cov.), C. Rushomjee (Cov.), T. Butler, Lieut. C. Tritton, Bo.S.C.,

**Hai tin. Madras Estab.—A. Thompson (Cov.), T. Weir (Cov.). Eombay Estab.—W. H. Horsley (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab—Lieut.-Col. F S. Carr, Inf., 123 days; Surg.-Major W. A. D. Fasken, M.D., six months; Major J. Davidson, S.C., five months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. H. M. Dale, Inf., three months; Lieut.-Col. W. G. Hughes, S.C., five months.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. A. F. Sargent, six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab .- H. N. Harris, six months' furlough; W. C. Rennie, six months' m.c.

Madras Estab.—F. D'A. Vincent, six months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—W. S. Cole, six months' s.c.; G. Druitt (Cov.), three months' extraordinary leave on m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Bengul Estah.—R. M. Dane (Cov.). Bombay Estab.—W. A. East (Cov.).

THE subjoined table gives the results of the recent half-yearly examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in April, 1888, under Horse Guards' General Orders, 12 and 131 of 1887, of Indian Officers in the Russian language. The first 8 officers on the list were all pupils of Mr. Schnurmann.

Indian Officers.				Translation from.	Translation into.	Writing at Essay and copying MS.	Oral.	Total Marks.	Remarks.
Rank.	Names.	Presidency and Corps.	50	100	200	150	300	800* 640† 400‡ 200§	
Lieut.	A. T. H. Newn-								1 0 310 1
		Bo S.C.				146			Qualified
		M.S.C.	47			141			to be In-
	A. W. Jamieson					148			terpreters.
	M. H. S. Grover		35			121	225)
	C. A. Hemball.			85			240		1
	C. J. Melliss				100		220		Passed.
	C. H. Powell		18	50					
	B. Holloway		35	70					J -
¶ Lieut	G. H. Turner	Bo.S.C.	10	60	30	85	147 	332	

Maximum.

Minimum prescribed for interpreter.

† Minimum prescribed for interpreter.

† Minimum prescribed for pass.

§ Minimum prescribed for fitness to go to Russia.

|| Has been for a period of duty in Russia. Has earned gratuity of £200 and a consolidated sum of £32 or £42 in repayment of his travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg or Moscow, as the case may be.

¶ Having been especially recommended by his Government, is permitted to proceed to Russia for a period of duty, in order to study Russian under the regulations of April, 1888.

(Sd.) ALLEN JOHNSON, Lieut.-General,

Military Secretary.

India Office, April 13, 1888.

and shot a fine solitary bull buffalo.

THERE is a lady in the Central Provinces who has beaten the record of previous "Dianas of the chase." There are woman-killers among men, and man-killers among women; but this lady is locally famous as a slayer of man-killers. Last year she shot her first tiger. This year she has shot two more tigers, and one of these on foot, and has been in at the death of two more, one a savage tigress, which charged the elephant and was shot within a few feet. She also stalked and shot a fine solitary bull buffalo.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

Burgess.—April 11, at Homburg, Hesse-Nassau, the wife of G. Douglas Burgess, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

Hadden, of Frank J. Hadden, of

Ceylon, of a daughter.

WALKER—April 14, at 10, Bryanston-street, Portman-square, the wife of Major-General Forestier Walker, C.B., C.M.G., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ELL—IGGULDEN—April 19, at St. Peter's, Paddington, by the Rev. William Iggulden, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Henry Halford, cousin of the bridegroom, also by the Rev. A. Du Bourg, George Symes, second son of the late Alexander Davison Bell, of Quebec, to Ada Mary, younger daughter of the late Charles Iggulden, of Bombay and Naples.

Byens—King—April 14, at the parish church, Chiswick, by the Rev. Octavius Byers, Vicar of Christ Church, Croydon, Charles Henry Jeffries, eldest son of the late Major-General Byers, Bengal Staff Corps, to Agnes Josephine, fifth daughter of the Rev. Alexander King, of Sutton-court-road, Chiswick.

Daniell.—Stokes—April 19, at Totteridge, Herts, Major Robert Holford Daniell, Commandant H.E. the Governor of Bombay's Body Guard, eklest son oi the late Colonel J. Townshend Daniell, Bengal

Guard, eldest son oi the late Colonel J. Townshend Daniell, Bengal Army, to Harriett Haughton, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Newton Stokes, Esq., of The Priory, Totteridge.

DINGWALL-FORDYCE—RENNY—April 18, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, South Kensington, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Dingwall-Fordyce, third son of the late Captain Dingwall-Fordyce, R.N., of Brockley Castle, Aberdeenshire, to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of General Renny, C.S.I., of 36, Onslow-gardens, South Kensington.

EDGELL—FAYRER—April 19, at Westminster Abbey, Richard Arnold Edgell, eldest son of Colonel Edgell, Retired List Bengal Army, to Diana Agnes, elder daughter of Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., K.C.S.I., F.R.S., of 53, Wimpole-street, W.

ENNIS—Down—April 11, at the Church of Corpus Christi, Brixtonrise, Joseph Ennis to Eva Minnie, daughter of the late Henry Down, Commander P. and O. Company's Service.

Commander P. and O. Company's Service.

GIBBS—RITHERDON—March 12, at St. George's, Hanover-square,
Herbert Wimbledon, second son of the late George Gibbs, of Bristol, to Marian Caroline Rose, third daughter of the late Edward Ritherdon, H.E.I.C.S.

GIBSON-PAINE—April 17, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, the Rev. George Gibson, Worcester College, Oxford, M.A., Vicar of St. Hilda's, Leeds, and eldest son of the late Lieut. Gibson, Madras Native Infantry, to Edith, second daughter of the late William Stephen Paine, of 16, Furnival's-inn, and 36, Gloucester-crescent, Hyde Park.

Hamilton-Haslope-April 12, at Melbourne, Australia, Arthur Hilhouse, youngest son of John de Courcy Hamilton, Esq., of Falmouth, to Harriet Lilian, eldest daughter of Lancelot Llewellyn Haslope, Esq., of Highbury House, Falmouth, and granddaughter of the late Philip Melvill, Esq., Military Secretary H.E.I.C. (By telegram.)

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Anderson-Morshead—April 15, at Wiverton, near Plympton, Charlotte, widow of Captain Pentyre Anderson-Morshead, Royal Artillery, and youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Story, Royal Artillery.

Bell—April 19, at Maisonnette, Chalvey Park, Slough, Henrietta Sydenham Bell, youngest daughter of the late General Robert Bell, Madras Artillery, agod 75.

De Queiros—April 15, at The Grange, Stainton-in-Cleveland, Mary, the widow of Claude de Queiros, formerly of Calcutta, agod 12.

Foquett—April 16, at Arreton Manor, Isle of Wight, Elizabeth, widow of the late Major Foquett, Bombay Army, aged 86.

Metcalfe—April 14, at Brighton, Henry Cranstoun Metcalfe, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 79.

Mackey—April 12, at 14, Mann-streer, Hastings, the Rev. Donald John Mackey, M.A., formerly Vicar of Cleeton S. Mary, Salop, aged 43.

TOUCH—April 15, at 12, St. Stephen's-square, Westbourne-park, W., Fanny, the wife of Lieut.-General J. G. Touch, Madras Staff Corps,

OODBURN—April 13, at 6, Barns-street, Ayr, David Woodburn, M.D., late of the H.E.I.C.S., aged 83. WOODBURN-

INDIAN.

CHOPE-March 30, at Malabar Hill, the wife of H. I. Chope, of a daughter.

-March 28, at Coimbatore, the wife of H. Gompertz, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, of a daughter. HARDING—March 18, at Chittagong, the wife of F. H. Harding, B.C.S.,

HARLEY—March 28, at Leslie Cottage, Ootacamund, the wife of George Harley, of a son.

HALL-March 20, at Mozufferpere, the wife of Edward A. Hall, Bar-

rister-at-Law, of a son.

HEBDITCH—March 24, at Byculla, the wife of B. G. Hebditch, of a daughter.

Morrison—March 20, at Fyzabad, the wife of Quartermaster Sergeant W. Morrison, 4th Light Royal Artillery, of a son.



PALMER-March 27, at Nagpore, the wife of Mr. C. S. Palmer, Executive

Engineer, P.W.D., of a son.

PATERSON—March 29, at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Rajpore, near Mussoorie, the wife of Major H. Paterson, 23rd Pioneers, of a

daughter.
PLOWDEN—March 26, at Quetta, the wife of R. C. Plowden, Punjab

Police, of a daughter.
Tarr—March 23, at Camp Ahmedabad, the wife of G. H. Tait, P.W.D., of a son.

VERNON-ELLISON-March 23, at Abbotsford, Amballa, the wife of F.

Vernon-Ellison, of a son.
Weld-March 23, at Berhampore, the wife of M. R. Weld, C.S., of a

son (stillborn).

WINTERBOTHAM—March 28, at East Hill, Calicut, the wife of H. M. Winterbotham, C.S., of a daughter.

MEIN-HADOW-March 26, at St. John's Church, Meerut, Captain J. E Mein, B.S.C., D.A.A.G.M., to Ethel Maud Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Hadow, Commanding Royal, Artillery, Meerut Division.

ASHE—March 24, at Trichinopoly, R. C. Ashe, late of the Government Telegraph Department (on furlough).

Beale—March 4, on board the s.s. Curlew, after an illness of nearly two years, Eliza Ann Beale, widow of the late James Ashton Beale, of Cuttack, aged 55.

DeRect—April 2, at Ahmednagar, of small-pox, W. N. DeRegt, M.A., Professor of Science, Ahmednagar.

Dubois—March 21, J. B. Dubois, of the Dechall Tea Estate, and late of Bullabarie, Docars, aged 42.

Eddis—March 27, at Surat, of cholera, Kenneth Hubert Eddis, Lieut. 28th Pioneers, aged 23.

28th Pioneers, aged 23.

FOWLER—March 20, suddenly at sea, Helen Dorothy, infant daughter

Fowler—March 20, suddenly at sea, Helen Dorothy, infant daughter of Wilfrid and Helen Fowler.

Hamilton—March 1, at Torquay, General Richard Hamilton, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, aged 78.

Hatton—March 27, at Sooramungalum, Salem, Hannah, wife of Ethelbert Hatton, engine driver, Madras Railway, aged 23.

Lalcaca—April 5, Mr. Dinshawjse Dossabhoy Lalcaca, of the Commissioner's Office, High Court.

Lawrie—March 23, at Burburwa, Turkolia, Chumparun, William Holl, only son of William and Annie Lawrie, of Belerg, Jorhat, Assam, aged 2 years.

Morgan—April 5, of cholera, in the Kalwy District, Upper Burma, Alfred James Morgan, son of the late Christopher Morgan, Esq., of Oakfield, Wickham-road, Upper Lewisham-road, aged 33. (By telegram.) telegram.)

OOMABAI.—April 1, at the house of Mr. Sittaram D. Waslekar, Charni-road, Oomabai, the wife of Babajee Dadoba Pandoorung Turkhud-

road, Oomabai, the wife of Babajee Dadoba Pandoorung Turkhud-kur, aged 28 years.

PALMER—March 25, at Midnapore, Owen Wynne Palmer, of Dublin, Ireland, aged 67 years.

SHAKESPEAR—March 18, at sea, on board H.M.'s troopship Malabar, Margery, daughter of Lieut. George Shakespear, B.S.C., aged 1.

TURNER—March 23, Louisa Alice, widow of the late James Turner, of Calcutta, youngest daughter of Samuel Munckley Duntze, B.C.S., and grand-daughter of Sir John Duntze, Bart., M.P. for Tiverton, Devonshire. aged 67 years

Devonshire, aged 67 years.

WALTER—On Feb. 10, on board the s.s. Rohilla, after a few days' illness, Florence Isabel, third daughter of Sir Edward Walter, K.C.B.

THE THAKUR AT HOME, 1888.

O si sic omnes.

He lives amid a curious pile that towers

Above the mud-built dwellings of the herd, Whose friend he is, and chief of earthly powers.
The sorcerer's spell, the Brahman's blighting word
Maintain their sway beside his easy rule,
And no one seems to feel the Thakur's thrall, For, save one modern thing—the Government school— Time-honoured Custom of the lord of all. The sun goes down on droves of goats and kine Streaming within the village gates: the moon Looks on the Thakur boosing o'er his wine, And lulled by beat of drum in endless tune: Contentment holds the village and its chief: The scene is one of grime, but not of grief.

"A stagnant pool"—the traveller may say.—

"A century brings no change where grief and mind Alike are not; none looks beyond to-day,

Or knows the outer world; their joys are blind. A man lies down beside the beast he drives And eats his frugal meal without a sigh; Is that the end, for sooth, of human lives Content to live?—content perhaps to die."
Ah well! the outer world is pressing in
And coming nearer to the stagnant pool, And not to know will soon be held a sin-But is the pundit happier than the fool? God help the Thakur when he asks that question-T. It sticks a little in my own digestion.

STRANGERS' HOME FOR ASIATICS, ÁFRICANS, AND SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS.

The thirty-first Annual Meeting of the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, Africans, and South Sea Islanders was held on Wednesday, April 18th, 1888, at the Home, West India Dockroad, Limehouse, at three o'clock P.M., and was well attended, there being present, in addition to the visitors, a number of the inmates; Sir R. H. Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., in the chair.

The attendance included Dean Bagot and Mrs. Bagot, Major-General E. H. Paske, General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I., General E. H. Paske, General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I., General H. A. Brownlow, Sir A. Rivers Thompson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Captain Nelson, R.N., and Mrs. Nelson, Major-General E. Davidson, R.E., Major-General George Hutchinson, C.B., C.I.E., Colonel G. G. Channer, R. B. Chapman, Esq., Rev. A. W. Cribb, of Arbour-square, E.; the Rev. Norman Thicknesse, Rector of Limehouse; Mrs. H. M. Eliott, Misses Fergusson-Abbott, Forsythe, Fergusson, E. C. Ricketts, Salmon, Taylor, Cory-Griffiths, and many others.

Cory-Griffiths, and many others.

The proceedings were opened by the reading of a portion of the Scriptures (Matt. chap. xxv., 31 to 45 verses) and the offering of prayer by the Rector of Limehouse. A number of letters had been received by the Secretary from the friends of the Institution, regretting the inability of the writers to attend. The Secretary (J. H. Fergusson, Esq.) then read the Report The Chairman then called upon Sir A. Rivers Thompson to move the first Resolution:—"That the Report which has now been read the adopted printed and circulated; that the

now been read be adopted, printed, and circulated; that the appointments of the Rev. Norman Thicknesse, Rector of St. appointments of the Rev. Norman Thicknesse, Rector of St. Anne's, Limehouse, and of Joshua King, Esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service, as directors, be confirmed; that the following six Directors, who go out by rotation, namely, the Rev. F. E. Wigram, A. H. Baynes, Esq., Major-General A. J. Bruce, Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., C. E. Chapman, Esq., and General H. W. Coxe be re-elected; and that the thanks of this meeting be given to Colonel G. G. Channer and J. A. Strachan, Esq. for having again kindly audited the accounts. Strachan, Esq., for having again kindly audited the accounts of the Institution." In doing so he called the attention of the meeting to the important fact that out of 380 of those who sought shelter under this Home 362 had been conveyed to this sought shelter under this Home 362 had been conveyed to this country by English vessels, showing our vast transactions with the East and commercial enterprise. This being the case he strongly urged the necessity of drawing the attention of the general body of shipowners, merchants, and traders doing business with the East to the claims of the Home.—The Rev. A. W. Cribb seconded this Resolution. In doing so he said that, having been a missionary in China, he had experienced the feeling of being a stronger in a stronger land and and pointed the feeling of being a stranger in a strange land, and pointed out the desirability of keeping up such an Institution as this Home as a haven for these strangers to be kept from the evils of the "crimp" and "land sharks" on their landing on these shores. He strongly contrasted the reception and treatment he had met with in China with those experienced by the Chinese who arrive in this country, and dwelt upon the bad influence it with transfer and treatment the country is the strongly treatment. influence it might work upon others on returning to their own

The Resolution being carried, a collection was made by two young ladies on behalf of the Home.

The second resolution:—"That having now before it the record of the work done by the Strangers' Home, during the record of the work done by the statements contained in the Report year 1887, and also the statements contained in the Report under the head of Receipts and Disbursements which are supported by the audited accounts for the same year, this meeting views with the greatest regret the absence of more liberal support to the Institution from the general body of liberal support to the Institution from the general body of shipowners, merchants, and traders, doing business with the East, as well as from the general Christian and philanthropic community; and it would respectfully, but very earnestly, urge the claims of the Home upon all who have the means, and more especially upon those who owe in large measure the comforts which they enjoy to their connection with India, China, Japan, and other Oriental Countries," was moved by General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I., who, in a very concise speech, strongly advocated the claims of the Home, and to call attention to the leading companies, such as the P. and to call attention to the leading companies, such as the P. and O. and British India Steam Navigation Company, and other large companies trading with the East for their support of this Institution.—This resolution was seconded by General H. this Institution.—This resolution was seconded by General H. A. Brownlow, who, in a very interesting speech, called attention especially to the privilege of supporting such a Home, not only a privilege, but a duty of all Christian and philanthropic persons to do so, as we have the words, "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers," and our Master's reward hereafter of "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto Me."

The Chairman having briefly addressed the meeting, and the thanks of the meeting being given to Sir R. H. Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., for presiding, and also to the Secretary, J. H. Fergusson, Esq., the Superintendent, Mr. Freeman, the retiring Missionary, Rev. Mr. Small, and the other members of the staff for the able way in which the business of the Home had

conducted, and for the unfailing interest taken in it by all, the meeting then terminated in the usual manner.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

The thirtieth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held at the Banking House, 65, Old Broad-street, London, on the 17th inst. Mr. J. N. Bullen occupied the chair. The minutes of the extraordinary general meeting held on Feb. 21, and of the half-

yearly interim meeting, having been read and confirmed,

The Chairman said: Now, gentlemen, we come to the proceedings of
the last half-year, and as a printed copy of the report has been for some days in your hands you will, perhaps, agree to take it as read. I may say we are very pleased to see you here to-day and to submit for your approval these accounts, which, we trust, you will consider satisfactory. The profits have not been so large in the December as in the June half of the year, but this is usually the case, as the first half of the year is the time when business in the East is most active, when, consequently exphance dealings are largest and when generally money consequently, exchange dealings are largest, and when generally money is in most demand and can be most profitably employed. The last half year was, indeed, in some respects an exceptionally unfavourable one, for this reason, that owing to the limited activity in the export trade of India, the small produce shipments, and to other causes the value of money ruled so low that banking profits were much cut down. of India, the small produce shipments, and to other causes the value of money ruled so low that banking profits were much cut down. The minimum rates of the Presidency banks for several weeks in the autumn ruled as low as 3 per cent., which is an abnormally ow rate for India, and for some time the outside market rate in first-class securities was no better than 2 per cent. If you bear in mind that much of our money is fixed deposit money, costing us on an average about 4½ per cent., you will easily see that these are conditions not conducive to large banking profits. Notwithstanding these adverse-circumstances the net profits of the half-year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, were £33,666, equal to nearly 9 per cent. on our paid-up capital at its par value. For the whole year our net profits have been £86,193, which is equivalent to nearly 11½ per cent. upon the par value of our paid-up capital. Well, this state of things enabled us, I am glad to say, to restore to the reserve fund the £20,000 taken from it at this time last year, and also further to strengthen that account to the extent of £20,000, so that it now stands at the respectable figure of £150,000. (Applause.) I do not know that I need take up your time by going through the items on the balance-sheet, because the figures speak for themselves; but if there is any point on which explanation is desired I shall be very happy to give it. The position of the bank, I am glad to be able to assure you, is satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) We should be better pleased if our profits were not cut so fine, but the competition in Eastern Banking as in everything else is now so great that we have to put up with a great deal that a few years ago we should have thought not very profitable business: in fact, the combut the competition in Eastern Banking as in everything else is now so great that we have to put up with a great deal that a few years ago we should have thought not very profitable business; in fact, the competition is so great that we have to do as our neighbours do and be satisfied with the profits that they are satisfied with. The persistent shrinkage in the gold value of silver, which is not yet arristed, is one of the most embarrassing and perdlexing factors in our calculations, and one with which we have to deal as best we can. Against the consequence of this our best safeguard is, I believe, to strengthen our reserve fund, and thus we have been able to build up a reserve of £150,000 in spite of the adverse circumstances and the difficulties of the last few years gives us much encouragement. If all goes well we shall hope to still further increase the reserve fund at the end of the current year. (Hear, hear.) Before I move the adoption of the report I will say a few words with regard to the renewal of our charter. You will know from the proceedings just read that at the extraordinary meeting held in February last the just read that at the extraordinary meeting held in February last the resolutions carried at our last general meeting were unanimously approved. Well, on the same day our petition was lodged at the Privy approved. Well, on the same day our petition was lodged at the Privy Council, and it is now, we understand, in the hands of the law offices of the Crown. Of course in those Olympic regions—(a laugh)—things do not move very fast; still we have no reason to suppose that there will be any obstacle whatever put in the way of the renewal of the charter on the old terms, and when sufficient time has been allowed to those gentlemen we shall in due course receive an intimation that such is the case; and at the next meeting we shall be working, I hope, under the renewed charter. (Hear.) I now beg to move that the report of the directors and the balance-sheet now presented be received. report of the directors and the balance-sheet now presented be received

Mr. J. Murray Robertson seconded the motion.

The Chairman, replying to observations which fell from Mr. Richardson, Mr. Barber, and another gentleman, said, with regard to the suggestion that they should to some extent increase the dividend instead of adding so much to the reserve fund, he gathered from the appearor adding so much to the reserve fund, he gathered from the appearance of the meeting that they were in favour of continuing the dividend at the modest rate of five per cent., and adding whatever surplus there might be to the reserve fund. With regard to the question as to the present value of the securities they held as compared with the amount credited under that head on Dec. 31 last, there certainly had been a rise in the securities since that time, but those held by the sank were mostly debentures problems. been a rise in the securities since that time, but those held by the bank were mostly debentures, payable one, two, or three years hence, and, of course, they were not subject to the changes that affected securities of a more fluctuating character. The remark which had fallen from one gentleman relative to the reduction of the interest paid on fixed deposit money brought up a subject which was constantly before the Board. Already they had been able to reduce the rate of interest on a good many deposits, but he would remind them that many of the depositors were old friends of theirs, and had stood by them through evil and through good report—(hear, hear); consequently this was a matter which required careful handling. In regard to the allusion to the closing of the branch at Yokohama, that step

was taken because it was unprofitable. They had, however, an agency there, which was to them a source of profit, and they had had no reason to regret the change. Mr. Barber's suggestion that a portion of the premises on the ground floor of the bank might be let, and part of the staff transferred to the unoccupied portion of the building upstairs, had already ocen considered by the directors, and if the upper part of the building were not let soon they would endeavour to see what could be done in that direction what could be done in that direction.

The adoption of the report was then unanimously agreed to. Mr. Robertson moved, and Mr. E. J. Daniell seconded, the re-election Mr. J. N. Bullen and Mr. A. Fraser, the retiring directors

The motion was carried nem. con.

Mr. James Jones moved that Mr. George Christian and Mr. F.

Tendron be re-elected auditors, and in doing so expressed himself highly satisfied with the position of the bank, and hoped that the dividend would not be increased until the reserve fund had reached at least £250,000, in order to make the capital intact.

The Chairman observed that a much less sum would be required for

that purpose.

Mr. Nelson seconded the proposition, which was put and carried.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the Chairman, the meeting, which had been of a very harmonious character throughout, terminated.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

AND CHINA.

The thirty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, on the 18th inst. Mr. William Paterson occupied the chair. The general balance-sheet and profit and loss account to Dec. 31, 1887, showed that the net profits, with the addition of £6,740 17s. 10d. brought forward, amounted to £89,247 10s. 3d. After providing for bad and doubtful debts, and deducting the interim dividend paid in October last, the present balance stood at £61,247 10s. 3d. Out of this the directors proposed to declare a dividend for the second half of the year at the rate of 7 per cent., add £25,000 to the reserve fund, and carry the balance, £8,247 10s. 3d., forward.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary, The Chairman said: I presume you will take the report as read, and we hope that the accompanying account will be considered satisfactory. Seeing, as you are well aware, that the times of late have not been very propitious, it is true that we have not in the course of the year sustained much positive loss by the shrinkage in the value of silver; and as we have been able to earn £25,000 in addition to the 7 per cent. dividends which you have been receiving for the previous six years, we think it right to transfer that sum to the reserve, thereby increasing that important fund to £225,000. (Hear, hear.) the 7 per cent. dividends which you have been receiving for the previous six years, we think it right to transfer that sum to the reserve, thereby increasing that important fund to £225,000. (Hear, hear.) Regarding the balance-sheet, I think I need only remark that the comparatively larger figures shown therein fail to indicate the increased volume of our business. The large cash balances in hand on Dec. 31 last—£1,407,217—are considerably more than we like to see unemployed at any time, but it is, I may say, an accidental illustration of the strength of our position. (Hear, hear.) Although all the items in our account appear at the current exchange and value of the day, yet silver which we have to handle at our branches, is a matter of daily perplexity. We have faint hopes, however; that something may be done in the matter. (Hear, hear.) The Royal Commission which has been sitting for some time has not yet issued its report, which is looked forward to with anxious interest by all who are interested in silver-using countries, and it is to be hoped that something will be done for our great Indian Empire, the finances of which are becoming more and more disorganised by the debasement of its ancient rupee. Others are also suffering largely—I mean those who are doing so much for the development of the country. (Hear, hear.) Probably you may have observed that there was an important and interesting meeting at Manchester a short time ago upon this subject. It was then shown that our manufacturers were suffering very seriously, and there was an apparent determination on their part to make themselves heard, if some arrangement is not come to for an international valuation of silver fixing its relative value to gold. It is understood that this country is the main, if not the only, obstacle in the way of achieving that very desirable end. (Hear, hear.) I do not think I have anything more to say with regard to our business, which, as I have said, shows a gradual important increase. Any questions which you have to put, how make him a very valuable colleague for us, and I am quite sure that he will be unanimously elected at our next meeting, in accordance with the articles of association. I now propose the first resolution, which is: "That the report now presented, together with the balance sheet, and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted."

Mr. Levita seconded the resolution, which was heartily supported by Mr. James Drake, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then moved: "That a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) for the half-year ended Dec. 31 last be now declared, payable on and after the 25th inst.

Mr. Christian seconded the proposition, which was also carried without dissent.

out dissent.

On the motion of the Chairman, two resolutions, one seconded by Mr. Whittall, and the other by Mr. Stewart, were passed re-electing Mr. William Christian, and Mr. John H. Gwyther directors.

Mr. William Vanner and Mr. Maurice N. Girdlestone were, on the motion of Mr. Melcher, seconded by Col. F. C. Evelegh, re-elected

auditors for the ensuing year.



Dr. Drysdale proposed, and the Rev. M. A. Nisbet seconded, a vote of thanks to the directors, and Mr. James Drake proposed, and Dr. Drysdale seconded, a vote of thanks to the staff. The motions were

carried by acclamation.

carried by acclamation.

The Chairman, in returning thanks on behalf of himself and his colleagues, remarked that it had been well said that the difficulties connected with India and China Banking were great, and not likely to be diminished until some arrangement was come to with reference to the silver question, which could only be regarded as an incubus and a great drawback to the profitable working of the institution. As regards the staff, he said it would give him great pleasure to convey to them the thanks of the shareholders, for he might add that the bank was undoubtedly very well served.

Mr. John Howard Gwyther, on behalf of the staff, responded to the vote of thanks, remarking that they had many difficulties and stumbling blocks to contend with, and were glad to have this expression of the shareholders' appreciation of their efforts.

the shareholders' appreciation of their efforts.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE LONDON DOCK COMPANIES.

EAST AND WEST INDIA.

An extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the East and West India Dock Company was held on the 17th inst., at the Dockhouse, Billiter-street, for the purpose of considering "A Bill to authorise an amalgamation or working union of the undertakings of the Loudon and St. Katharine Docks Company and the East and West India Dock Company."

India Dock Company."

the Loudon and St. Katharine Docks Company and the East and West India Dock Company."

Mr. R. A. Hankey presided. The meetings of the two companies, he said, were being held simultaneously, and this was somewhat inconvenient for those who were proprietors in both companies. The meetings, however, though held for the same purpose, were in a sense antagonistic to each other, and there were many considerations which had led to the meetings being held at the same time. The Bill in its present form differed very much from the Bill at present deposited, but he did not propose to lay it before them as a good bargain for that company and a bad bargain for the London company, for that would be unfair to the other company, who had been their competitors in the past, but to-morrow must be their partners. The Findlay-Oakley scheme arranged that the East and West Company's share of the profits should gradually increase until it reached 33 per cent., where it should remain. In the present scheme time was no element of consideration in the division of profits, but the basis of division was 69 per cent. to the other company, and 31 per cent. to the East and West India Company. That, however, only applied to profit up to £475,000, and after that all profits were divided equally between the two companies. Under the present scheme the dividends of the two companies were equal at a profit of £650,000. Under the scheme originally proposed they would not have been equal until the profits reached the almost impossible total of £1,200,000. If profits eventually reached £650,000 the dividends to each company would be 3½ per cent. Under the original scheme they would not have had 3½ per cent. until the profits reached £710,000, while the London and St. Katharine Comalmost impossible total of £1,200,000. If profits eventually reached £650,000 the dividends to each company would be 3½ per cent. Under the original scheme they would not have had 3½ per cent. until the profits reached £710,000, while the London and St. Katharine Company would have had 3½ per cent. when the profits were £610,000. As some guide to possible profits, he might mention that for three years preceding the active competition, the total profits of the two companies were—in 1883, £448,921; in 1884, £466,657; and in 1885, £447,308. Even in these years the companies were to some extent competing with one another. This competition will be done away with, and, having regard to the fact that the larger the business carried on the greater was the chance of increasing it, the figures of 1885 ought to be improved upon. There was also the saving to be effected by amalgamation—estimated at £100,000—so that even a net receipt of £500,000, giving them each 3½ per cent, was not impossible. In comparatively recent years the profits have been much greater than in the years 1883 to 1885. As to the surplus lands question, the present scheme placed the entire disposal of the lands in the hands of the company owning them, instead of making the sale or letting subject to the consent of the joint committee. There were 400 acres of land at Tilbury. If these realised the very low price of £1,000 an acre, it would increase their dividend by ½ per cent., and if it realised £2,000 an acre by 1½ per cent. This might mean that their dividend might be equal to that of the London and St. Katharine Company long before the joint profits realised £650,000. These were the most important features of the scheme. The directors had no hesitation in recommending the Bill for acceptance as a just, fair, and equitable settlefeatures of the scheme. The directors had no hesitation in recommending the Bill for acceptance as a just, fair, and equitable settlement of a very difficult question.

The Bill was then read and explained by Dr. Freshfield, the solicitor to the company, and a long discussion, lasting for over an

hour, ensued.

The Chairman replied to the points raised, and the meeting, on a show of hands, approved the Bill, with three dissentients.

London and St. Katharine.

An extraordinary general meeting of this Dock Company was held on the 17th inst. at the Dock-house, Leadenhall-street, Mr. A. G. Sandeman in the chair, to consider a similar Bill to that submitted at the meeting of the East and West India Dock Company.

Mr. E. F. Turner, the Company's solicitor, in explaining the Bill, said the working union was to commence as from Jan. 1 next. One-third of the directors were to retire annually. In November next the number of the directors would be reduced to not exceeding 21 nor less than 15, and hereafter the proprietors could further reduce or increase the number, the maximum, however, not to exceed 24, and the minimum not to be less than 12. Corresponding provisions were made as to the other company, in whose case, however, the maximum and minimum were to be 18 and 12, and ultimately 24 and 9. He then described the other leading features of the Bill, set forth above then described the other leading features of the Bill, set forth above

at the meeting of the East and West India Company, and went on to say that power was given to the Company to create additional capital of £150,000 in new Ordinary or Preference stock, and also to borrow on mortgage an amount not exceeding £50,000.

on mortgage an amount not exceeding £50,000.

The Chairman thought it would have struck the proprietors, from the solicitor's explanations, that the Bill had been drawn with great care. He would propose the following resolution:—"Resolved, that the Bill as introduced into the House of Commons be approved, subject to such additions and amendments as the directors may think fit to make therein, and as may be approved by Parliament; and that the amendments now submitted and proposed to be made in the saidl Bill in Committee, be approved." Bill in Committee, be approved.

Mr. C. M. Norwood seconded the motion, and a prolonged discussion

ensued.

The Chairman, on putting the resolution to the meeting, said that there was one hand held up against it. Unless that proprietor could be induced to withdraw his opposition, they would have to go through all the trouble of a ballot. He therefore put the motion again, and noone voting against it, he declared it carried unanimously.

Miscellaneous.

THE Madras Mail of April 4th says:—"For domestic reasons Captain B. D. Plummer, of the Mysore Gold Mining. Company, proceeds to England from Madras on the 8th inst. in the Khedive. He has been in charge of the Company's mine at Kolar since February, 1884, at which date the Company had spent all but £12,000 of its capital of £135,000; had pany had spent all but £12,000 of its capital of £135,000; had obtained no gold; and its £1 shares were unsaleable at 2s. 6d. In June, 1884, he cut rich ore, and since then he has obtained 40,000 ozs. of bar gold, worth about £156,000, or 22½ lakhs of rupees. He will reach London in time to attend the Company's annual meeting, and it is hoped that he will renew his engagement with the Company, and be back at Kolar in the autumn. Lord Ribblesdale, a Director of the Company, who lately spentive weeks at Kolar leaves Rombay next Friday for five active weeks at Kolar, leaves Bombay next Friday for England, and will have a great deal of an encouraging nature to say to his co-proprietors at the meeting.

THE following are accurate details of the fatal accident-which occurred on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Darekassa and Salekassa stations early on the morning of the 25th ult. :—There was, it seems, no collision between goods trains. The facts are these: Between the above stations there is a steep incline, and it is usual to have a pilot engine in the rear steep incline, and it is usual to have a pilot engine in the rear of trains. It appears that the train was travelling at a high speed, and the brakesman of the front brake-van applied his brake, intending to check the speed. The guard in the rear, probably thinking something amiss, applied his brake, and the driver of the leading engine appears to have brought his steambrake to bear. This caused the front brake to heave upward. The brakesman was killed outright, being mutilated beyond recognition. Two men who were in the brake with him are reported to have escaped uninjured. There were altogether thirty-one waggons detailed including a waggon that rolled thirty-one waggons detailed, including a waggon that rolled

down the side after leaving the rails.

It is beyond question, says the Times of India, that exchange commands much attention at the moment. To the change commands much attention at the moment. To the family remitter it is crushing, and we can imagine with what avidity the paper is opened up-country to see the current value of the rupee in English money. To the Government of India it must be a most anxious problem, but it must be admitted that nothing is done to try and arrest the fall. In the concluding week of March, 50 lakhs of Councils were sold. 50 lakhs were offered on Wednesday, and 50 lakhs are to be offered next week. On Wednesday Government gave Bills at 1s. 4\frac{2}{3}d., and Transfers at 1s. 4\frac{7}{2}-16d. The 50 lakhs offered were given and double was asked for. Government in their Budget estimate calculated at 1s. 4\frac{2}{2}-32d., and their first sale brings them in 1s. 4\frac{2}{3}d. The Budget figures must be first sale brings them in 1s. 43d. The Budget figures must be purely nominal, for, in spite of the low rate realised, there is purely nominal, for, in spite of the low rate realised, there is no attempt to reduce the amount to be sold next week. Government may be trying to find out how low Silver will compete in the Council Bills. We are now approaching 1886 prices at a walk compared with a run then. Silver is abundant, and we fail to see where we are to pause if the export season forces us down instead of up. That a run will come presently is possible, but when it will come or what it will be when it does come, or even that it will come at all is more than any does come, or even that it will come at all, is more than any one can or dare say at present.

CERTAIN London papers are excited over what has been called "A gigantic City intrigue—or exploiting the Nizam"—the scandal referred to being the floating of the Hyderabad Deccan Company. One of these papers has the following:—"The infamous Deccan plot is coming out as we anticipated. The story of the purchase of the shares in the puffed railway speaks for itself. The poor young Nizam was induced to purchase £131,250 worth of shares at 12, the price having since allen to 8. Only a month before the Nizam made the pur-

chase of shares at a premium of 20 per cent, and at the lithest price that he was willing to pay of their nominal value, the actual sum which this wonderful company had apent in the Deccan was £6,411, the greater part of which was in "establishment charges." Meanwhile the Sirdar who drove the lishment charges." Meanwhile the Sirdar who drove the bargain has become an extremely wealthy man, owning huge blocks of houses in Calcutta, and rising from an absolute parvenu into a great magnate. The disgraceful part of the business is the mysterious connection between the Decan job and the poor Nizam's Jubilee gift to the Indian Government. Of this more anon." Against this, however, must be placed the following from the Times City article:—"We have received a telegram from Mr. W. Watson, now at Constantinople, informing us that he is returning to London immediately to reply to the allegations made regarding his connection with this company." this company.

Messes. Thomas Cook and Son have chartered, during the coming pilgrim season, four steamers from Bombay to Jeddah and two from Jeddah to Bombay for the convenience of pilgrims visiting the Mahomedan shrines at Mecca and Medina. The departures from Bombay are about 15th April, 20th June, 3rd and 15th July. The April steamer will enable those who wish to avoid the monsoon weather to spend the month of Remean in the Hedica. Ramzan in the Hedjaz.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT of Bombay, has presented his estate, known as Lal Bang, at Parel, worth about two lakhs of rupees, for the use of "the Jamsetjee Petit Parsee Orphanage." The total amount of money given away in charity by Mr. Nusserwanjee by way of perpetuating the memory of his deceased son comes to about nine and three-guartee lakes of suppose quarter lakhs of rupees.

THE Calcutta Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Pilot Service, with a view to ameliorating the position of junior members of the Service, have sent in their report. The Committee recommend a number of senior pilot report. to be induced to retire either on pension or a bonus. The remainder may be divided into three classes. The junior class to consist only of ten members, who will divide amongst them the whole work now allotted to the junior pilots.

THE migration of the retired Anglo-Indian from Asia Minor to the healthy and bracing atmosphere of South Kensington is a practical and significant proof of the estimation in which the neighbourhood is held both by themselves and their medical advisors. cal advisers. Among the many advantages the neighbourhood offers to the newly-arrived Anglo-Indian is the large family hotel, established many years ago by the late popular and much-respected Captain Lang, of the P. and O. Long known as the "Glendower," it has been made a home by many Angland. Indians who have gone there on their first arrival in England. Among the many advantages this hotel offers to Civilians and Indian officers and their families may be mentioned the large, lofty, and well-ventilated ibed-rooms, plenty of baths with hot and cold water, an excellent table d'hôte, and the total absence of that sense of isolation peculiar to the large hotels of London. An old Indian officer, in speaking of the Glendower, said, "I always come here because I find it cheerful and pleasant. I am in the neighbourhood of old friends, and I find in it all the advantages of my Club, plus the comforts of a home; and what has always struck me here as being very pleasant is, that I know if I were taken ill I should be well looked after by Mr. and Mrs. Southern, the manager and manageress, whose excellent supervision and care for the comforts of the residents cannot be excelled." Those who like the life at a Continental hotel will enjoy themselves here—at the table d'hôte and the musical parties and other agrémens Among the many advantages this hotel offers to Civilians the table d'hôte and the musical parties and other agrémens of this pleasant hotel. Those who prefer privacy can hire suites of rooms, and have their meals sent up. The charges are moderate and inclusive.

A GERMAN correspondent, writing to the Bombay papers, A GERMAN correspondent, writing to the Bombay papers, says:—"I wish I could express better what I feel, but I am sure all my countrymen will join me in saying that we are deeply touched and feel grateful for the sympathetic manner in which the English nation showed their good-will towards the Fatherland, and their admiration of the great good man that has passed away." He then refers to "the service of mourning in Bombay, the ninety-one minute guns fired at the principal stations in India, and the English newspapers, with their leading articles, all proclaimed loudly throughout India that the whole race, which governs this beautiful country, that the whole race, which governs this beautiful country, admired him whom we loved," the late German Emperor.

THE Secretary of State in the Foreign Department in replying to General Rungbeer Jung Bahadoor's letter to the Viceroy offering his services with a view to a peaceful settlement of the difficulty with Thibet and Sikkim, courteously informs him that the Government of India is sensible of his friendly disposition, and although unable to avail themselves of the help offered, they thank him for the goodwill shown towards them.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

HOME.—April 12, Atrato (s), Bombay; Nepaul (s), Calcutta; City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta; Astronomer (s), Calcutta; Sorrento (s), Bombay; Capella (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—April 12, Aston Hall (s), Liverpool.—14, City of Dublin

(s), Clyde. MADRAS.—April 14, Clan Macpherson (s), Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 12, City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; Clan Drum mond (s), Colombo; Rohilla (s), Calcutta; Shannon (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—April 12, Mistley Hall (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—April 10, Karamania (s), London.

MADRAS.—April 18, Manora (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers

S.s. Coromandel, from London, April 23; from Naples, May 4.

For Colombo: From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Compton.
For Port Said: Rev. W. E. C. Frith.
For Calcutta: Rev. B. Kitchin, Mr. Turner and child, Mr. Delamere,
Mr. G. Arnold.

For Ismailia: Mr. R. A. Mackay, Mr. J. Strathern, Mr. Baldock,

S.s. Thames, from London, April 26; from Brindisi, May 7.

For Bombay: Lieut.-Colonel R. E. and Mrs. Cox, Mrs. N. P. Fowell, Mrs. Carter and child, Mr. A. Dodd, Mr. Thomson, Miss Hindel. From Brindisi: Mrs. Gubbay, Miss Langridge, Mr. Douglas.

For Port Said: Lieut. Tomlin, Lieut. Mercer.

For Malta: Miss E. Singleton.

S.s. Nepaul, from London, May 3; from Marseilles, May 10. For Bombay: Miss Gomes.

S.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, from London, May 10; from Brindisi, May 21. For Bombay: Rev. W. G. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Wharton, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. H. M. Gibbs. From Brindisi: Mr. J. D. Ferguson, Mr. F. Fryer, Mrs. Fryer, Mr. F. W. Badcock, Major Thomas, Mr. Younghusband, Colonel Carey, Mr. J. P. Kelly.

S.s. Bengal, from London, May 10; from Naples, May 18. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, Mr. A. Mathewson, Rev. G. A. Ford.

For Naples: Mr. Morgan, Mr. Mall. For Colombo: Mrs. and Miss Stephenson, Miss M. B. Stephenson.

S.s. Clyde, from London, May 24; from Brindisi, June 4. For Bombay: Colonel Hore, Mis. Hore, Colonel Watson, Mr. A. awyer. From Brindisi: Mr. Cavendish.

S.s. Chusan, from London, May 25; from Naples, June 1. For Calcutta: Mr. G. and Mrs. Hayes and two children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Kangra, to sail April 24.

For Aden: Dr. Horsburgh. For Bombay: Mrs. Wynne and three children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Jumna, to sail May 3.

For Colombo: Mrs. E. M. Griffith and two daughters, Mr. H. A. Webb, Major M. W. Brock, Dr. and Mrs. Francis White, Mr. H. De Taney Williams.

For Madras: Miss Houldsworth, Mrs. Elphistone Shaw, child and maid, Miss Shaw, Mr. Cobb.
For Calcutta: Mr. Osborne A. Abbott.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail May 17. For Colombo: Mrs. Whistler Smith.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, April 1.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Stam, Capt. H. T. Weignell, April I. From London: Mr. J. C. Townsend, Mr. B. Stanley, Lieut. G. V. Holmes, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Colabawalla.

From Marseilles: Dr. S. Little, Mr. G. T. Thornhill, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Rubie, Capt. Shires, R.A.

For Venice: Rev. J. Beamont.

From Brindisi: Mr. Steiner, Mr. Muloch, Mr. Drew, Mr. Harris, Lieut.-Colonel Crowdy, Rev. T. Greig, Lieut. Caulfield, Major Stoddart, Mr. Lovett, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Stokes, Shaik Mahomed Bux, Mr. Maurice Sainle.

At LIVERPOOL, per Anchor Line s.s. Victoria, April 15.

From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Horsley, three children and nurse, Rev. Mr. Shoolbred, Mrs. Shoolbred, Colonel and Mrs. Miller, four children and ayah, Mrs. Dobbs and infant, Mrs. Ramsby, Mrs. Horton, Rev. and Mrs. Wherry and seven children, Mrs. Tracey and two children, Miss Jerrim, two Misses Small, Colonel and Mrs. Forteuth, Miss



and Master Forteuth, Mrs. Saunders, three children and ayah, Miss Hutchins, Mrs. Bearsley and two children, Mrs. Mitchell, three children and ayah, Capt. and Mrs. Ringwood, Mr. Thomas Henderson, jun., Mr. Robert Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Price.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Asia, left Bombay, April 4.

For Liverpool: General Leslie, Mr. Starkley, Mr. and Mrs. O'Farrel, two children and ayah, Miss Fallow, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Fletcher and infant, Mrs. Tucker, infant and ayah, Mrs. S. G. Eaton, infant and ayah, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Weir and two children, Miss Wollaston, Rev. and Mrs. Shillidy, five children and ayah, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Wilkie, infant and English nurse, Miss Walter, Mr. S. Hodgert, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Neeld, two Misses Neeld and Master Neeld, Mrs. J. H. Fisher, Mrs. Vining two infants and ayah.

er P. and O. s.s. Clyde, Capt. E. M. Edmond, left Bombay, April 6.

Per P. and O. s.s. Clyde, Capt. E. M. Edmond, left Bombay, April 6.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bird, Rev. F. M. Sullivan, Mr. W. B. Jackson, Rev. Gilbert Karney, Mr. G. F. Paterson, Mr. T. R. Booth, Colonel Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Mecklenburgh, Miss Mecklenburgh and two children, Mrs. S. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cooper, Miss MacInnes, Miss Hargreaves, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Jones and child, Miss Gavin Jones, Mr. Ritchie, Miss Ritchie, Miss Hamilton, Mr. McClay, Miss Bromley, Mr. E. Tennant, Lord Ribblesdale, Mrs. Jacob, Miss Beynon, Mr. J. F. Finlay, Mrs. Ffinch and child, Colonel and Mrs. Wemyss and infant, Mr. M. Hughes, Major-General and Mrs. Lyster, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. W. G. Bethafn, Mr. Hegt, Miss Lyall, Mr. W. Cook, Mr. Rhind, Mrs. Bradbury and child, Rev. and Mrs. Poole, Mr. Faulds, Mrs. Woodhouse, Miss Woodhouse, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Miss Wortley, Mr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee, Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. T. A. Walker, Mr. H. Beadon, Mr. K. P. Gadgil, Mr. and Mrs. John and three children, Miss A. Simmonds, Sirdar Gurchurn Sing, Mr. J. Simpson, Major Wighton, Mr. Fateh Chand Aswal, Mr. B. Reynolds, Mr. S. R. Bartlett, Mrs. Murray Bain and three children, Mr. Blaker, Miss Bunce, Mr. Benson, Mr. A. Clark, Mr. Henderson, Dr. White, Rev. R. R. Mackay, Mr. G. Hughes, Mr. H. Starkey.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Macgregor, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. H. A. Hormasjee, Dr. and Mrs. Jex Blake, Miss Jex Blake, Mr. MacCow, Mr. G. Evans Gordon, Colonel H. A. Hammond, Mr. H. E. Wright, Mr. G. Adams, Dr. J. Burgess, Mr. A. H. Smith, Mr. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. H. S. Beadon, Mr. Bhagat Ram Sadni, Mr. Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. Coplestone, Colonel T. M. Ward, Mr. J. W. Reynolds, Mr. C. D. Macleane, Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Hugh C. Bell, Mrs. Parker, Miss Holt, Mr. Birrell, Mr. M. Halliday, Mr. Scott.

For Suez: Count H. G. Lynar, Mr. H. Cornell.

For Aden: Surgeon J. H. Dawe.

Per P. and O. s.s. Bokhara, Capt. Thompson, from London, April 19; from Marseilles, April 26.

·For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Grimshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Furlonger, Mr. Beauchamp, Mr. Bliss, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. W. H. Smith. For Aden: Rev. G. H. Maxwell. For Ismailia: Mr. Corder, Mr. Ward.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Navarino, from London, April 19.

For Colombo: Mr. G. G. Ross-Clarke.

For Aden: Mrs. Townsend. For Calcutta: Mr. J. G. Savi, Mr. E. D. Mackay. For Madras: Mr. Simpson, Mr. Edlin.

Per Hall Line s.s. Locksley Hall, from Liverpool, April 15. For Kurrachee: Lieut. R. D. Gubbins, R.A., Major and Mrs. W. F. A. Way, Mr. S. C. Logan, Lieut. F. Caulfield, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Vincent.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Massilia, Capt. S. D. Shallard, April 13.

Per s.s. Massilia, Capt. S. D. Shallard, April 13.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Mitchell and two Misses Mitchell, Mr. H. E. Fox, Mrs. B. H. Baker and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Meakin, Mr. Barttelot, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Mr. A. G. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Kemp, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Harvey, Captain Dewar, Mr. F. Gordon, Mr. H. F. Lennard, Captain F. C. Palmer, Captain Lawe, Mr. H. Davies, Major Sir G. Larpent, Mr. Trevithick, Mrs. East, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Mr. Blennerhasset, Mr. Stanes, Mr. J. Harris, Major-General Sir G. White, Mr. H. A. Anderson, Mr. G. Foster, Colonel Gatacre, Mrs. Benson, M. R. R. Ash, Misses Spencer, Captain Spragge, Lieut. Rich, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Leventhorp, Dr. J. J. Durrant, Colonel Hon. M. G. Talbot, Miss Watkins, Lieut. Scales, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Younghusband, Miss E. S. Spencer, Lieut. Cooper, Colonel B. E. Gowan.

For London: Mrs. L. S. Porter and child, Mr. R. H. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lee, child and infant, Mr. Dyson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Haddon and two children, Mrs. H. P. Peacock, Miss Peacock, Mrs. Rodgers and two children, Mrs. H. P. Peacock, Miss Peacock, Mrs. Rodgers and two children, Mr. Allardice, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and two children, Mrs. B. Thorn, Mr. T. Goodwin, Mr. A. H. Middleton, Mrs. Warren, Commander Needham, R.N.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. M. Horsfall, Mr. Proy, Mr. A. P. Patterson, Mr. G. L. Chambers, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall and two children, Mr. H. L. Monk, Mr. C. E. Wilkinson, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Schmidt, Lieut.-Colonel Hall, W. A. Baker, Surgeon-Major Wilkins.

For Port Said: Mr. J. Horsfall, Mr. Lieberoth, H.S.H. the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Baron Leipziger, Professor Friedrichs.

For Gibraltar: Mr. F. H. Hollway.

Per s.s. Ganges, Capt. E. Stewart, April 20.

Per s.s. Ganges, Capt. E. Stewart, April 20.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. W. Harvey, Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Campbell, Mrs. Harrington and infant, Mr. R. Johnson, Miss Boosey, Colonel F. W. Grant, Mrs. Rose, Rear-Admiral F. W. Richards, K.C.B., Mr. J. Carlisle, Lieut. R. B. S. Wrey, Mr. W. C. Gillies, Mr. E. F. E. Gipps, Dr. and Mrs. Murray Thompson and two children, Mrs. Fry and two children, Mrs. Matchell, Lady Low and two children, Mrs. Stend, Mrs. A. Neville Hayne, Mrs. H. Savage and two children, Mrs. Maxwell Gordon, Colonel F. J. Tod, Mrs. Warren, Mr. Stakes, Mr. F. Chamberlain, Mr. Bailey's children, Mrs. Craven and children, Captain and Mrs. Woods, Colonel Boddam, Miss Boddam, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie, Mrs. Steward and two children, Mr. H. E. Wright, Mr. J. Luke, Major Williams, Mr. E. Dyers.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. C. Beadon, Mr. J. H. Barry, J. McLintock, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmording, Mr. A. Ewbank, Mr. C. E. Fox, Colonel Hon. A. B. de Montmorency, Mr. J. C. Dwyer, Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Donald, Mr. Donald and child, Mr. Kirby, Mr. G. A. Tomkinson, Lieut. McC. Bruce, Dr. King, Mr. Learmonth McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. A. Durst.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Reid.

Per s.s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, April 27.

Per s.s. Sullej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, April 27.

For London: Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Scaramanga, Mr. W. J. Le Breton, Mr. and Mrs. Higham, Mr. R. Giles, Mrs. E. Giles, Mr. F. L. Goldsmid Mr. Denham, Mr. J. A. B. Norman, Mr. Bernard Franks, Mr. and Mrs. Heller, four children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and four children, Mr. Holmes, Mrs. Hyde Edwards and two children, Captain Beely, Mr. A. F. Mainwaring, Mr. H. C. Fenwick, Mrs. Burton, Mr. A. W. Galloway, Mr. R. Fisher, Mrs. Foulkes and child, General and Mrs. Blowers, Mr. E. A. Bulkley.

For Brindisi: Surgeon-Major E. B. Palmer, Colonel T. M. Sym, Comte de Breteuil, Comte de Saultz, Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Manderson, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Sir A. Collins, Q.C., Mr. J. L. Tickell, Mr. Jessop, Mr. E. G. Colvin, Mr. L. L. Down, Major E. H. FitzGerald, Mr. W. A. Benzon.

A. Benzon.

For Suez: Mr. Field.

For Marseilles: Mrs. A. P. Howell, Mr. W. Gaye, Captain Good, Mr. E. Solano, Mr. W. Barton Wright, Mr. E. A. Mulock, Mr. E. Gilbert, Captain Oliver, Captain Jessel, Colonel F. Lance.

Per s.s Peshawur, Capt. W. A. Wheeler, May 4.

For London: Mrs. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Porter, Mrs. Laing and child, Miss Brooke and governess, Mr. Mothersill, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mrs. Hughes' child, Mr. and Mrs. Spitta, Major and Mrs. W. H. C. Wyllie, Mr. Adair, E. S. McGowan, Mrs. Doggett and five children.

For Brindisi: Colonel E. M. Norie, Mr. Blyth, Mr. R. Miller, Mr. E. L. Hamilton, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. W. R. S. Jones, Mr. G. P. Clarke, Mr. R. Acklom, Mr. H. Hudson, Mr. R. B. Clegg, Mr. H. Maude, Capt. Woon, Mr. and Mrs. Addie, Capt. Fenton, Mrs. Mackie and child, Miss Hatch, Rev. M. Lamert, Lieut.-Colonel W. Cook, Capt. Muir.

Per s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, May 8.

For London: Dr. Hewett, Rev. and Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Parr and two children, General C. B. Knowles, Miss Carpenter, Master Hearn.

For Brindisi: Capt. H. R. Webb, Mr. Mothersill, Mr. Rich, Mr. A. Huson, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Bradbury, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bayley, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Hargrave, Major Firebrace, Colonel T. A. Corballes, Captain H. H. Barnet, Rev. J. Abbott, Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, Colonel Prideaux.

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. , May 11.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. B. Gray, Mr. S. B. Trittan, Captain A. Moore, and Mr. McLintock.

THE Government of India is not staking any part in the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition.

RAJAH GAJAPATHI ROW GARU has presented the sum of Rs.10,000 to the Monegar Choultry, Madras, for the formation of a fund, to be called the Vizagapatam Sree Godayvari Endowment. He has at the same time paid Rs.800, being his subscription to the Institution for two years. Some time ago he contributed Rs.10,000 to the Madras Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women.

A HORRIBLE encounter which beats Mr. Greenwood's famous A HORRIBLE encounter which beats Mr. Greenwood's famous "man and dog fight" is reported from Lahore. The local paper states:—"A dangerous and exciting occurrence—a hand to-hand struggle with a baboon—took place near the Lahore Central Jail. A European warder, named Austin, was aroused at a late hour by knocks at his door, and, thinking there were thieves, he went out of the room stealthily to secure them by a detour. On finding nobody, and returning, he saw a large-sized baboon seated on a round table, where the lamp was burning, warming himself by its flame. Before he could retire the animal saw and followed him and attacked him with great ferocity, tearing and biting at him. Unable to escape. Austin ferocity, tearing and biting at him. Unable to escape, Austin had to face his assailant, and a desperate struggle ensued; the man eventually succeeding in killing the baboon. The animal belonged to the contractor of the Jail, Nehal Chand. Austin has been badly wounded, and is said to be in a precarious state."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Karachi Ioe Co., Ld 100 — Karretee Lan iing and Shipping 500 155	Endogram 10 Nominal. Giello (Darjiling) 110 53 to —
	Kemp & Co 175 860 Mechanics' Buildgs, Co 50 45	Good Hope Tea Co 100 190 to — Gowhatty (Assan;) 100 Liquidation.
BOMBAY.—March 24.	Oriental Govt. Security 59 115 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 20	Grob (Assam) 100 19 to 20 Holta (Kangra) 100 62 to 63 Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 103 to —
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Four per Cont Rs. 981 to —	Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 2,000 Treacher and Co all 1,289 Thacker and Co all 193	Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 87 to 33
Four-and-a-Half per Ceat 105½ to — Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 101 to —	LAND COMPANIES.	Jellalpore (Cachar) to - Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) to -
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1381 1003 to — New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1382 — to — Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 93 to 933	Colaba Co 12} 700 Frere	Kangra Valloy 100 par
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 93 to 93 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond 100 to —	Maza_on 700 325	Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 50 to — Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 10 to 12 Kurseong and Darjiling 250 88 to 89
Five per Cont. Municipal Loan 104 to — Cooria Spinning Bonds — to —	GAT GTT MITA Avail 0	Do. contributory 200 78 to 89 Kurseong and Terai — — to —
BANKS.	CALCUTTA.—April 3.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 84 to 85
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates. Indian Banks. Rs.	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. 4 Promissory Notes Rs. 99 2 to 99 3	Loobah 100 123 to — Lower Assam £71 5 to —
Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 8071 Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 880	44 of 1870 (1885) 100 8 to 101 0 45 of 1878-79 (1893) 104 12 to 105 0 44 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 104 12 to 105 0	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 20
Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 745 EXCHARGE BANKS. Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 115	41 of 1879 (Coupon) to -	Mim (Darjiling) 100 to Monachern (Cachar) 100 17 to Do. contributory 90 15 to
Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 115 Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation — — —	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES. 6 of 1870 (1889) 104 4 to —	Moran (Assam) — — to — Mothola (Assam) 100 110 to —
National Bank of India £12 171 pr.ct 125	6 of 1872 (1891) 104 12 to —	Do. contributory 90 100 to Mungledye (Assam) 200 to Muttuck (Assam) 200 to
PRESS COMPANIES. Akbar 1,250 125 —	6 of 1884-5 (1905) 102 12 to — 5 of 1885-6 (1915) 103 4 to —	Do. contributory 125 New Fallodhi (Darilling) — to —
Albert (Kurrachee) 1.100 18 pr. ct —	5 of 1886-7 (1916) 103 4 to — 4½ of 1882 (1992) 99 8 to —	New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation. New Mutual (Cachar) 30 100 to —
Apollo 2,200 nil 235 Bellary 1,100 nil —	BANKS AND FINANCIAL. Paid. Price.	Nutwanpore (Cachar) to Phoenix (Cachar) 85 27 to Pankabaree (Darjiling) 100 50 to 52
Rombay Cotton all 15 1621 Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited 200 16 100	Agra £10 125 to —	Puttureah (Sylhet) 109 40 to — Rajabare (Assum) — to —
Co., Limited 200 18 100 Coleba 1,880 50 860 Dhollera Ginning all 12 100	Allahabad 100 185 to 186 Alliance of Simla 100 126 to —	Sapakati 100 103 to — Second Mutual Cachar 56 4-5 disct.
East India 1,000 150 1,175 Fort 8,500 150 1,100	Bank of Bengal 500 880 to — Do. of Upper India 100 140 to — Delhi and London £25 140 to —	Seemah — to — Singbulli and Murmah 100 83 to 86 Singell (Darjiling) 100 40 to 41
Frerch all 80 500 Harvey & Sabapathy 500 25 400 Khangaum 450 45 360	Himalaya 100 125 to — Mussoorie 100 108 to 110	Soom (Darjiling) 100 68 to Springside (Darjiling) 100 65 to
Mercantile 125 7½ 95 Mofussil Co 409 55 405	National of India 212 123 to — Rohilkund Kumaon 100 105 to — Simla Rank Corporation 500 — to —	Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 27 to -
Munmar M all 40 195 New Berar 500 60 403	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to —	Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 92 to 93 Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 103 to — Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 155 to —
Now Indian 125 90 Prince of Wales 400 30 295 Sabapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES. Price.	Upper Assam £10 15 to —
Sassoon 500 25 500 Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,200	Alipore Coal 100 105 to — Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal.	
Sind 750 75 495 Volkart 590 45 640	Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation. Bally Paper Mills £10 170 to — Barnagore Jute £10 91 to 92	LONDON.—April 23.
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Bengal Coal 1,000 1,560 to —	
	B. Baragunda Copper (preface	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 7s. 6d. 161 to 1'3 Do. D-ferrod B. Shares £1 81 to	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Price. 8 India Stocks Oct 1918 Sp. ell pd. 993 to 991
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 660 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	Price. S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 983 to 991 S1 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 1074 4 Do. October 10. 1888 101 to 1014
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 600 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	Price. S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 983 to 991 S1 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 1064 to 107 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 1014 4 India Enfaced Paper to -
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bhombay United 100 20 860	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	Price. 8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 993 to 991 8½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 106‡ to 107½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4½ Do. do. 1885 to 4½ Do. do. 1893 to 4½ Cevlon. 1882 106 to 108
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 6C0 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co.	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	Price Price Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. 993 to 991 1064 to 107½ 1064 to 107½ 1064 to 107½ 1064 to 107½ 1064 to 101½ 1064 to 101½ 1064 to 1084 1064 to 1885
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 39 Bombay United 100 20 860 Central India 500 35 1,000 Coorla Mills 1,000 26 605 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,000 Empress Co all 25 723	B. Baragunda Copper (preface	Price
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 6C0 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 860 Central India 500 35 1,000 Coorla Mills 1,000 26 605 D. Spinning all 605 D. Spinning all	B. Baragunda Copper (preface	Price Price
Abmedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 860 Central India 500 25 1,000 Coorla Mills 1,000 26 605 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,000 Empress Co all 25 723 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 611 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 611 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 195 Hindustan 1,000 195 Hindustan 1,000 195 Hindustan 1,000 40 810 Hingunphat Mill 500 60 780	B. Baragunda Copper (preface	Price. 8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, 8p. all pd 99\$ 38\$ to 99\$ 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 106\$ to 107½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 323 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 600 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 860 Central India 600 35 1,000 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 605 D. Spinning all 605 Dhownuger Mills 1,000 75 1,000 Empress Co all 25 723 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 610 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 100 Gordon Mills 1,000 100 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 105 Hindustan 1,000 40 810 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 800 Imperial Cotton 600 20 545	B. Baragunda Copper (preface	Price. Price.
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 39 Bombay United 100 20 860 Central India 500 25 1,000 Coorla Mills 1,000 26 605 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 75 1,000 Empress Co all 25 729 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 611 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 611 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Hindustan 1,000 135 Hindustan 1,000 135 Hindustan 1,000 135 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 20 545 Ladian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,300 James Gree ves 500 40	B. Baragunda Copper (preface	Price. Price.
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 323 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 6C0 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 860 Contral India 500 35 1,000 Coorla Mills 1,000 26 665 D. Spinning all 605 D. Spinning all 605 Empress Co all 25 723 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 611 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 611 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 105 Hindustan 1,000 40 810 Hingunghat Mill 500 40 810 Hingunghat Mill 500 20 545 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,300 James Gree ves 500 25 630 Jaffer All 500 50 25 630 Jaffer All 500 50 50 720 Khandolsh 1,000 30 720	B. Baragunda Copper (preface	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. 993 to 991
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 323 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 6C0 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 430 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 860 Contral India 500 35 1,000 Coorla Mills 1,000 26 605 D. Spinning all 605 D. Spinning all 605 Empress Co all 25 722 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 611 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 103 Hindustan 1,000 103 Hindustan 1,000 103 Hindustan 1,000 40 810 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 800 Imperial Cotton 500 20 545 Iadian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,300 James Gree ves 500 25 630 Jaffer Ali 500 30 720 Khandofsh 1,000 30 690 Loopold 100 5 145	B. Baragunda Copper (preface	### Price. Frice. S
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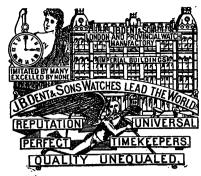
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MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 13th April; from Allahabad and Madras to the 11th April; and from Calcutta to the 10th April.

THE Viceroy's visit to Kashmir has been abandoned, owing to the outbreak of cholera in the Srinagar district.

LATEST news from Jummu states that cholera is extending along the Punch, apparently following in the track of the Maharajah's camp. The last case reported comes from Rajori. The Maharajah reached Baramula on the 4th, and it is to be hoped that the disease will be shaken off before the court reach Srinagar.

THE Amir really means to shape his course for Kabul very soon, for his household has already started for Gundamuk, and but one wife with eight attendants remain in the pleasant gardens of Jellalabad. There will be rejoicing among the local tribesmen when Abdur Rahman strikes his

AYUB KHAN was to leave Persia for India on the 23rd April. Colonel Mockler, the Resident at Muscat, escorts

the Afghan Sirdar.

THE B.I.S. N. steamer Sirsa has been chartered for the purpose of bringing the followers of Ayub Khan from Bussorah. She has gone into the Government Dock for the necessary alterations, as she is being fitted with first-class accommodation for a hundred passengers. The Sirsa was to leave Bombay on the 14th April.

A TORNADO swept over Eastern Bengal on the 27th March, resulting in extensive destruction to life and property. Seventy persons are reported to have been killed and three hundred wounded; buildings were demolished, trees uprooted, and the damage done is estimated at a crore of rupees.

A TOWN in the Bhugulpore district, Bengal, was almost tirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The loss of entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday. property is said to be immense.

A LETTER has been published from the Government of India vindicating Sir Lepel Griffin's policy in Bhopal against the aspersions of the Amrita Bazar Patrika.

LIEUTENANT FARQUHAR, R.A., has died from the effects of a collision at polo at Neemuch.

Some of the relatives of Tantia Bheel, the notorious dacoit, have been arrested in Indore.

Mr. Henvey will act as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India during the absence of Sir Lepel Griffin, the vacancy at Jeypore being filled by Colonel Prideaux. As Colonel Prideaux is, however, going on furlough, Col. Peacock, from Ulwar, will act at Jeypore.

other railways can only be dealt with by a system of patrolling.

Six truck loads of wild animals, purchased by the Amir in Calcutta, have arrived at Lahore on their journey to

THE question of the reorganisation of the Punjab Veterinary Department and the Lahore Veterinary School is now before the Military Department of the Government of India.

THE Agricultural and Veterinary Conference at Delhi terminated on the 4th instant, and the proceedings will now be communicated to the several Local Governments who sent representatives to the meeting. Sir Edward Buck, who presided at the Delhi gathering, travels northwards before proceeding to Simla.

THERE is no truth in the statement that the Government of India has recommended Rai Jai Perkas Lall, Bahadar, for an appointment in Kashmir.

COLONEL CLIFFORD, Commissary-General for transport, obtains the command of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry at the end of the month, and will be succeeded by Colonel Laughton, C.B., now Chief Commissariat Officer, Burma Field Force.

THE quantity of cotton exported from the ports of Lower Burma during the month of February last was 3,987 cwt., valued at Rs. 85,189.

GENERAL SIR R. Low will officiate in the Burma command during Sir George White's three months absence.

THE ostrich farm, which has been maintained by Mr. Wilson at Delhi with more or less success during the pastfew years, is about to be abandoned. He has withdrawn the application made by him to the Punjab Government for a lease of land.

Mr. D. J. ZEMIN, of Messrs. Newman and Co., has been elected to represent the Trades' Association on the Calcutta Port Commission.

Mr. Carlo Bartoli, cashier of the Madras Railway, has drowned himself.

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—Most of these Shares on Saturday were more or less flat. Mysore and Nundydroog declined 1-16, and Ooregum 6d., but Nine Reefs rose 1s: Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 1-16 to 3 3-16, Nundydroog 1½ to 1½, Indian Consolidated 9s. to 10s., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 8s. to 10s., ditto fully paid (£1) 13s. to 15s., Ooregum 15s. to 16s., ditto Preference 15s. to 16s., Devala-Moyar 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., Nine Reefs 17s. to 19s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 4s. to 5s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 3s., Indian Glenrock 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 to 1½, New South-East Wynaad 3s. to 4s., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 5s. to 6s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance, 3s. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 4s. to 5s.

BUDA-PESTH, HUNGARY.—The English visitor to the beautiful metropolis of Hungary cannot fail to be impressed with the variety of its natural aperient waters. A short distance from Buda-Pesth is the Æsculap Spring, situated in the centre of a large plain, the aperient water from which has for many years been celebrated for the valuable medicinal properties which it contains; the sulphates of sodium and magnesium, according to the analysis of Professor Johann Molnars, being: greater in quantity than those of any other natural aperient water hitherto discovered. Æsculap water being almost "tasteless," it is invaluable for women and children, and in all magness where a sofa certain and pleasant aperient is required. With reference to the outbreak of cholera among emigrants proceeding to Assam, it is understood that, should necessity arise, the Local Government proposes to prohibit temporarily the emigration of labourers from Bengal to Assam.

A TELEGRAM states that the Duke of Orleans' shooting party have killed their twenty-first tiger.

The railway authorities are of opinion that the recent frequency of attempts to derail trains on the N.W. and

"tasteless," it is invaluable for women and children, and in all cases where a safe, certain and pleasant aperient is required. It has also been found to be the most suitable aperient for prolonged use, and is of especial value in all affections of the stomach, liver and kidneys. The leading physicians invariably prescribe Æsculap in all complaints for which aperient waters are necessary, and it is to be obtained of all chemists. The Lancet says:—"This water contains the sulphates of magnesium and sodium in unusually large quantities. It is an admirable aperient water—one of the most powerful, indeed, that we have examined, and may be used with perfect confidence." The wholesale agents are Ingram and Royle, 52, Farringdon-street, London, E.C.



NOTES.

THE news from India by to-day's Overland Mail is uneventful The Viceroy has altogether, it would appear, abandoned the idea of visiting Cashmere, as cholera was still raging there. Cholera, says one of the Mofussil papers, seems to be the only personal enemy that Lord Dufferin has in India. It seriously interfered with his tour in Beluchistan last autumn, and it has now prevented him from taking a pleasant trip to Murree and Srinagar.

WE have so frequently had the painful duty of commenting upon the disloyal tone of some of the Native papers of Bengal, especially of that of the Amrita Bazar Patrika, that it is with unfeigned pleasure we read the following, taken from that regarding Lady Dufferin:—

It is a matter of great pleasure, that in the confusion about the merits and demerits of the administration of Lord Dufferin Lady Dufferin was not forgotten. We know there is difference of opinion about the utility of her scheme, but there cannot be any two opinions about her philanthropy. She has laboured hard, laboured when other ladies would have never cared to move a muscle, to further the progress of her scheme. It would have been ungrateful on our part not to acknowledge the labour that she has taken on our behalf. What a vast deal of good European ladies in India can do if they follow in the wake of Lady Dufferin and perform humane acts without interested motives! Lady Dufferin had uphill work before her, because most of the lady philanthropists who lad preceded her had ulterior objects of spreading Christianity. It fook much time and labour for Lady Dufferin to persuade people that she was no propagandist in disguise.

THE latest complaint which the Bengali Babús have against Lord Dufferin is that he carries bad luck with him wherever he goes. One of these intelligent creatures writes to that effect to an Anglo-Indian paper published in Calcutta, and the Editor not only publishes the letter but gravely discusses the subject of it, and invites its Native contemporaries to say "whether such an impression really exists amongst the people." There is only one English newspaper in Calcutta which would notice such nonsense—and that one cannot, perhaps, help itself, for it must conciliate Babú. But here is what the Babú writes of Lord Dufferin:—

In Calcutta his presence has brought large fires, destroying property of great value. His Excellency went to Seoraphuli, and the large bazaar at that place was burnt down. He went to Tarkessur, and there also was the bazaar burnt down. When he visited Allahabad the Secretariat buildings were destroyed by fire, while at Mian Meer a part of the cantonament barracks were burnt down. At Uttarpara a boat was capsized, Dr. Salzer and other gentlemen falling into the river, the Doctor being rescued with difficulty from a watery grave. I could multiply instances of the kind, but need not do so.

The Editor of the paper in which this letter is published says of the writer that "he is an educated man, and writes with manifest honesty." What of the Editor?

The Secretary of State for India in Council gives notice that he will be prepared to receive at the Bank of England, on Thursday, May 3rd, 1888, at or before two o'clock, tenders for a loan of £7,000,000, on security of stock to be created under the provisions of the Act 51 Vict., c. 5, in order to provide funds for the purchase of the property of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company, and for the discharge of such of the debentures of that company as fall due in the year 1888. The stock will bear interest at the rate of three pounds per cent. per annum, payable quarterly at the Bank of England, on January 5th, April 5th, July 5th, and October 5th in each year, the first dividend being payable on July 5th next; and will be consolidated with the India Three per Cent. Stock now existing, which is not redeemable until October 5th, 1948, but will be redeemable at par on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given. Tenders may be for the whole or any part of such loan, but not for sums of less than £100 stock, and must state what amount of money will be given for every £100 of the said stock.

OF course the loan will be readily taken up, and so would a larger amount should the Secretary of State require to raise it to advance to guaranteed companies, instead of authorising them to raise debenture capital under his guarantee. But on this matter of guaranteed lines the Statesman truly says that a most deplorable error marked the Government connection with them from the first, whilst the genius of ill-fortune seems to have followed its connection with them since:—

In the most lighthearted way in the world, the East India Company took the risk of exchange upon itself in the remittance not only of the Railway capital subscribed in London, at 1s. 10d. per rupee, but by engaging to remit the dividends thereon, when they began to earn any, at the same rate. An operation that would have staggered all the Exchange Banks of the East, if undertaken by them in concert, was entered upon by the Home Government without suspicion of what its meaning might eventually become. It lost heavily in both ways. It gave the railways a rupee for every 1s. 10d. they paid into the Home Treasury when the rupee was worth 2s. for fifteen years on end, and then had to give 1s. 1od. for every rupee earned by the lines in India when the rupee was worth but 1s. 5d. or 1s. 6d., as now. The mischief was done before the public came to know of it, but it was pointed out in 1861 how fatal the step would prove to be.

A WRITER in the Civil and Military, who praises Sir Frederick Roberts's late speech on temperance in the army as "a splendid, noble and daring speech, which should be printed in letters of gold and hung up in a prominent place in every barrack-room," comes forward, nevertheless, with a "plea for drink," which he considers ought to have weight with the military authorities under certain circum! stances. He would always give the soldier a spirituous drink before a battle. "I hold that a commander who took his troops into action without having a supply of whisky, brandy or rum at hand was almost criminally negligent. Waterloo was won by the effect of brandy and rum as well as by the great Duke and the men. I have been told by an old Waterloo veteran that on the day of that memorable engagement, which changed the fate of Europe, even the very horses had whole bottles of rum poured down their throats." This if it had been penned in what is known as This if it had been penned in what is known as "chaff" would have been foolish enough, but penned in seriousness, as it has been, it is more than foolish—it is mischievous, for it inculcates the bad moral that the British soldier must have a stimulant in the shape of some intoxicating liquor before he can fight and conquer.

This is not only untrue and an unjust reflection on Tommy Atkins's courage, but it is apt to injure the cause of temperance in the army, which Sir Frederick Roberts so ably advocated in his address at Meerut. And it will also give the Natives cause to speak further evil of the British soldier in India. Sobriety in the ranks has been a great and gratifying feature of military progress during the past ten years, and nothing should be said or done to weaken the good result which has been achieved. But if it be accepted as fact that it would be almost criminal in a commander to take his men into action without beforehand dosing them with spirituous liquor Tommy Atkins may come to the conclusion that such stimulation may serve equally well previous to going in for other duties besides The whole article, to which the Lahore paper gives the prominence of big type and leading position, and the gist of which is to argue that "drink is one of the physical aids in a battle," is stupid and mischievous, not-withstanding that it concludes with some namby-pamby moralisms about "cultivating the soldier's mind so that he may be brave under any circumstances" It could not have been written by a true soldier.

THE incidents quoted in connection with the battle of Waterloo have been drawn from the imagination or impudence of the writer. But the same thing—namely, that he had to be "primed" for action—has been said of the British soldier by his enemies regarding many battles which he fought and won on an empty stomach, and without even water to quench his thirst. Under such conditions he managed to hold the heights of Inkerman on that Sunday

when the struggle and the slaughter were as fierce as that of Waterloo; and the records of the Indian Mutiny tell of many a weary march and "hard foughten" day when his endurance and courage needed no other stimulation than his own innate determination to do his duty.

BOMBAY is in a great state of excitement at the prospect of Sind being removed from the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government, and the local Press is eloquent in denouncing what it calls "this act of spoliation." The *Times of India* advises all the associations in the island to arise and protest against the dismemberment, which, it says, strikes a mortal blow at the future growth and prosperity of the kingdom of Bombay. The Bombay Gazette declares that the superiority of the Bombay Civil Service will be endangered, and that a distinctly narrow experience will await the civilian of that Presidency in the future. "It is not too soon," says the indignant Editor, "to point out that a curtailment of the area of this Presidency by forty-eight thousand square miles, and that of its population by two and a half millions, would strengthen the case of those who may some day insist that the Governorship of Bombay ought to be reduced to a Lieutenant-Governorship, a change that would bring with it a very undesirable loss of prestige, though the Civil Service might welcome an arrangement which would present something higher than a membership of Council as the supreme goal of a civilian's ambition.

It is not "too soon"; it is too late. The Press and people of Bombay surely know that the step in question has been under discussion for the last ten or twelve years. The dignity of the island Government may be a little ruffled, and some of the loaves and fishes which have hitherto fallen to the Bombay Civil Service may be lost to it, but the gain to India will be that the whole of the North-West Frontier will be placed under one common administration. But no injury will be done to the Bombay. administration. But no injury will be done to the Bombay Civil Service if the modest request of the Bombay Press be conceded, which is, that by way of compensation for the loss of Sind, the rich grain-growing districts of the Central Provinces be incorporated with the Bombay Presidency.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL would have condensation in Parliamentary Blue Books, and is against all verbosity and redundancy in official reports What about Parliamentary speeches almost as long as Kirkaldy itself? Is example to follow on precept? O! si sic omnia.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29. The following is an important Minute by the Nizam's Prime Minister, Sir Asman Jah, on what is generally described by the Indian Press as "The Hyderabad Mining Scandal." It is anticipated that the Sirdar's explanation will shortly be published, and it is only fair that this explanation should be duly considered before a judgment is arrived at adverse to the Sirdar, or to the administration of the Residency authorities at Hyderabad:—

at Hyderabad:—

"On the 7th of November, 1882, Messrs. Watson and Stewart submitted a proposal to the Nizam's Government for the acquisition of a monopoly of mining rights in His Highness's dominions. On the 10th of January, 1883, the late Sir Salar Jung minuted on this proposal, and decided to sanction the concession on the terms, inter alia, that the concession-naires should raise a limited liability company, with a capital of £1,000,000, and expend at least £100,000 in the development of the mines. On the 15th of March, 1883, the Government of India approved generally the terms of the concession. On the 30th of March, 1883, the Council of Regency authorised the Sirdar Diler-ul Mulk to proceed to England (a) to carry out the suggestions made by the Government of India enumerated, and (b) to act on all instructions received from the late Minister. On the 5th of July, 1883, the Secretary of State for India authorised the Sirdar to open negotiations.

'A revised draft, d'ffering in some details from the terms

of the original proposal, was prepared in England, under the directions of the Sirdar, by a committee of legal and mining experts, though nothing was said as to who the gentlemen were. The Sirdar telegraphed to the Senior Administrator in Hyderabad that he had arranged the mining scheme on the basis of his instructions. That draft I have not seen.

"Writing on the 16th of December, 1884, on behalf of Messrs. Watson and Stewart, their solicitor, Mr. Winter, asked the Minister that the stipulation of the draft of the concession, providing that the proposed company should subscribe £500,000.

the Minister that the stipulation of the draft of the concession, providing that the proposed company should subscribe £500,000, of which £100,000 should be actually paid up, should be waived in favour of the stipulation contained in his client's original proposal that the nominal capital of the company should be £1,000,000, of which £100,000 should be expended. "'I would submit,' writes Mr. Winter, 'that the first issue of shares be for £100,000, of which a proportion—say £25,000—shall be paid up at once, and the balance in calls at short notice as and when required.'
"This is a most important statement. It fixes the concessionaires with the knowledge and acceptance of the stipulation of a first issue. On the 17th of December, 1884, Sir Salar Jung informed Mr. Winter that he could not accede to any departure from the agreement as drafted in England, which

tion of a first issue. On the 17th of December, 1884, Sir Salar Jung informed Mr. Winter that he could not accede to any departure from the agreement as drafted in England, which he professed his readiness to accept if signed by the concessionaires. To this Mr. Winter agreed by a letter dated the 7th of January, 1885. In a long letter to the Resident, dated the 14th of January, 1885, Sir Salar Jung, reviewing the situation, says, 'I have consented that the amount to be subscribed shall be reduced from £500,000 to £250,000;' but he insisted upon £100,000 being paid up on the formation of the company. On the 6th of May, 1885, the Resident informed the Minister that the Government of India had had the draft agreement under consideration, and enclosed in his letter two memoranda from the Supreme Government in connection therewith. 'These memoranda,' the Resident added, 'are put so clearly that I have no need further to elucidate them. The memoranda in question embody the following recommendations:—The capital of the company to be not less than £1,000,000; the first issue of shares to amount to £100,000, of which £25,000 should be actually paid; and the concessionaires to be released and the caution-money of £100,000 to be returned on the company agreeing to the terms of the concession as drafted. The reasons for these recommendations are thus explained:—'Clause 2—the first issue of shares to be reduced from £250,000 to £100,000, and the paid-up capital from £100,000 to £25,000. This is done to meet the immediate requirement for the opening of the Singareni coalfields, which, judging from the circumstances of the existing coal companies in Bengal, can be efficiently worked with the subscribed capital. The amount of the proposed nominal capital is left as originally drafted in Clause 1, as that contemplated a further issue of shares to be made in the event of iron or steel works being started in Singareni, or the mineral wealth of the province being developed in other sites.'

"In recapitulating the various proposals

province being developed in other sites."

"In recapitulating the various proposals Sir Salar Jung points out, in a letter written to the Resident, and dated the 10th of August, 1885, that the Government does not feel justified in reducing the first issue of shares to less than £150,000, or the paid-up capital to less than £75,000. The Resident supported in the main the medifactions quested her supported in the main the modifications suggested by the Minister, and the Government of India ultimately accepted

Minister, and the Government of India ultimately accepted them.

"On the 7th of January, 1886, a formal agreement for the concession was signed between the Government of Hyderabad, by the ex-Minister on their behalf, and by the concessionnaires. This was subsequently ratified by the Secretary of State for India. It is not clear who drew up this agreement, nor does anything show that Sir Salar Jung had, before accepting it, the benefit of any legal advice, nor is it clear on what instructions and by whom given the agreement took shape. Some inkling as to the true state of the circumstances may be gathered, however, from the following facts. The Sirdar was sent to England in 1883 to negotiate a mining concession. The late Sir Salar Jung had stipulated merely that a company should be formed with a capital of £1,000,000, but apparently had not stipulated for a first issue. The Sirdar had an agreement drawn up by a committee of legal and mining experts, which may possibly be the concession of the 7th of January, 1886, or the basis of that concession. In 1883 the Sirdar telegraphed from England to the Senior Administrator in Hyderabad that he had arranged a mining scheme on the basis of his instructions. It may be that the concession of the 7th of January, 1886, is silent as to any first issue because it was drafted to meet the instructions of 1883, which said nothing about a first issue. But, if this be so, the Sirdar should certainly have taken greater care to see the terms of the agreement of 1883 altered to meet the changed requirements of 1886. The omission to do so is, in my opinion, extremely should certainly have taken greater care to see the terms of the agreement of 1883 altered to meet the changed requirements of 1886. The omission to do so is, in my opinion, extremely reprehensible, if nothing worse. If the omission was intentional, the Sirdar's conduct was fraudulent; if accidental, which I cannot believe, the Sirdar was guilty of most culpable negligence and laches.

"By the concession agreed to between the parties, the concessionnaires should form a company within six months, concessionnaires should form a company within six months, with a capital of not less than £1,000,000, £150,000 to be subscribed, and £75,000 to be paid. In the event of such terms being complied with, it was lawful for the concessionnaires to transfer to such company the benefit of the concession. It is clear that before the concession the following were the conditions precedent:—(a) A company with a capital not less than £1,000,000; (b) a subscription share capital of £150,000; (c) actual paid-up capital of £75,000. Until and unless these conditions were complied with the concession. unless these conditions were complied with, the concession-naires could not transfer the right to any intended company."

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

A meeting of about 400 of the leading Parsee bankers and citizens of Lucknow has been held at the Hosainabad Baradari in order to disclaim any sympathy with the movement of the so-called "National Congresses." The Rajah of Bhinga was voted to the chair. At his request Pundit Sri Kishen Rai Bahadur, vice-chairman of the Lucknow Municipal Council, explained the object of the meeting. The speaker criticised the resolutions of the last Madras Congress, attacked the pretensions of the self-constituted delegates to represent the country, and exposed the absurdity of agitating for a repeal of the Arms Act and the remodelling of Legislative Councils on the representative principle. In conclusion, he said that on the representative principle. In conclusion, he said that the country was not ripe for the elective system, and if that were prematurely adopted it would as surely fail as it had failed in ancient times in Greece, in more modern times failed in ancient times in Greece, in more modern times in France in the days of the first Napoleon, and, coming to the present time, as it was even now in danger of failing at the hands of General Boulanger. "Our friends of the Congress," he continued, "want to arm the country, as they allege, to ward off the attacks of Russia, if ever they should be made." But, in his opinion, they were themselves attempting to create a more mischievous foe in the heart of India. The learned Pundit preved to God to ever the day, but maintained that if Pundit prayed to God to avert the day, but maintained that if ever the peace and order of this vast country should be disturbed by the agitation no one would be more responsible and culpable before God and man than such demagogues as Bannerji and Tyabji and their kind, with their preposterous schemes of arming the whole country. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That the members of this meeting fully rely on the justice of the British Government, and have no sympathy whatever with the movement of the so-called 'National Congress.'"

A meeting in favour of the Congress was recently held in Meerut, at which an address was delivered by a native statutory member of the Civil Service in support of the objects of the Congress. In the course of the discussion the Mahomedan speakers objected to the resolutions, stating that the Mahome-

dans were opposed to the Congress, and endorsed the political convictions and principles of Sir Syud Ahmed Khan.

Holkar's Minister, Raghunath Rao, has retired from Indore. In consequence of persistent maladministration his position had become intolerable. The *Pioneer*, commenting on Holkar's

misgovernment, says:

"By placing trust in intriguing astrologers and worthless favourites the Maharajah has alienated the one man who honestly desired his welfare, and now stands in a critical position. The maladministration of Indore is too notorious to be allowed to proceed. Reform from within is hopeless. The Government must interfere and reform the abuses."

The Calcutta health officer, a very able and energetic sanitary expert, has written a strong report on the insanitary condition of a portion of Calcutta. Much improvement is needed before the Calcutta Conservancy for the northern portion of the town will deserve better treatment than that lately given to it in a public print, wherein it was stated that the condition of Calcutta resembled that of an African village. This has greatly offended the acute susceptibilities of the Native Commissioners and those officials who pander to their vanity and prejudices, and the health officer has been solemnly called upon by a formal resolution to explain away or withdraw his description of them as discourteous and disrespectful. It is becoming very difficult for independent persons to accept municipal employment and honestly to do their duty to the public, although questions of sanitation vitally affect the whole community. Cholera is spreading in Cashmere. Two hundred and fifty

cases, with ninety-three deaths, are reported. The ex-Minister Luchman Dass intends to visit England shortly.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

The Ameer is stated to have ordered his Commander-in-Chief to conduct an expedition against those Bajour chiefs who decline to recognise his authority. The Ameer has left Jellalabad for Cabul.

The construction of a broad-guage line between Hirokh and the Kotul in the Bolan Pass is making great progress, and trains will, it is expected, run shortly from Quetta to Sibi via the Bolan.

Sir R. Sandeman has returned to Quetta. He has suffered considerably in consequence of a fall from his horse.

SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

There is no news of importance from Sikkim, but it is stated that there is apparent a marked revival of confidence in the patriotic party since a post was fortified at Gnatong. The Rajah remains at Nitchi. It is hoped that the influence of the new Commissioner sent by China to Lhassa will destroy the aggressive and ambitious policy of the Tibetan Lamas. It is expected that he will arrive at his post in about a fortnight.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

BOMBAY DEFENCES.

(Times of India.)

We have always contended that the proper defence for the harbour of Bombay lay in the mounting of three or four really heavy armour-piercing guns of the largest size, and not in a number of only moderately powerful ordnance, and our contention is borne out by the wonderful results of the latest Italian gun, the 118-ton breech-loader. This powerful weapon throws a shot a ton in weight, which can penetrate 29 inches of iron armour at a range of a mile, and as much as 36 inches of armour at a range of 150 yards. The latter penetration is possible for defining as a reason would result a range of 150 yards. useless for defence, as no vessel would come anything like as close as that, but it is quite possible that the fortune of war would bring an attacking line-of-battle ship within a mile of a properly placed battery, while a range of two or three miles would be quite on the cards, and nothing could force the entrance to Bombay harbour without coming well within that range. The armour of the most heavily-plated foreign armour of the graph of the Transit of the property of th range. The armour of the most nearly-plated foreign armourclads, such as the Terrible and the Requin, is only 20 inches,
and this thickness would be no proof against the 118-ton gun
at a two-mile range. Its shot could, moreover, penetrate 12
inches of armour at a distance of three miles, and 12 inches
is the limit of the armour on all but the newest and heaviest
line-of-battle ships, and of the new belted cruisers which would
probably be employed in any serious attempt on Bombay.
Three or four guns of this kind, advantageously disposed and
properly protected, could destroy any ship that is likely to properly protected, could destroy any ship that is likely to attack Bombay before their own guns could do much damage to the works on shore, and could absolutely prevent any attempt to carry the harbour even by the most powerful of modern armour clads.

LOWER BURMA. (Times of India.)

The report on the administration of Lower Burma, during the year 1886-87, shows a serious disturbance in the affairs of that province. There was a great increase in the prevalence of violent crime, the rise being as high as 100 per cent. So numerous were the cases of serious offences that the Courts of Sessions were unable to dispose of them with the customary promptitude. The state of matters is made evident by the following sentence:—The number of severe punishments increased; sentences of transportation rose from 153 to 1,504; sentences of imprisonment for more than seven years rose from 32 to 78; sentences of death from 62 to 66; appeals to the Superior Courts increased largely, from 505 to 1,954. The jails were overcrowded, and the pressure had to be relieved by the transfer to India and the Andaman Island of 1,898 convicts. The prison death-rate rose from 42 to 61 per thousand, a curious fact being that 52 per cent. of the deaths occurred among prisoners who had been less than six months in jail, this unfortunate result being due partly to overcrowding, and partly to the sickly state of newly-admitted prisoners. Stagnation in trade caused a heavy fall in the number of registrations. The year's harvest was good throughout the province, but the work of the Forest Department was impeded by the disturbances in Upper Burma, the depression in the timber trade with Europe else continuing during the year. also continuing during the year. A number of fires were caused by dacoits. The average value of the teak exported to Europe was £6.7. The shipping employed in the trade of the province increased by 30,000 tons, the aggregate sea-borne trade of the province rising by about £300,000. Exports, however, declined, and the increase in the imports was largely due to the military force employed in Upper Burma. The gross revenue was £2,439,082, an increase of £57,967 over that of

the previous year. Land revenue, salt, excise, and customs provided larger estimates than were anticipated. The number of schools in the province fell from 5,234 to 5,046, and the number of pupils from 156,066 to 112,603. These are the salient points of the report.

THE ENHANCED SALT DUTY. (Bombay Gazette.)

The memorial of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha on the enhancement of the salt duty leaves little or nothing to be said on the subject. It goes farther than the Bombay Presidency Association went in indicating how the necessity for increasing taxation went in indicating how the necessity for increasing taxation might have been avoided. Not in avoiding extravagance in military expenditure alone, but in spending less on ordinary public works should a financial equilibrium have been sought for. And, again, if deficit there must be, why not meet it, as some members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have urged that it ought to be met, by a loan—say, in the form of short terminable annuities? Herein we do not think the Poona Association has given good advice or say, in the form of short terminable annuities? Herein we do not think the Poona Association has given good advice, at all events, that takes due account of the financial contingencies of the near future. This is just the kind of pressure that popular opinion might be expected to bring to bear upon a Government in financial matters, for popular opinion seldom looks far ahead; it thinks more of the present than of the future, and it will not make sacrifices; either of financial principle or for any financial contingencies that are at all remote. We regard this part of the memorial as a regrettable feature in a document which is in other respects grettable feature in a document which is in other respects admirable, and as somewhat reducing the force of its inference, in favour of an enlargement of the Legislative Councils from the fact that the additional Members of Council on a recent occasion so inaccurately and inadequately represented public opinion about the salt duty. That is the right inference, but it would be regrettable if unsound teaching on the council of finance were to go forth in country. on the canons of finance were to go forth in company with arguments, in themselves legitimate, for a fuller representation of public opinion in legislative bodies. The financial and economic faith of the Sabha is not free from suspicion. It was in its journal that the declaration was plainly suspicion. It was in its journal that the declaration was plainly made that representative government in India, provided it meant an effective control over commercial policy, would ineviably lead to protection against foreign goods and its advocacy now of the short and easy, but impolitic method of borrowing to overcome difficulties which may any day recur is not reassuring. However, taking the memorial as a whole, it is exceedingly able, and it will, in combination with the Presidency Association memorial on the orbital contract the Commercial on the orbital contract. ciation memorial on the subject, satisfy the Government that there is a Native opinion on this side of India which deserves to be taken into careful account.

ORIENTALISING THE PUBLIC SERVICE. (Englishman.)

Taking up at haphazard the Civil Service gradation list for July, 1886, it suggests some interesting reflections when collated with the proposals of the Public Service Commission. Then with the proposals of the Public Service Commission. Then there were 243 Civilians on the list excluding those employed in Burma, and including those appointed by statute, who generally hold, among others, the following appointments: Eight Commissionerships, 39 Magistracies, 35 Joint Magistracies, 93 Assistant Magistracies, and 28 Judgeships, besides five appointments in the High Court, the Registrarship, the Legal Remembrancers' post, two Judicial Officers in Chota Nagpur and Assam, two seats in the Board of Revenue, and 12 Secretariat appointments. In addition to these there are miscellaneous posts, such as those of the these there are miscellaneous posts, such as those of the Collector of Customs, the Commissioner of Police, the Inspector-General of Registration, three officers in the Financial Department, the Lieutenant-Governorships, and a seat in the Supreme Council. Appointments not universally or properly held by Civilians have been omitted, as well as twenty in the Assam Commission. An average has also been struck of the Secretariat posts in the Government of India usually held by Bengal Civilians. Roughly, the present suggestion is to take away two Under-Secretaryships of the Supreme Government, three of the Local Government, one Accountant-Generalship, one Judicial Commissionership, one seat in the Board of Revenue one of the Secretaries one Commissionership four Revenue, one of the Secretaries, one Commissionership, four Magistracies, six Joint Magistracies, and 19 Assistant Magistracies (allowing for Assam). In all about 42 appointments, or about 20 per cent. of the whole, will be open to indigenous

agency.

Nothing like this number however, can be foisted on the country except after a considerable lapse of time. The age fixed under the Provincial Service rules will be 25, and a young Native of that age cannot be pitched into the responsible position of a District Magistrate or Judge over the heads of men tion of a District Magistrate or Judge over the heads of men of superior abilities and better claims merely on the score of his nationality. He will have to enter at the lowest grade, and

as it will take at least one year before the rules can be altered, and another to settle the scheme of admission, it may safely bepredicted that those at present in the service have little to fear from the competition of the Provincials. The most that is likely is that a few of the junior Civilians may be passed over for the Under-Secretaryships in favour of Natives devoid of experience, or any qualification but that of colour. Those who have already elected the judicial line have some reason for apprehension. English Barristers are not likely to accept mufassal Judgeships on 1,200 or 1,500 rupees a month—the probable salary—and therefore the class peculiarly needed to leaven the ranks and introduce a more thorough knowledge of law will not be represented, but a few appointments will doubtless be given to pushing pleaders who have friends in the vernacular Press. Inasmuchas fewer Civilians will be appointed to the High Court, this branch of the Service will find their predicted that those at present in the service have little to fear from the competition of the Provincials. The most that is vernacular Press. Inasmuchas fewer Civilians will be appointed to the High Court, this branch of the Service will find their legitimate channels of promotion choked at both ends. Still those already in the Service may regard their position as sufficiently secure, thanks, not to the recommendations of the Commission, but to the inevitably slow action of time; they may, indeed, console themselves with the reflection that they will be little troubled with the competition of their juniors. To quote Horace, "Micat inter omnes Julium sidus, velut inter ignes Luna minores.

But to pass from all these details, which are chiefly of interest to a few, the question of the future government of India should be faced, and to do this we must look fifteen years Assuming that the age limit for Natives be prolonged to twenty three, and that the marks for Arabic and Sanskrit. be raised, the result will be striking. At present few Natives present themselves before the examiner in England, partly on account of the aged fixed, partly owing to caste prejudices, and partly owing to the stiffness of the test, which renders the advantage of turning adrift a young babu far from home and far from restraint extremely remote. Now at a stroke two of these obstacles will be removed, and their absence reacting or the second growing continuously weaker through the gradual these obstactes will be removed, and their absence reacting on:
the second, growing continuously weaker through the gradual
disruption of caste effected by time, will cause its total disappearance. Sens, Mozumdars, Deys, Guptas, and Dutts will
head the van, orthodox Brahmins will not take long to follow,
and the year 1900 will see Mr. Datt Deway Demany Ghose, of
a recent political squib, the Accountant-General of Bengal. No care has been taken by the Commissioners to insert provisions by which antecedent residence in England will be compulsory, further than to pass an examination absurdly easy to men of twenty-three, who will appear five times for examination in subjects, three of which, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Mathematics, are the most highly marked, and familiar to them from their earliest boyhood. To return to figures, of the present Service and Statutory Civilians and five transparents of the present services. the most righty marked, and raminar to tuem from them earliest boyhood. To return to figures, of the present Service ten Natives are Statutory Civilians, and five are successful at the open competition. To these we may add five men who will enter by one or other of these avenues before the new proposals operate, and say twenty-four who will be appointed to the Provincial Service out of the maximum of 48, in all about 44. We may put down the annual number of appointments thrown open yearly in England as twenty (not more, as the Proivncial Service absorbs many). Of these about ten are likely to be Natives, and of theten aboutseven are likely to come to Bengal. If we calculate up to fifteen years hence, of which thirteen will be under this system, the total number recruited for Bengal comes to no less than 91, from which we may deduct three for casualties. The total number of Natives will then be 132, or, roughly, three-fifths of the entire Service. It is singular that not a note of alarm has been sounded in the face of changes far transcending the provisions of the Ilbert Bill, and threatening to completely orientalize the Government of England's largest dependency.

THE PEOPLE OF SIKKIM. (Madras Mail.)

The population of Sikkim and of the Darjeeling hills may be broadly divided into three nationalities; the Lepchas, or be broadly divided into three nationalities; the Lepchas, or aborigines of the country; the Nepalese immigrants, who have settled in the country in such numbers as to form nearly one-half the entire population; and the Bhuteas, or Bhutanese. The last-named are pure Tartars, and are hardly distinguishable from the Tibetans. The cut and fashion of their hats, clothes, and boots are Chinese; they wear pigtails, and their language sounds something like Turkish. They apparently daries their name from the country of Bhutan lying to the derive their name from the country of Bhutan, lying to the east of Sikkim, but there are many domiciled in Sikkim itself and about Darjeeling, and it is supposed that the race originally came from Tibet. They are a tall, large-boned race, very different to the diminutive Goorkhas and Lepchas, and they are strong and hardy, but are accused of being lazy. They live in villages mostly by themselves, have their Buddhist temples, and erect long poles round their houses, with paper streamers on which are printed prayers in Chinese-looking characters. on which are printed prayers in Chinese-looking characters. They may often be met going along the road twirling their praying-wheels—cylinders of brass or copper (sometimes of

silver), with a printed roll of prayer inside, and small weights attached to make it revolve by itself, when once set a-swinging. Polyandry is supposed to prevail among them, at all events it certainly does among the Tibetans. The Bhutca women are large and coarse featured; they wear thick woollen clothes of bright colours, and many massive ornaments of gold and silver. Some of them smear their faces with a brown unguent, which makes them look as if they had a coating of French polish, and certainly does not improve their not very attractive appearance. The Lepchas are the aborigines of Sikkim, a Mongolian race, short and stout, like the Goorkhas. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the appearance of Lepchas and the Nepalese, but the former are arrant cowards, and will not enlist as soldiers, while the latter are of a fighting caste. The Lepchas are a quiet and inoffensive race; they subsist by cultivating clearings in the forest where they burn the jungle-trees and brushwood, moving on to a fresh spot the next year. Their agriculture is of a very rudimentary kind, and they have no word for plough in their language. In Darjeeling they act as coolies, and also as donestic servants, and will do any work, for neither they nor the Bhuteas have any caste. The Lepchas worship the forces of nature under the form of demons; the Bhuteas also, though professed Buddhists, propitiate evil demons, which seem to be much the same sort of imaginary beings as the Nats of the Burmese. The Lepchas are monogamous. It is said that the race is gradually dying out.

The Limboos are a race of half-breeds between the Lepchas and Nepalese, appearing to resemble the latter more than the former. There are several similar mongrel races of Nepalese which have become indigenous to the district, for the Nepaleso immigrate in great numbers, being driven out of their own country apparently by the press of over-population. Great numbers of them work as coolies on the tea estates, and few ever return to their own country. Their religion seems a cross between Buddism and Brahmanism, and they pride themselves on their distinctions of caste. Many of them carry the curved kukri in their kamarbands, while the Bhuteas and Lepchas use straight-bladed weapons. The Bhutea sword is something like that of the old Roman Legionaries, but the hilt is without a guard, after the fashion of Mongolian peoples. There are some curious aboriginal tribes inhabiting the jungles of the Terai, but they do not go up to the hills. They do not suffer from the malaria which attacks everyone else who enters their tract of country, but it is said that if they themselves leave it they are immediately attacked by the fever, for the malarial poison with which they have been thoroughly inoculated finds an exit in fever as soon as they quit its natural locality. The Bengalis and all the natives of the plains apply the general name "Pahariyas," or "hillmen," to all these races indiscriminately, who, much as they differ from each other, differ still more widely from the inhabitants of the plains in their habits of life and language. In fact, they are all Mongolians and mountaineers, and however much they may differ in other respects they resemble each other closely in muscular strength. The story goes that a Bhutea woman once carried a grand piano up the Ghaut from Punkabari to Darjeeling in three days, arriving quite fresh on the third day with the musical burden on her broad back.

BENGAL.

THE coroner of Calcutta, Dr. Chalmers, has concluded the inquest in the case of Dr. Khetter Mohun Mitter. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased had died from a gun-shot wound, and were unanimously of opinion that the shot was fired at him by his eldest son, Nilmadhub Mitter.

THE post of Port Officer at Calcutta has not yet been filled up. Mr. Petley is acting, in addition to his duties as Deputy Conservator; and there is some idea of amalgamating the two appointments and confirming him in charge. Some such arrangement is believed to have been recommended by the Finance Commission.

A NATIVE police sub-inspector in a village in Lower Bengal having applied to the District Superintendent of Police for firearms and ammunition to defend himself and his men from the attacks of tigers and wolves by which the village was infested, the D. S. P. sent the following reply:—"If the tiger would be so obliging as to take you away, it would be a very good thing for the police in general. You are the worst and most troublesome officer I know." It is believed that he will not apply for arms again.

THE committee appointed to inquire into the Bengal Pilot Service with a view of remedying the grievances of junior pilots in respect to scarcity of employment and consequent small emoluments, have submitted a long report. They propose, amongst other things, that a number of senior pilots should be induced to retire on bonus or pension, and the remainder be divided into three classes; the junior class to consist of only the members, who will divide amongst themselves the whole of the work now allotted to the junior pilots.

At the meeting of the Bengal Council, on April 4th, Mr. H. Pratt, of Osler and Co., the new Trades Member, took his seat and was welcomed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Municipal Bill was further considered, and several amendments put and lost. Mr. Kallynath Mitter's motion that the Commissioners should be allowed to appoint their own chairman was lost. Mr. Macaulay, in opposing the proposal, said he though the privilege of appointing a chairman should be conceded only where the Commissioners had to manage their own affairs. Calcutta had to manage, besides its own affairs, those of a large number of people extending over a large area outside Calcutta; and, in the interests of those people, he thought the proposed change undesirable. Calcutta should be regarded as the capital of a great empire; and as much provision as possible should be made for the proper conduct of Municipal affairs.

Mr. George Irving, who has gone home for eight months, has resigned his membership of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Port Commission, and the Council of the Defence Association. Mr. Irving has served for two terms on the Bengal Council, and as a member of both the Select Committees on the Municipal Bill has rendered valuable assistance to the party of progress in sanitary matters—the party of which he is one of the leaders as vice-president of the Health Society. No man in Calcutta in recent years has devoted more time and attention to public affairs, albeit unobtrusively and from a sense of duty; and he brought to the task sound judgment, wide experience, and much practical business knowledge. His successor in the Bengal Council will be Mr. H. Pratt, of Messrs. Osler and Co., one of the past Masters of the Trades' Association.

The canal system of Bengal is an important source of revenue, as much when utilised for navigation as when used to irrigate fields. The Orissa, the Midnapur, and the Sone Canals are used both for irrigation and for navigation, while the Hidgellee Tidal Canals, the Orissa Coast Canal, and the Calcutta and Eastern Canals serve for navigation only. The last named is the most remunerative system of navigation canals in India, and yields a net return of more than five per cent. on the capital cost. The revenue in the last official year, from navigation only, on all the six canal works just named amounted to nearly eight lakhs, and that did not include what what was received from Government transport services. The value of the merchandise carried on the canals was 778 lakhs of rupees, and the value of the crops irrigated was ninety-three lakhs. In addition to the canals, navigation is maintained on the Nuddea rivers by the Public Works Department and the revenue from that source last year was two lakhs.

MADRAS.

The final meeting of the Railway Committee took place at Hyderabad on April 6th, at the Nawab Vicar-ul-Umra's palace. The proposal will, says the *Deccan Times*, now be laid before the Minister.

Monseigneur Laournan, Archbishop of Pondicherry, has left India by the Messageries steamer for France. He has been suffering for some time past from a malady in the eyes, and he goes to Paris for the purpose of undergoing an operation. French India can ill afford to lose so good a man. A thorough educationalist of advanced opinions, devoted to missionary work, and intimately acquainted with the various creeds and peculiarities of the people throughout India, he is universally beloved.

Mr. Betts, the Agent of the South Indian Railway, having inquired of the Madras Government whether, at least in the near future, State aid may be expected in the extension of the railway from Tinnevelly into the Travancore State, he has been replied to in the negative. Mr. Betts is, therefore, at present in communication with the Travancore State and his board of directors upon the subject, in view, if possible, of something being secured in furtherance of this projected line of railway into the Native State of Travancore.

BOMBAY.

Major Selby has proposed, and Dr. Blaney has seconded, that Mr. Reginald Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, solicitors, be elected a member of the Municipal Corporation in place of Dr. Peterson, resigned.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit has sent in to Government his resignation as a Port Trustee of Bombay. He has also resigned his seat on the directors' board of two of the local Joint Stock Companies.

Mr. N. G. CHANDAVARKAR has been nominated as a canditate for the seat in the Corporation vacated by the resignation of Dr. Peterson, his proposer being Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, and his seconder Mr. Damodhar Thakersey Mooljee. Mr. Reginald Gilbert has also been nominated.

A CONFERENCE has been held at Hyderabad regarding the proposed railway extension to Raipur. The object of the

meeting was to enable Sir Charles Elliot, the Minister of Public Works, to hear personally the arguments for or against the proposal. It was, the *Deccan Times* hears, unanimously decided that the scheme could only be taken up if the shareholders consented to the reduction of the guarantee from 5 to 4 per cent., as stated in the original proposal. It is doubted by many whether the reduction of the guarantee will be accepted by the shareholders, but the railway secretary seems sanguine on the point.

A MEETING of Native gentlemen has been held at the residence of the Hon. P. M. Mehta to elect a standing Congress Committee for Bombay. Mr. Hume was present, and explained the lines on which the future work of the Congress should be proceeded with. A large committee of over one hundred representative gentlemen was formed, with power to add to their number. A small working committee was also appointed, with Messrs. N.G. Chandavarkar and D. E. Wacha as secretaries.

The great fair at Tavra, in the Broach district, will be held this year from April 12th to May 11th, but owing to the pre-valence of cholera in some of the villages of Olpad and other talukas in the Surat Collectorate the Government, on the recommendation of Dr. Colah, in which the Sanitary Commissioner has concurred, has passed a resolution requesting the Commissioners of Divisions to direct the Collectors to take all commissioners of Divisions to direct the Collectors to take all possible measures to bring to the notice of the Hindoo public the great risk of cholera which all persons attending the fair will run, with a view to dissuade them from visiting the village. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is also requested to do his best to prevent people from going to the fair.

THE Bombay High Court have decided that mixing water with milk does not make it noxious to health, and is therefore with milk does not make it noxious to neath, and is therefore no offence under the penal laws. In February last a milk-woman, named Yellu, wife of Murgia, was convicted by Col. Doig, cantonment magistrate of Mallegaon, under rule 39, chapter 3, of rules framed under section 2 of Bombay Act 3 of 1867, of having adulterated milk by mixing water with it and made it noxious as drink, intending to sell it. She was and made it noxious as drink, intending to sen it. One was fined eight annas, or in default to suffer one day's simple imprisonment. Mr. W. Woodward, district magistrate of Nasik, in forwarding to the High Court the record and proceedings of the case, represented that the conviction was bad in law, as therefore no offence under the penal laws. Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons, who considered the reference, reversed the conviction and sentence in the case for the reasons

stated by the district magistrate.

A KURRACHEE paper says:—"The name of Sir Maxwell Melvill, whose early death all Bombay mourns and whose shining qualities none who ever came in contact with him could fail to praise and admire, is well known in Sind. Sir Maxwell Melvill, then Mr. Maxwell Melvill, was for some time Judicial Commissioner in Sind, and during the time that time Judicial Commissioner in Sind, and during the time that he was in Sind he had made himself extremely popular. A movement is now on foot in Sind to perpetuate his memory by collecting a fund in his name. A small sum has already been subscribed, and it is expected that in a short time the sum will reach a decent figure. We hope Sind will not lagbehind Bombay in her appreciation of worth, sympathy, and genuine interest, which the late Sir Maxwell Melvill evinced in her welfare and advancement."

her welfare and advancement."

The Madras Mail says:—"Mr. Henry Curwen, editor of the Times of India, has gone home on leave. Under his indefatigable, shrewd, and able direction the paper has sustained its high position in the Press of India, notwithstanding the great improvement, as a newspaper, that has been visible in its local rival since it passed into Mr. Geary's hands. The Bombay papers turn to excellent account the advantage of speaking on behalf of a very progressive Presidency and a very busy city, and no journals outside the United Kingdom are more capable, or more generally interesting. It may also be stated with confidence that there are no journals in the Colonies, and very few in the United Kingdom, that bear habitually a more attractive appearance. In all respects, Mr. habitually a more attractive appearance. In all respects, Mr. Curwen and Mr. Geary have proved themselves worthy successors of Mr. Knight and Mr. Maclean.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN was to open a public library at Barabanki on the 10th instant, to be called after his name. A collection of some 2,000 books, chiefly Oriental, was to be presented by Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E., for acceptance on

THE Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces has not only passed final orders that the Nawab Mohib Ali Khan should get from his nephew, his Highness the Nawab of Rampore, his pension of Rs. 2,611 a month, but directed that the arrears from the time it was stopped in October, 1883, should be paid.

With reference to the alleged misconducted funeral of Mrs. Troward, at Montgomery, Mr. Troward writes to a local paper to say that as soon as the case appeared in print he submitted to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor a detailed statement of the circumstances, including the fact that he had consulted Dr. Perry, who had attended his wife, and who gave his opinion that the cause of death must have been weakness of the heart brought on by rheumatic fever. Mr. Troward requested Mr. J. B. Lyall to make any investigation he might deem advisable, but the latter replied that he could see no reason for thinking such action necessary.

THE Kadir Cup at Meerut has been won by Mr. B. T. Mahon, 8th Hussars, riding his horse Cornet. The same gentleman's Ameer, ridden by owner, won the Hog Hunters Cup which follows the pigsticking. Mr. Mahon is the hono-The same

rary secretary of the meeting.

A MEETING of the North-West Branch of Lady Dufferin's Fund was held at Lucknow on the 4th inst, the Lieut-Governor of these Provinces presiding, and Lady Dufferin being present. A summarised report of the proceedings, which were marked by considerable enthusiasm, will be published shortly.

Mr. J. Colvin, the Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces, has rejoined his appointment, relieving Mr. Shakespear. Mr. Colvin passed his examination in Persian, for which purpose he had taken two months' language leave, much sooner than he expected, hence his sudden return to duty.

It is announced that the marriage of the Maharaj Kumar of Benares will be celebrated with great pomp in the month of Baisak. The bridegroom, with a large retinue, will go from Benares to Hutwa, where they will be the guests of his Highness the Maharajah for a few days. The bridegroom party and bridal procession will go from Hutwa to the bride's parents' house. Grand preparations are being made by the Hutwa Maharajah to entertain the Benares party at Hutwa.

MR. J. B. LYALL has appointed Sardar Muhammad Hayat Khan, C.S.I., Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab to be Divisional Judge of Ferozpore—an appointment subordinate only to the Judge of the Chief Court—with original civil jurisdiction; without limit as regards value, and in criminal cases with power of passing sentences of death, subject to confirmation. The appointment is more or less experimental, but the new judge has given proofs of high judicial abilities. It may be remembered that it was this official who, after the Afghan war, was tried by a Commission at Peshawar on grave charges brought by Sir Lepel Griffin, and was honourably acquitted.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

There is no knowing what turn affairs in Sikkim will take. It appears that Lord Dufferin is not going to leave India without causing such another complication in Sikkim as he did in Burma. If the Raja of Sikkim does not submit to the Viceroy's terms a war is inevitable.—The Sangbad Provakar.

There is a quarrel really going to take place with Tibet. Lord Dufferin is now on a visit to Darjeeling. We hear that the Raja of Sikkim has been asked to see him at that place. This is not good news. Who can say that the English have not taken steps which may induce the Tibetans to fight? We know that the Tibetans will ultimately be defeated, and Tibet may be annexed. We also know that the object of the British merchants will be attained. Our only fear is our own blood and money. It is certain that the Tibetans will not easily be defeated. Besides, if China joins Tibet, the affair will take a very serious turn. The Anglo-Indians are rejoicing, but we are alarmed. Wars curdle our blood and drain away our wealth. alarmed. Wars curdle our blood and drain away our wealth. Will Lord Dufferin take the burden of blame upon himself at the time of his departure !- The Sahachar.

It is clear that the war is not with the Raja of Sikkim, but with the Tibetans. We shall not be sorry to see the Raja of Sikkim become a companion of Theebaw. But China is behind Tibet. Let our readers imagine how serious the affair will be. Lord Dufferin is going away after exciting this fire. It was very worthy of him to resign at this moment. He will be able to achieve glory if the war is easily settled, and if anything serious happens that will concern his successor.—The Suravi and Pataka.

OFFENDED DIGNITY.

Why has the Government undertaken this war so suddenly? The finances are embarrassed, and there are reasons for anxiety in Burma and on the North-Western frontiers. Why are you going to add to your difficulties? What offence did the Tibetans or the Raja of Sikkim give to the Government? Of what benefit will the conquest of Sikkim or the blowing up of Fort.



Lingtu be? The English say that their troops will not proceed to the Tibet frontier. If they do not go there how can a lesson be given to the Tibetans? Will the English troops watch the Tibet-Sikkim frontier, or will they retire after blowing up Fort Lingtu? If they return, the Tibetans will come again and build a fort. Then will the English again send troops? Out of offended dignity the English are going to undertake this war.

The Bangabasi.

Probably a war with Sikkim and Tibet is inevitable. According to the usual custom the Anglo-Indians first stated that there would be no war with Sikkim, and that the Tibetans would withdraw from Lingtu as soon as they heard of the arrival of British troops. The Raja was also to become subservient. But that has not happened. The Tibet Government has increased the number of troops at Fort Lingtu. Under the orders of the Viceroy, troops are proceeding to Sikkim. Our readers will be able to judge what turn affairs are likely to take. Every preparation has been made for a war. The proclamation remains to be issued. But can it be said that the English Government has no desire for war and that its preparations have been made only to frighten the Raja of The Bangabasi its preparations have been made only to frighten the Raja of Sikkim and the people of Tibet? It is ludicrous to suppose that an insignificant country like Tibet will have the courage to fight the powerful British lion. Is it improper for us to suppose that China is behind Tibet?—The Samaya.

THE DUFFERIN DEMONSTRATION. THE DUFFERIN DEMONSTRATION.

We have already said that there ought not to be any demonstration in honour of Lord Dufferin ten months previous to his retirement. The Anglo-Indians are desirous that the Natives should join the demonstration. Are the Natives so foolish? What Lord Dufferin did in the last three years may be changed within the remaining ten months. At the time of departure Lord Dufferin may not pass through Calcutta. We will not make any demonstration in his honour. During his stay in Simla, will not Lord Dufferin be able to accept the homage we can pay to him from Calcutta? In the meanting stay in Simia, will not Lord Dufferin be able to accept the homage we can pay to him from Calcutta? In the meantime the Anglo-Indian papers, in praising Lord Dufferin, have abused Lord Ripon. Some Native papers have also begun to throw blame on Lord Dufferin. Why do you cause this friction? Lord Dufferin can by no means approve the demonstration which the Anglo-Indians are going to make. In fact, the object of the Anglo-Indians is not to show respect to him. We made demonstrations in honour of Lord Ripon, and this is their reply. They want to do us harm by convincing Lord Dufferin that they are respectful to him, and that the Natives are otherwise.—The Sahachar.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS. Whatever we say, we say justly. But that is not palatable to those whose object is to do injustice. Now the salt tax has been raised. How can we say that the Government has done this justly? The scale of official salaries is very high. been raised. this justly? where are officials so highly-paid as in this country? By paying such salaries the Government is embarrassing povertystricken India. Besides this, Committees and Commissions are often appointed, and Durbars are held. For these a good deal of money is spent. Then there are wars. There is no necessity for war. But if it be said that wars are necessary for the defence of India, for whose sake is India to be defended? The English are governing India for their own interest, and if they lose it they will be beggars. Therefore the taxes imposed on account of the wars un dertaken for the defence of India ought to be borne by the English people. Burma has been annexed. Who will benefit by this annexation? It is true that Burma has been conquered with the blood of the Indian people. But thousands of Englishmen have become rich by commercial dealings in that country. Therefore the English ought to bear the burden of expenses. The people of India are very innocent and loyal. The English would have got a lesson had they done such things in any other country.—The Prajabandhu.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL RICHARD SHUBBICK, of the Indian Army, whose death occurred on the 26th inst., at his residence, 7, Cornwall-mansions, Cornwall-gardens, S.W., aged sixty-eight, entered the army as ensign in 1836, receiving his lieutenant's commission two years after. He served during the Burmese war of 1852 and 1853 and commanded seven companies of the 5th Madrey Native Infentwent the conture of Page for which he Madras Native Infantry at the capture of Pegu, for which he was thanked in a despatch and also by the Governor-General. In the advance from Martaban to Tonghoo General Shubrick commanded the former regiment and was present with it at Gongoh and in other engagements, and he was again thanked in a despatch and by the Governor-General. He received for In a despatch and by the Governor-General. He received for his services at Pegu a medal with clasp. In 1859 he served with the Saugor Field Division, and conducted the operations which led to the capture of the rebel Runmust Singh, of Rewah. His commissions bore date captain, 1845; major, 1851; lieutenant-colonel, 1854; colonel, 1858; major-general, 1867; lieutenant-general, 1874; and general, 1877.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

The reform of the House of Lords, a matter to which we have had occasion to refer in noticing the two last issues of the National Review, is the subject of the first article in the present number. It is no new question. To say nothing of the many diatribes of the Radicals, to whose levelling tendencies the House is an eyesore, against its very existence, it may be called to mind that, nearly twenty years ago, so good a Whig as Earl Russell proposed materially to modify its character. The present Premier, who had succeeded to his seat in 1868, then observed, "We belong too much to one class, and the consequence is, that, with respect to a large number of questions, we are too much of one mind." (April, 1869.) This is Lord Salisbury's opinion to-day. The object aimed at is, in Lord Dunraven's words, to preserve "the essential characteristics of the House, but it must be adapted to the requirements of the time." Mr. Curzon, whose scheme we summarized (Allen's Indian Mail, April 9th, 1888), has submitted it to the judgment of the eldest sons of Peers, twenty-six in number, who have seats in the House of Commons. Of these, twenty-four, including Lord Hartington, agree in the necessity of a Reform, though three of these do not propose to proceed on the lines of Mr. Curzon's scheme; one regards all reform as unlikely to satisfy those who "clamour for the abolition of the House of Lords," and therefore as foredoomed to failure; while another (Mr. Coleridge) is "in favour of Single Chamber Democracy." those who "clamour for the abolition of the House of Lords," and therefore as foredoomed to failure; while another (Most readers will agree with the present Prime Minister, that a moderate admixture of Life-peers, coupled with the power of expulsion of unworthy members (a power which, oddly enough, the Upper House does not at present possess), will be adequate bases for a change which must necessarily, in its insention he of a tentotive character. ception, be of a tentative character.

Fiscal reform will for a long time to come be a hotly disputed question. Lord Pembroke thought that he had successfully disposed, in the April number of the *National*, of Mr. Cripps' article on "Free Trade and the Economists," which puted question. Lord Pembroke thought that he had successfully disposed, in the April number of the National, of Mr. Cripps' article on "Free Trade and the Economists," which formed an important contribution to the previous (March) issue. We think that he has found a foeman worthy of his steel. Mr. Cripps, in his "Reply," is able to point to admissions and discrepancies on the part of his antagonist which seem fatal to Lord Pembroke's argument; and the considerations on which Mr. Cripps dwells (pp. 380-1) with much force, seem conclusively to prove that, owing to the foreign competition fostered by our "Free-trade" legislation, "there are not sufficient opportunities of profitable home investments." International competition is, too, as pointed out in Mr. Mallock's well-considered Essay on "Conservatism and the Diffusion of Property," a very important factor in the momentous question, how, with a growing population, the British labourer is to possess that "income with security," that "security that, the labour being forthcoming, the labourer shall have the means of procuring an accustomed livelihood," the absence of which underlies half the discontent, and, consequently, most of the Socialism, with which we have now to contend. This same Socialism is prominently referred to in a Paper, which will be generally read, by Mr. Edward Salmon, on "The Working Classes and Religion." Mr. Salmon, however, deals chiefly with the general question, how to bring Religion within the ken of the working classes, of whom he thinks (p. 333) about four-fifths wholly indifferent, and more impervious to truth than even the Secularists. "They do not think even enough to disbelieve," are the vigorous words which he quotes from a local clergyman. Mr. Salmon rightly deplores the lamentable absence in the Church of good, earnest, preaching; that "foolishness of preaching" as St. Paul tells us. And he contrasts our Church, most unifavourably, with Dissenters in this respect. "Of one thing," he says, and with justice, "I am convinced; the

[&]quot;The National Review." May, 1888. London. (W. H. Allen and Co.).

landlord instead of to the tenant, would meet the requirements

of the case.

To the most rabid Home-Ruler, Mr. Bagenal's interesting notes on "Local Government in Ireland" would prove instructive: to the ordinary reader it is simply a mine of information as to the "incapacity, bitterness, and blackguardism of the local bodies in Ireland, which have fallen into the hands of the Parnellite party." Every Unionist member of Parliament should read this article. True it is, that the power of the National League is rapidly on the wane; and that its practical annihilation will be indefinitely settled by the Pope's condemnation (though it may gall a Briton's self-love to be beholden to a foreign prelate for aid in the Government of any condemnation (though it may gall a Briton's self-love to be beholden to a foreign prelate for aid in the Government of any part of the United Kingdom). None the less may we, in the light of the facts here revealed, contemplate the real character of Home Rule, and the depth of the abyss into which Mr. Gladstone is so anxious to plunge us.

The sympathies of every reader will follow Mr. Alfred Austin in his eloquent threnody on the lamented death of so distinguished a representation.

distinguished a man as the late Matthew Arnold, one who was ever young, whose "life was perhaps shortened in some degree by a boyish freak," and who, though he lived to the age of sixty-six, had that "true vitality," which kept him "alive to the last." Literature will not soon replace him.

Some similar innate power of rejuvenescence seems to have fallen to the share of Berthold Auerbach, respecting whom Miss Helen Zimmern speaks sympathetically. Born in the Black Forest a Jew, a Jew he remained, and was buried in his native village; of which, and of its denizens, his best known work, "Village Tales," was a wonderfully vivid delineation. In the remaining Papers, Mr. Linford finishes his narrative of English "Postal Communication;" and Mr. Gallenga foretells the success of the forthcoming Italian Exhibition.

THE STATESMEN SERIES: LORD BEACONSFIELD.

"The intention of the 'Statesmen Series' is, as its title implies, to comprise a collection of brief biographical studies of the great men who have influenced the political history of the world." Such is the explanation of the aim and object of this admirable and interesting venture. And what more fitting than that the place of honour should be given to the Earl of Beaconsfield, a man in the judgment of many the greatest which this century has produced—great not alone in the exalted position to which his abilities had raised him great not only as regards the high patriotism which ever animated his words and actions, but great as regards the ciranimated his words and actions, but great as regards the cir-cumstance that he began life with no undue accidents of birth, lineage and wealth. With him the struggle with adversity was constant and unremitting—poverty was ever ready to pounce down upon a toiling, unaided worker in the vineyard of enterprise; but all difficulties were overcome, and when on the memorable 19th of April his spirit fled to the Creator which made it a nation mourned a nation's loss. The story which is alike instructive and fu'll of attractions, is told by Mr which is alike instructive and fu'l of attractions, is told by Mr. Kebbel with unpretentious simplicity. He alike depicts Disraeli in the Senate, amidst the triumphs of unrivalled oratory, and drawing aside the veil which hid the sanctity of private life from prying eyes, shows the Earl of Beaconsfield as a loving, happy husband, proud of his wife, proud of his home, revelling amidst the charms of nature, a popular landlord, good-natured, kind-hearted, beloved of the many, worshipped by the few who could claim closer personal intimacy.

If the present volume may be accepted as an earnest of future successes the "Statesmen Series" bids fair to reflect credit upon the enterprising house of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., which risks a venture that should be alike popular and profitable.

profitable.

"Religion, or God in All Things": an Epic. By W. J. Spratly. Book I: Prologue. (Digby and Long.) Mr. Spratly, in publishing a mere Prologue to the larger poem which is to follow, modestly says in his Preface that his object is to invite a searching criticism, in the hope that exposure of the larger property of the larger property. faults will materially assist him in his future labours. He wants, therefore, an exposure of deficiencies. We are content to find in this little work much excellent performance and much promise. The theme selected—that of a fervent, imaginative mind, reverently seeking for truth, but disturbed and agonised by the mystery of evil—of sin and sorrow—is an old one, and has been handled by some of the greatest poets of all nations. But it will always be a fascinating theme and Donto one, and has been handled by some of the greatest poets of all nations. But it will always be a fascinating theme, and Dante and Milton have not yet exhausted the field for younger singers. In Mr. Spratly's attempt to deal with so vast a subject there is much that will please even the most captious critic, even when he agrees with the author in his confession that he has "given, perhaps, unwise attention to rhythm to the possible neglect of the more vital characteristics of good verse." The work shows deep thought, intelligence, and a

keen reasoning faculty, and considerable mastery over the most difficult form of verse; but in his anxiety to secure correct rhythm, the author is apt to sacrifice sometimes "the poetic idea." But the work is one which contains many passages of great beauty and felicity of expression, and gives, as we have said, much promise for the future.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Statesmen Series: Lord Palmerston," by Lloyd C. Saunders; "A Lombard Street Mystery," by Muirhead Robertson (W. Bartholomew); "A Great Turf Fraud," by Dalrymple J. Belgrave (James Hogg); "The War of the Succession in Spain," by Colonel Hon. Arthur Parnell (G. Bell and Son); "The Divine Programme of the World's History," by Mr. and Mrs. H. Grattan Guinness (Hodder and Stoughton) Stoughton).

WE congratulate the Maharaja of Baroda on the very wise step which he is about to take of sending selected young men to England to study scientific and technical subjects, under the supervision and care of Mr. T. K. Gajjar, Professor of Biology in the Baroda College. Of all the Native Princes of India his highness Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaikwar stands fore-most in point of enlightened rule. His State may not boast of most in point of enlightened rule. His State may not boast of a representative assembly, but in other directions, where the interests and advantage of the people entrusted by benign Providence to his care are concerned, he was proved that he is a real ruler—the father of his people. He has gauged public feeling correctly, and has found out what is the most pressing want of India. He has been gradually introducing industries into his territory and strengthening them by the importation of machinery. There is every reason to believe that if proper instruction were provided the Guzerathi would show as much aptitude for arts and industries as he has done for purely commercial enterprise. We therefore commend the resolution of mercial enterprise. We therefore commend the resolution of his Highness. Other Princes can well follow the example with advantage to themselves, their people, and India generally.—The Marhatta.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS' SHOOTING ADVENTURES.—It is said that when the Duc d'Orleans' shooting party succeeds in bag-ging big game a French horn is sounded. The distinguished isitors must have blown their own trumpet pretty frequently during the past few days, as news which has reached Calcutta reports that several tigers have fallen to their rifles. On the 26th ult., when two more tigers were bagged, one of which was perfectly riddled with bullets before he succumbed, the Duc had an adventure which he will be able to speak of with Duc had an adventure which he will be able to speak of with pride when he returns to Europe. A correspondent says:— On this day a tiger sprang suddenly out of some jungle into the open amongst the party, and leaped right into the howdah occupied by the Duc d'Orleans, who managed to get clear by sliding down behind by the elephant's tail. The tiger looked round, and then jumped on the ground, and made off without a shot being fired at him. On March 30 a tiger, 9 feet 9 inches, was shot by Colonel De Perseval, which, on dissection, was found to have the splinters of a shell lodged in his kidneys, liver and lungs supposed to be from a shot fired by Dr. Forliver, and lungs, supposed to be from a shot fired by Dr. For-syth ten days before. On the 31st another tiger was shot, bringing the bag up to eighteen. There is some fever amongst the camp followers, and the representative of the Nepaul Government with the party is also under the doctor's hands.

THE VICEROY'S LAST TIGER.—The tiger shot by the Viceroy near Govindghur on the 2nd April was killed under somewhat extraordinary circumstances. There were three tigers in the beat, and a deep ravine with rocky sides. The guns were posted at the mouth of the ravine and the tigers beaten from its highest point; but instead of coming out as they were expected to do, they took shelter in a cave between some large rocks, and lay with their heads towards the beaters. Lord William Beresford and Dr. Findlay went to the spot, and after much trouble succeeded in turning the tigers out. One of these, a very large male, went across the ravine, and broke through the beaters; the other, a stout young tiger, passed on as required, and was killed from the rock on which Lord Dufferin was posted; the third, a tigress, remained in the cave, and all efforts to dislodge her proving in vain, the Viceroy joined the party at the cave. A very small cleft between the reals disloged the igners, who were large reals. vicercy joined the party at the cave. A very small cleft between the rocks disclosed the tigress, who was lying growling near this opening. The cavern was very dark, and it was difficult to see anything but the eyes of the tigress through the narrow aperture. It was determined to try severe measures to move her; and the Vicercy, kneeling down and placing his rifle into the opening between the rocks, fired. A charge from the wounded tigress was awaited, but no charge ensued. Lord Dufferin had shot her exactly between the eyes, and she was Dufferin had shot her exactly between the eyes, and she was dead. It is not often that a tiger is killed in this way, literally at the muzzle of the rifle. The Viceroy's tigress was a very handsome animal, and measured nine feet two inches.

^{* &}quot;The Statesmen Series: Lord Beaconsfield." By T. E. Kebbell.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1888.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Government has consented to a Parliamentary inquiry by Commission into the whole story of the formation and floating of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited. It is, however, not so satisfactory to have to believe that urgent necessity exists for such an inquiry. It is most unfortunate that at a time when we were congratulating ourselves upon the confidence which was being placed by all the Native Princes of India in the justice and honesty of purpose of British rule in that country, that a scandal should arise more serious in its aspects, and more damaging in its possible results, than any scandal connected with business transactions between Englishmen and Natives since the "Plunderful" times of the old East India Company. We can recall to mind no scandal of this nature so grave since then. Jervis Court-martial was a scandal pitiable and abominable enough, but it only concerned two individuals, although one of them was no less a personage than the Commanderin-Chief of India. There was no question in that case of fair or unfair dealings between Englishmen and Natives. In the Hyderabad (Deccan) business, however, questions involving the good name of Englishmen for honesty and rectitude are involved. Nay, more than this, the character of the relations of the Government of India and the India Office with the Feudatory States of India is also called into question. This fact alone cannot but tend to weaken that moral influence of England in India, by which influence she more than by any strength of arms holds empire there. It is to be regretted that inquiry is necessary, but it is to be hoped that that inquiry shall be open, searching, and most exacting, and also that it shall take place without delay. It is not a matter for public concern that merely the Sirdar Diler Jung at Hyderabad should clear himself of charges made against his honour and probity, or that certain promoters, jobbers and lawyers in England should have an opportunity of explaining or disposing of "extravagant charges and illusions." The character of the Sirdar concerns Hyderabad alone, the character of company promoters, &c., concerns themselves chiefly and their clients, but the character of British officials concerns the country

The many-sided gentlemen who deal in limited at large. liabilities in the city of London may have their own code of financial ethics; they have come into the world to make money-honestly, no doubt, if they can-but to make money, and they may gain credit for astuteness from those who envy or imitate them, for actions which are not altogether founded upon a strict following of the eighth commandment. But where the question concerns the dealings of British officials there can be no shelter from consequences under a convenient laxity of even political ethics. The truth, and the whole truth, must be brought to light. If what is being rumoured be only half true far higher reputations than those which are being bandied about in newspapers are at stake. Painful as it may be to have the fierce glare of publicity thrown upon high places it is better than they should stand as now in a twilight which distorts. Truth and honesty will court the light, and justice now calls for it.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 7.)

The following appointments are made, from the date on which Mr. F. S. Symes, C.I E., relinquished charge of his duties as secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma:—

SYMES, Mr. E. S., B.C.S., C.I.E., to be chief secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

SMEATON, Mr. D. M., B.C.S., to officiate as chief secretary to the Chief Commissioner, during the absence of Mr. Symes. White, Mr. H. T., B.C.S., to be secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

MacDonnell.—Consequent on the return of Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, B.C.S., secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, from the privilege leave granted to him, the services of Mr. W. M. Young, B.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta the honorary assistant secretary in the Military Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which is left in Calcutta.

MILITARY.

Hamilton, Lieut. C., South Wales Borderers, wing officer 2nd Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from Jan. 8, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Hillon, Sub-Conductor C., Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment from April 23.

to the Pension Establishment from April 23.

FURLOUGHS.

HAMMOND, Colonel F., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for 182 days; pension service, 32nd year, commenced Jan. 6.

JERVIS, Lieut. S. W., Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab

Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 12th year, commenced March 26.

Conry, Surgeon W., M.B., 13th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 11th year, commenced July 4, 1887.

WILLIAMSON, Captain C. V. W., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, is granted leave within Indian limits (p.a.) for 182 days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA. (Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March 28.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:

appointments:—
STANTON, 2nd Lieut. H. L., King's Own Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 6th Bengal Infantry on probation, dated March 9.

SIMONDS, Lieut C. W. H., Wiltshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 31st Punjab Infantry on probation, dated March 14.

IRVINE, Surgeon G. B., 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, to the officiating medical charge of the battalion, vice Surgeon-Major D. P. Mac-

donald, granted leave out of India.

DE MONTMORENCY, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel the Hon. A. B., Royal Horse Artillery, who will be placed upon the unemployed full pay list on completion of five years' service as regimental lieut.-colonel on March 30, is permitted to proceed to England on or after that

EDWARDS, Lieut. R. M., Royal West Surrey Regiment (wing officer on probation 18th Bengal Cavalry), to Bombay for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 4.)

CUTHBERTSON, Mr. C., assistant magistrate and collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is appointed to act as Under Secretary to the Government Pubna, is appointed to act as Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, during the absence, on special leave, of Mr. L. P. Shirres.

Brown, Mr. W. B., assistant magistrate and collector, Burdwan, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Backergunge.

Lyon, Mr. G. K., is appointed to act as deputy commissioner of Darjeeling from March 3, on which date he relieved Mr. A. W. Paul, placed on special duty.

Currie, Mr. G. M., officiating magistrate and collector, Birbhum, is appointed to act as magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah during the absence on deputation of Mr. E. V. Westmacott.

Faulder, Mr. C. J. S., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sarun, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Birbhum.

HARRIS, Mr. E. B., assistant magistrate and collector, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector, is appointed to

act as magistrate and collector of Maldah, during the absence

leave, of Mr. H. G. Sharp.

WARNE, Captain J. O., is appointed to be quartermaster of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Mr. H. F. Freeman,

retired from the corps.

Anderson, Mr. R. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Murshidabad.

Murshidabad.

Castle—The Lieut.-Governor appoints Mr. Castle to act temporarily as additional deputy commissioner of police for the town of Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. B. Barnardo.

Parish, Mr. H. M., assistant superintendent of police, Cuttack, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Birbhum, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. E. Fabre Tonnerre.

Plowden, Mr. C. C., assistant superintendent of police, Noakholly, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Howrah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. B. Birch.

Ritche, Mr. J. G., officiating magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, is appointed to act as inspector-general of registration during the

RITCHIE, Mr. J. G., officiating magistrate and deputy collector, Hoxrah, is appointed to act as inspector-general of registration during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. D. Blyth.

IRTING—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon. G. Irving of his seat in the Bengal Legislative Council.

PRATT—With the sanction of H.E. the Vicervy the Lieut.-Governor appoints Mr. H. Pratt to be a member of the Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

MANN, Mr. J., principal, Krishnaghar College, is appointed to be a professor in the Presidency College, from the date on which he ioined his appointment.

princesor in the Tresidency Conege, from the date on which he joined his appointment.

HILL, Mr. S. C., officiating principal, Krishnaghur College, is confirmed in that appointment.

THOMPSON, Mr. T. M. L., executive engineer, attached to the Eastern Sone Division, is appointed to be executive engineer of the Northern Drainage and Embank neut Division.

FURLOUGHS

MACLEOD, Captain M. N., Behar Light Horse, is allowed leave of ab

sence for one year, from Jan. 1.

Coffin, Lieut. S. E., Behar Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for one year, from April 15.

Barnardo, Mr. A. B., temporary additional deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 5.)

The Chancellor of the Punjab University is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the said University:—Surg. R. H. Charles, M.D., and Mr. G. S. Lewis, B.A. DAVIES, Licut. H. S. P., private secretary to H.E. the Licut.-Governor of the Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for six months, from

April 12.

Anderson, Lieut. R. H. F., officiating cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, is made permanent in that appointment from Aug. 20, 1887, consequent on the retirement from the service on the date of Colonel

R. J. L. Crutchley. MACPHERSON—On return from duty with the Judge Advocate-General's Department, Major A. K. Macpherson, cantonment magistrate,

ral's Department, Major A. K. Macpherson, cantonment magnetrate, is posted to Sialkot.

Montgomery, Major J. A. L., deputy commissioner, is transferred from the Hoshiarpur to the Sialkot district.

DUNLOF-SMITH, Lieut. J. R., assistant commissioner, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, vice Major J. L. Montgomery, placed on special duty.

MAUDE, Mr. H., under secretary to Government, Punjab, has obtained

furlough to Europe for 186 days, from May 4.

LAVILLE, Mr. L., assistant secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Financial Department, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from April 9.

three months, from April 9.

BLEAZBY, Mr. G.. superintendent, office of the Accountant-General, Punjab, is placed on special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat.

HUGHES, Mr. G., assistant commissioner, has obtained furlough, on medical certificate, for one year, from April 6.

MACPHERSON, Major A. K., cantonment magistrate, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Siakbt Cantonment.

BLYYN Mr. F. L. officiating contrapport registrate, is appointed a

Bailly, Mr. F. L., officiating cantonment magistrate, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class within the limits of the Ferozepore cantonment.

BISHOP, Mr. J. M., assistant district superintendent of police, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Rohtak,

during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. S. Dunsford.

MACDONALD, Mr. W., executive engineer, 4th grade. sub pro tem., is transferred from the Patiala railway circle to the 1st circle.

Granville, Mr. H. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., attached to the Kohat Provincial division, is allowed furlough out of

India for one year, from April I.

Bird, Mr. W. J. A., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), attached to the Swat River Canal Division, is allowed furlough to Europe for nineteen months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, April 7.)

FISHER, Mr. J. H., magistrate and collector of Moradabad, is granted

furlough for eighteen months, from April 20.

BATEMAN, Mr. H. B. J., joint magistrate, Budaun, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Azamgarh, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. P. Whalley.

on leave, of Mr. P. Whalley.

LANG, Mr. G. L., officiating commissioner, Rohilkhaud division, on being relieved by Mr. J. C. Robertson, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Fyzabad division during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. A. H. Harington.

OAKES, Mr. M, is appointed to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, and to be posted to the Sitanus district.

Sitapur district.

Sitapur thatrict.

KAVANGH, Mr. H., deputy collector, Sultanpur, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Haminpur.

CONYBEARE, Mr. H. C. A., joint magistrate, 1st grade, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Allahabad district. LOVETT, Mr. H. V., on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Fyzabad district as assistant commissioner.

COOKE—On completion of his term of duty with the Gorakphur district survey party, Mr. F. J. Cooke, assistant commissioner, is posted to the Gorda district.

to the Gonda district.

BAKER, Mr. F., magistrate and collector, is transferred from Fatehpur to Agra. KNYVETT, Mr. C. F., district superintendent of police, is transferred

from Shahjahanpur to Dehra Dun.

WEBSTER, Mr. H. L., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Hamirpur to Shahjahaupur.

HOPE, Mr. C. W. W., assistant magistrate, is transferred from Mirzapur

to Benarcs.
Hose, Mr. J. W., assistant magistrate, is transferred from Agra to

HOLMS, Mr. J. M., assistant magistrate, is transferred from Muttra to Agra.

The undermentioned officer, on completion of his term of duty with

The undermentioned officer, on completion of his term of duty with the survey party in Gorakhpur, is transferred to the district noted against his name:—
WILSON, Mr. C., Shahjahanpur.
SLATER, Mr. A. W., executive engineer, 3rd grade, district engineer, Aligarh, is posted to the Allahabad district as district engineer.
GROVES, Mr. J., sub engineer, 3rd grade, Robilkhand Provincial Division, is posted to the Aligarh district as district engineer.
PHILLIPS, Mr. E. A. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Budaun to the Bijuor district as district engineer.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, March 31.)

MARTINDALE, Lieut. C. S. de, assistant commissioner, Katha, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Myadaung district, vice Mr. G. W. Shaw, transferred.

COXE, Mr. H. R. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Pagan to special duty in Rangoon.

SHAW, Mr. G. W., C.S., is transferred from Katha, and appointed to

officiate as deputy commissioner of the Bhamo district, vice Captain C. H. E. Adamson, who proceeds on leave.
RIPLEY, Mr. F., extra assistant commissioner, was posted to the charge

of the Male township, Shwebo district, from the date on which he assumed charge thereof.

Anderson, Lieut. C. C., second in command, is app inted to officiate as commandant of the Pyinmana Police Battalion, vice Lieut. S. H. Pelly, who is appointed to be second in command of the Railway

Battalion. The following officers are transferred from the Mandalay to the

TARGET, Mr. C. A. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, to be in executive charge.

ANTHONY, Mr. A. D., assistant engineer, 2nd grade.
DE CRETTI S, Mr. A. W. T. des A., executive engineer, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Mandalay, and is posted to the charge of the garrison division, Mandalay, pending the arrival of Colonel E. N. Peters, R. E., executive engineer, 1st grade.



ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, March 27.)

STEINBERG, Mr. A. F., assistant commissioner, Hailakandi, Cachar, is transferred to Lakhimpur, and posted to the headquarters station of that district.

TENNON, Mr. W., assistant commissioner, Dibrugarh, is transferred to Cachar, and placed in charge of the Hailakandi, sub-division of that

GREES, Mr. R. T., assistant commissioner, on return from furlough, is posted to the Sylhet district.

PRIMROSE—Special leave of absence for six months is granted, under Section 61 of the Civil Leave Code, to Mr. A. J. Primrose, C.S.,

officiating political agent, Manipur.

Grimwood, Mr. F. St. C., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as political agent, Manipur, during the absence of Mr. A. J. Primrose, C.S., or until further orders.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, April 6.)

STEVENS, Riding-master J., R.H.A., has been posted to the District Staff, R.A., Bangalore division, vice Riding-master Wilken, transferred to the Home Establishment.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

ments:—
STEVENS, Captain C., Staff Corps, 4th (P.W.O.) L.C., to be interpreter to 1st Battalion the Duke of Cornwall's L.I., dated March 15.

Lethbridge, 2nd Lieut. F. W., East Kent Regiment, a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 9th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation), dated March 22.

The following officers, having passed the examination laid down in paragraph 331, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II., are qualified for appointment on the Regimental, General and Personal Staff of the Army:—

Army:—
FORBES, Captain E. E., Madras S.C.
BOULDERSON, Captain H. A. P., Madras S.C.
TEVERSHAM, Captain R. K., Madras S.C.
STEVENS, Captain C. F., Madras S.C.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVII.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 12.)

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appoint-

SOUTER, Mr. W. L., to act as district superintendent of police in the Kolaba district from the date of Mr. F. L. Goldsmid's departure on

leave.

BATT, Mr. H., C.S., barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as chief presidency magistrate and revenue judge of Bombay during the absence of Mr. Crawley-Boevey.

OMMANNEY, Mr. H. T., C.S., to be first assistant collector, vice Mr. F. S. P. Lely, transferred to foreign service.

KENNEDY Mr. R. M., C.S., to be second assistant collector, vice Mr. H. T. Ommanuey, C.S., promoted.

FROST—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. E. Frost. C.S.. to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Kaira.

Frost, C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Kaira, district registrar, Kaira, and political agent, Cambay, from the date of departure, on leave, of Mr. H. R. Cooke, C.S.

MITRA, Mr. Haripad, L.C.E., sub-assistant conservator of forests, Kolaba, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

MAINWARING, Mr. H., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, and divisional forest officer, Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from May 2.

BARRY—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to extend for one

year the tenure by Surgeon-Major A. Barry, M.D., F.R.C.S., of the office of superintendent of Matheran.

Coles, Mr. C. E., district superintendent of police, Kolaba (on special duty in Egypt), is allowed leave on private affairs for six months, from such date in the current month as he may report his arrival in Bombay.
Cooke, Mr. H. R., C.S., acting collector of Kaira, is allowed furlough

for eight months, from April 13.

Forbes, Mr. H. D. E., assistant superintendent, Poona and Nasik and Southern Maratha Country Revenue Surveys, is allowed furlough for one year.

MILITARY.

ADEY—The services of Surgeon H. Adey, Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

ANDERSON, Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) H. S., C.B., Staff Corps, is entitled to the colonel's allowance from April 6.

PIRES, Mr. G., Subordinate Medical Department, is permitted to resign the service at his own request.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, March 29.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint

LEBAILLY, Lieut. A. C., 2nd Battalion York and Lancashire Regiment who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 1st Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated

April 3.

PAYNE, Lieut.-Colonel C. D. P., second in command 21st Bombay Infantry, to officiate as commandant 17th Bombay Infantry.

BARRY, Surgeon T. D. C., to officiate in medical charge 20th Bombay Infantry, during the absence of Surgeon T. MacGregor, or until

LUCAS, Surgeon-Major J., to officiate in medical charge 29th Bombay Infantry, during the absence of Surgeon H. Adey, or until further orders.

orders.

The undermentioned officer has been seconded:—

HAZELGROVE, Lieut. H. S., Staff Corps (deputy assistant commissarygeneral, 2nd class, on probation), wing officer and quartermaster
14th Bombay Infantry.

WARDROP, Colonel A., Staff Corps, late D.A.G., Bombay Army, is
placed on general duty, Bombay.

FURLOUGHS.

TYLEB, Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain C., Unattached List, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

tificate.

CARPENDALE, Lieut.-Colonel M. M., Staff Corps, has been granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for 182 days from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 30th year, commenced April 26.

SCHNEIDER, Captain S. M., Staff Corps, wing officer 2nd Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, twelfth year, commenced Feb. 12.

THORP, Lieut. J. C., R.A., 6-1 Southern Division, for six months, on private affairs.

SWAN, Major H. H., G.I.P.R. Volunteer Corps, to England, for eighteen mouths, on private affairs.

months, on private affairs.

Meakin, Major H. G., Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England, for eight months, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. F. Bevan, J. G. Cordery (Cov.), R. E. Hamblin (Cov.), J. V. S. Pope, D. J. Burbridge, R. T. Hobart (Cov.), Capt. W. Hastings, B.S.C., J. F. Finlay (Cov.), H. L. Butcher.

Madras, Estab.—J. A. Davies (Cov.), F. D'A. O. Wolfe-Murray (Cov.), W. O. Fowler.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Bengel Estab.—H. T. J. F. Maguire (Cov.), three months' furlough; C. H. De Mello, one month's extraordinary leave and to return; A. S. Thomson, four months' furlough.

Bombay Estab. - F. A. Dashwood, three months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Bengal Estab.—C. H. De Mello. Bombay Estab.—L. W. Seymour.

APRIL 27.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military

Col. Thomas Francis Cosby Rochfort, Bengal Cavalry.

Col. Acton Chaplin Havelock, Madras Staff Corps. Col. William Anderson, Madras Staff Corps. Col. Arthur Marriott Lys, Madras Staff Corps.

Col. Richard Mercer Lloyd, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieut.-Col. Francis Edwin Wiggens, Bengal Infantry.
Major Mosley Mayne, Bombay Staff Corps.
Brigade-Surgeon Emanuel Bonavia, M.D., Bengal Medical Establish ment.

Surgeon Major Hamilton De Tatham, M.D., Bombay Medica Betablishment

The date of retirement of Surgeon-General William James Moore C.I.E., Bombay Medical Establishment, is altered to Feb. 26, 1888.

The following provisional appointments to the Staff have been made

The following provisional appointments to the Stall have been made by the Governments in India:—

Major P. D. Jeffreys, Connaught Rangers, Brigade-Major, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Col. A. B. Morgan, C.B., whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Major H. M. E. Brunker. Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Col. G. B. Wolseley, C.B., whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Colonel J. A. Cooke, 17th Lancers, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Lieut.-Col. P. D. Jeffreys, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Major H. A. Sawyer, Bengal Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Quarter-master-General, Intelligence Branch, vice Lieut.-Col. P. J. Maitland,

master-General, Intelligence Branch, vice Lieut.-Col. P. J. Maitland, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Lieut.-Col. R. M. Clerk, Madras Infantry, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Establishment, vice Lieut.-Col. W. L. Ranking, who vacates.

Major T. Harris, Middlesex Regiment, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Establishment, vice Col. H. M. Rangauch appointed to the Fined Staff.

vice Col. H. M. Bengough, appointed to the Brigade Staff.
Lieut.-Col. G. Simpson, Madras Staff Corps, to be an Assistant
Adjutant-General, Madras Establishment, vice Major J. E. Blundell,

whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Lieut.-Col. F. Smalley, Madras Infantry, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, to be an Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras

Establishment, vice Colonel M. Protheroe, C.B.

Major D. C. Dean-Pitt, R.A., Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, to be an Assistant Quartermaster-General, by the same of the sam ment.

Col. E. Cunningham, Bombay Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bombay Establishment, vice Major D. C. Dean-Pitt, whose tenure of service on the Staff has expired.

The appointments of Major H. A. Sawyer and Lieut. Col. R. M. Clerk, as notified in the London Gazette of June 24, 1887, are cancelled by the above announcement.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—

Major C. C. Egerton, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Assistant Adjutant-

Major C. C. Egerton, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force.

Major V. Jenkins, West Riding Regiment, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Major H. M. E. Brunker. Capt. R. F. Gartside-Tipping, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal Establishment.

Capt. J. W. Hogge, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Brigade Major, Bengal Establishment, vice Major P. D. Jeffreys.

Major C. D. M. Gall, Royal Fusiliers, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Establishment, vice Major T. Harris.

Major M. W. Saunders, R.A., to be a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras Establishment, vice Lieut.-Col. F. Smalley.

Capt. A. W. L. Bayly, Bombay Establishment, to be a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bombay Establishment, vice Major D. C. Dean-Pitt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

MURRAY—April 24, at Glasgow, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Murray, 1st Seaforth High anders, of a daughter.
RISING—April 27, at Highbury, the wife of Harry Firth Rising, of a

BARNARD—SMITH—April 24, at Christ Church, Clifton, by the Rev. W. ARNARD—SMITH—April 24, at Unist United, United, by the Rev. w. Vincent Barnard, Mus.Bac., uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. D. H. Sawyer, M.A., uncle of the bride, and the Rev. Horace Meyer, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Francis Henry Cecil, eldest son of the late Francis Barnard, of Bristol, to Katie Augusta, only daughter of the late Major George Smith, Bombay Light Theartern

Infantry.

OMMAN—LUTENER—April 19, at the parish church of Harthill, Cheshire, by the Rev. W. M. B. Lutener, brother of the bride, and the Rev. W. W. A. Butt, Vicar of Minety, Surgeon-Major Bowman, I.M.S., to Maud Mary, elder daughter of the Rev. William Lutener, Vicar of the parish. BOWMAN-

DANIELL—STOKES—April 19, at Totteridge, Herts, Major Robert Holford Daniell, Commandant H.E. the Governor of Bombay's Body Guard, eldest son of the late Colonel J. Townshend Daniell, Bengal

Guard, eldest son of the late Colonel J. Townshend Daniell, Bengal Army. to Harriett Haughton, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Newton Stokes, Esq., of The Priory, Totteridge.

EDGELL—FAYRER—April 19, at Westminster Abbey, Richard Arnold Edgell, eldest son of Colonel Edgell, Retired List Bengal Army, to Diana Agnes, elder daughter of Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., K.C.S.I., F.R.S., of 53, Wimpole-street, W.

Francis—Chilton—April 26, at Merrow Church, near Guildford, by the Rev. George Chilton, Vicar of Wanborough, cousin of the bride assisted by the Rev. Graham Keeling, uncle of the bridegroom, and the Rev. L. R. Flood, Rector of Merrow, the Rev. Edward Howard assisted by the Rev. Graham Keeling, uncle of the bridegroom, and the Rev. L. R. Flood, Rector of Merrow, the Rev. Edward Howard Francis, younger son of the late Dayrell Joseph Thackwell Francis, of Wethersell Grange, Cranleigh, to Violet Gertrude Mary Malin, daughter of Captain Chilton, late Royal Bengal Royal Artillery, of Merrow-Croft, near Guildford.

KIDSTON—OLIPHANT—April 18, at Allan Park, Stirling, N.B., Adrian M. M. G. Kidston, Helensburgh, to Hannah second daughter of the late Major Patrick Oliphant, 35th Madras Native Infantry, of Kinneddar, Fifeshire, N.B.

neddar, Fifeshire, N.B.

POPE—CHAMPNEYS—April 26, at Holy Trinity Church, Beckenham:
Francis John Pope, Civil Engineer Indian D.W.P., son of the late
Francis Pope, of Chilfrome, Dorset, to Kate Mary, daughter of
Henry Montagu Champneys, F.R.C.S., of Hamilton House, Penge.
WILLIAMS—FIELD—April 21, at St. Andrew's, Wells-street, Charles
Oswald Nicholson, second son of Colonel Benjamin Williams, C.B.,
Director Army Remount Operations for India to Fithel Flaggere Director Army Remount Operations for India, to Ethel Florence only daughter of Mrs. Field, of Stanhope Park, Greenford.

BEVAN-April 15, in Colorado, Abram Rawlinson, third son of William Robert Bevan, Esq., of Plumpton House, Bury St. Edmunds. telegram.)

telegram.)

BRODIE—April 25, at Colorado Springs, U.S.A., Arthur James Brodie, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. Edinburgh, eldest son of the late Kenneth Sutherland Brodie, Esq., of Bagonbarry, Bengal, and 15, Rutlandsquare, Edinburgh. (By telegram.)

COLE—April 22, at 66, Eaton-place, Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late General the Hon. Sir G. Loury Cole, G.C.B., aged 61.

COLLINSON—April 18, Beatrix Sophia (Beata), youngest child of the late Walter James Collinson, of Madras, aged 13.

FOGARTY—April 19, at 16, Montagu-road, W. Croydon, Mary Frances, widow of the late George Taylor Fogarty, Surgeon 70th Bengal Native Infantry, aged 70.

Wildow of the late George Taylor Fogarty, Surgeon for Dengal Native Infantry, aged 70.

FRENCH—April 21, at Cannes, Alpes Maritimes, France, the Rev. William French, M.A., Chaplain and Naval Instructor (retired list), formerly of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Curate of Harston,

near Cambridge.

Henderson—April 16, at Ba'gworth Court Cheltenham, Henry Barkley Henderson, late of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, el lest son of the late Colonel H. B. Henderson, of the Bengal Army.

Hume—April 25, at San Remo, North Italy, Arthur Carmichael Hume, Royal Irish Rifles, youngest son of the late Major-General John James Hume, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 24.

Johnston—April 22, at Culross Abbey, Major Laurence Johnston, late 26th Madras Native Infantry, H.E.I.C.S.

Mathias—April 13, Charles Mathias, Esq., of Penally, Pembrokeshire, Surgeon-Major Indian Service, aged 70.

Metcalfe—April 14, at Brighton, Henry Cranstoun Metcalfe, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 77.

Oldham—April 18, at Bryanston-square, W., Edgar Augustus Oldham. near Cambridge

Oldham—April 18, at Bryanston-square, W., Edgar Augustus Oldham, Lieut. 8th Hussars. Powis-Dec. 8, 1887, at Howardsea, Cockington, Torquay, Henry Her-

bert Powis, late Major, 98th Regiment, aged 36.
RICHARDSON—April 18, at 1, Campden-hill-gardens, Kensington, Major-General William Richardson, C.B., late of the 73rd and 44th Bengal

General William Richardson, C.B., late of the 73rd and 44th Bengal Native Infantry, aged 77.

Ryffel—April 23, at Zurich, Edward Julius Ryffel, aged 41.

Shubrick—April 26, at 7, Cornwall-mansions, Cornwall-gardens, S.W., General Richard Shubrick, Her Majesty's Indian Army, aged 68.

Staveley—April 23, at St. Thomas's Home, Westminster, George Edmund Staveley, 1st Bombay Lancers, eldest son of the late T. C. Staveley, of the Foreign Office, aged 21.

Stevenson—April 24, at 16, Grosvenor-street, Edinburgh, Robert Stevenson, Esq., late of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Bombay, and Carlisle Cumberland Bank, Carlisle.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BARROW--April 1, at Fyzabad, the wife of the Rev. K. E. Barrow,

M.A., of a son.

Ветнам—March 25, at Bisrampur Mission Station, C.P., the wife of J. A. Betham, Superintendent, Post-offices, Chattisgarh Division, of a daughter.

BLOOD-April 6, at Roorkee, the wife of Colonel B. Blood, R.E., of a son.

CANDY—April 7, at the Sungum, Poona, the wife of Captain J. M. Candy, 14th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, of a son.

CARIATI—April 23, at Shanghai, China, the Princess Cariati (néc

CARIATI—April 23, at Shanghai, China, the Princess Cariati (née d'Ehrenhoff), of a son.

CARIOLL—April 5, at Jalna, the wife of J. Carroll, Postmaster, Jalna, of a daughter.

CATOHPOLE—April 1, at Dalingcote, the wife of G. W. Catchpole, Engineer, North Syihet Tea Company, of a son (prematurely).

COLLETT—April 7, at Poona, the wife of John Collett, Inspector of Police, Poona, of a son.

DRIBERG—April 2, at Assam, the wife of J. J. S. Driberg, Deputy Commissioner, Assam, of a son.

ELKINS—March 16, at Moradahad the wife of D. Elling, Sub Medical

ELKINS-March 16, at Moradabad, the wife of D. Elkins, Sub-Medical Department, of a son.

Department, of a son.

HAUGHTON—April 4, at Rajbari, E.B.S. Railway, the wife of W. R. Haughton, Executive Engineer, of a son.

HOBART—March 29, at Madras, the wife of W. H. Hobart, Joint Chaplain of Vepery, of a daughter.

INGLIS—March 17, at Abbottabad, the wife of Captain E. Inglis, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

KER—March 31, at Rajputana, the wife of T. Ker, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of twin sons.

SANDERS—March 27, at Naini Tal, Mrs. Sanders, the wife of J. Sanders, C.S., Joint Magistrate, Fyzabad, of a daughter.

C.S., Joint Magistrate, Fyz.bad, of a daughter.
Toker—April 8, the wife of Colonel A. C. Toker, Military Department, of a daughter.

Vernon-Ellison-March 23, at Umballa, the wife of F. Vernon-Ellison, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Bower-O'Brien-April 4, at St. Stephen's Church, Bandora Hill Alfred Ernest Bower, son of F. Bower, Esq., of Sittingbourne, Kent



to Julia Marion, daughter of the late Lieut. J. O'Brien, Ordnance Department, H.C.

Department, H.C. Ox.—Corcutt-April 4, at Madras. Letitia Alice, daughter of Mr. C. Copcutt, to T. W. Cox, of the Commissariat Department.

BAWFORD—NEAVE—April 4, at Delhi, the Rev. J. Crawford, M.A.,
B.D., Edinburgh, Church of Scotland, Chaplain, Meerut, to Harriet

Neave, of the Zenana Mission, daughter of R. Neave, Cambridge.

Dyer.—Ommanney.—April 4, at Jhansi, Reginald Edward, son of E.

Dyer. Esq., to Frances Annie, daughter of Colonel E. P. Ommanney, 30th Bengal Infantry.

Etron.—Young.—April 2, at Lahore, Captain A. G. G. Elton, the Connected Regions to Elect.—Black Academy of Colonel C. Young.

naught Rangers, to Eleanor Rhoda, daughter of Colonel G. Young, Officiating Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

HUGHES—ROZALLAH—April 9, at St. Anne's Church, Byculla, Captain Thomas Hughes, of the B. and P.S.N. Co., to Amena Rozallah.

DEATHS.

ARCHDALE—April 4, at Lucknow, Minnie, the wife of Captain H. Archdale, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, aged 27.

BOARDMAN—March 16, at Mirzaporo, W. Boardman, Locomotive Department, East India Railway, late of Manchester.

CATCHPOLE—April 2, at Dalingcote, the infant son of G. W. Catchpole, Engineer, North Sylhet Tea Company.

FARQUHAR—April 6, at Neemuch, Lieut. D. W. Farquhar, Royal 'Artillery, aged 28.

FARQUHAR—April 6, at Neemuch, Lieut. D. W. Farqunar, Moyar Artillery, aged 23.

Johnston—March 31, at Cuddapah District, Francis William, infant son of J. C. Johnston, Executive Engineer, D.P.W.

LA FRENAIS—April 8, at Mount-road, Mazagon, John Leighton La Frenais, late Accountant, B.E.S. Press. aged 59.

McIntosh—April 21, at Calcutta, John McIntosh, of that place and Glasgow, also formerly of Nelson, New Zealand, aged 49.

Pearson—April 8, at Maria-hill, Mazagon, Edward Thurnam Graham, late Assistant Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, son of the late Lieut. Colonel E. Pearson, 4th Native Infantry, formerly of Carlisle. Cumberland. aged 74.

Carlisle, Cumberland, aged 74.

Pennell.—April 12, at her son-in-law's residence, Mr. W. W. Topham,
Bandora, Anne, relict of Isaac Pennell, Foreman Plumber, Peninsular

REED—March 29, at Sher Shah, Captain H. J. Reed, formerly of the Merchant Service, and for some years Bundermaster, North-Western Railway, aged 43.

WRIGHT-April 4, at Bangalore, A. Wright, late of Ootacamund, aged

WRIGHT—April 18, at Malta, Amy, the wife of Francis Nelson Wright, Bengal Civil Service, late of Meerut, N.W.P.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.--APRIL 24.

IMMORALITY IN BOMBAY.

Mr. S. SMITH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been directed to a statement made by the Rev. Alfred S. Dyer, dated Bombay, March 30, 1888, wherein he stated that:—"A medical officer, in a private communication, says that respectable girls are forced into lives of prostitution. The poorer class of Natives are in great awe of persons in authority. Officials go out into the villages, and say it is the order of the Government that so many girls should go and be registered as prostitutes. The poor people are afraid to refuse or resist, their daughters are delivered up, and thus virtuous girls are consigned to lives of infamy," and whether the Government would inquire whether any such practices existed. Mr. S. Smith asked the Under-Secretary of State for India existed.

existed.
Sir J. Gorst: Any persons guilty of the offences described in the question would, under the Indian Penal Code, be liable to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine. If evidence of the commission of such offence were laid before the Public Prosecutor at Bombay it would be his duty to institute proceedings; but an anonymous statement that Government officials are in the habit of committing such an offence does officials are in the habit of committing such an offence does not afford any basis upon which an inquiry could be directed.

MARRIAGES IN MAURITIUS.

In answer to Sir G. CAMPBELL,

In answer to Sir G. Campbell,
Baron H. de Worms said: It appears from the annual report of the Registrar-General of Mauritius for 1886 that in that year the percentage of illegitimate births was 53.7 for the whole population and 62.3 for the Indian population. The law of Mauritius does not recognise any marriages contracted in the colony which are not celebrated before an officer of the Civil Status. As regards the small marriage rate, the explanation which suggests itself as most probable is that a considerable number of the Indians who marry according to their personal religious law do not think it necessary to contract civil marriages. The provision for the elementary education of the Indian population is inadequate. The colonial Government and Legislature have been repeatedly urged by successive Secretaries of State to supply this want; but financial and other difficulties have hitherto prevented effectual measures being adopted, and I can only add that the

Secretary of State will be glad if the hope expressed by the Governor may be realised. The Secretary of State cannot insist upon the passing of a measure of this kind, which involves expenditure.

APRIL 25.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS IN INDIA.

Mr. J. STUART asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had received by mail last week, as anticipated, the reply of the Government of India to the communications of the India Office on the subject of the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts in that country.

Sir J. Gorst: Yes, Sir. Mr. J. STUART: Will the hon. gentleman lay the correspondence on the table of the House

Sir. J. Gorst asked for notice of the question.

Mr. J. Stuart asked the Under-Secretary of State for India
whether there was at the India Office a copy of a circular
memorandum, No. 21, "Office of Quartermaster-General in India," addressed to general officers commanding divisions and districts, dated from the Army headquarters, Simla, June 17, 1886, and signed by E. F. Chapman, Major-General, Quartermaster-General in India, on the subject of cantonment lock hospitals; and whether he would lay that circular memorandum upon the table of the House

hospitals; and whether he would lay that circular memorandum upon the table of the House.

Sir J. Gorst: No, Sir—(laughter).

Sir J. STUART: Will the hon. gentleman take steps to obtain the return?—(hear, hear).

Sir J. Gorst: I cannot possibly undertake to obtain a return of the existence of which I have no knowledge.

Mr. J. STUART: If I state that I have seen the return will the hom contlement under those circumstances take steps to the hon gentleman under those circumstances take steps to obtain it?—(hear, hear).

Sir J. Gorst: I made a very full statement to the House

some time ago in which I said that the Secretary of State would not apply to the Government of India for any reports and papers on this subject until the full report promised by the Government of India had been received, considered, and a decision founded thereon—(hear, hear).

Mr. J. STUART: Is the hon. gentleman going to exclude all information outside that report?—(hear, hear).

No answer. Mr. J. STUART: I have a right to an answer—(cheers). The hon gentleman has refused to give the return because he has no official knowledge of its existence; and then he says he will ask for no papers until the report of the Government of India has been received and a decision arrived at.

The SPEAKER: It is within the competence of a Minister to

refuse to answer a question.

Mr. J. Stuart: Do Lunderstand that the hon. gentleman

refuses to answer? Sir J. Gorst: I have not refused to answer any question. If the hon, gentleman wishes for any further answers to those which I have given I shall be much obliged if he will give the usual notice—(hear, hear).

Mr. Channing: The reply of the hon, gentleman in the first instance was yes. I think the House is entitled to know

what is meant by that yes.

No answer.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

In reply to Mr. HANBURY, In reply to Mr. Hanbury,
Sir J. Gorst said the ruby mines could not be visited by
Europeans without the permission of the Chief Commissioner.
Permission was granted to agents of all respectable firms, and
if Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co. had applied for
leave it would no doubt have been granted. This firm was in
negotiation with the Government for a concession of these
mines without competition at two lakhs of rupees per annum.
Messrs. Streeter and Co. offered four lakhs. The competition
was between them and Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co.
Until the report of the expert sent to the mines had been
made, no decision, as he had frequently stated, would be
arrived at.

Mr. S. HILL asked (1) whether the offer of Captain Pratten, on behalf of Messrs. Streeter, to take a lease of the ruby mines on benaif of Messrs. Streeter, to take a lease of the ruby mines in Burma under certain conditions as to the working and arrangements with the Natives was formally accepted by the Indian Government; (2) was this acceptance given with the full knowledge of Lord Kimberley; (3) did Messrs. Streeter fully undertake all the conditions required; (4) and upon what ground has the present Secretary of State for India repulsited these arrangements?

pudiated these arrangements?

Sir J. Gorst said the replies to the questions are as follow: (1) There was no such acceptance as to make a binding con tract; (2) Lord Kimberley was aware of what took place; (3) I understand they were ready to do so; (4) the Secretary of State has not repudiated any arrangement which has be come binding on the Government of India.

MINING RIGHTS IN HYDERABAD.

In reply to Mr. J. MACLEAN, Sir J. Gorst said: The contract of January 7th, 1886

between the Government of the Nizam and Messrs. Watson and Stewart for the grant of mining rights in Hyberabad was described by me, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, on June 27th, 1887. The contract itself, the negotiations which led to it, and the circumstances under which it was sanctioned by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, can be found in papers laid before Parliament in September, 1887. For the subsequent transactions of Messrs. Watson and Stewart, of the company formed, and of the Nizam's Government in relation thereto, the Secretary of State has no responsibility. A committee of the Council of India had in 1883 the question of a grant of mining rights in connection with the proposed extension of the Nizam's State Railway under consideration. Their conclusions are to be found in the papers above-mentioned, page 3, and were adversed as the such greats. The pattern was not company under the conto such grants. The matter was not again under the consideration of the Council or any committee thereof till after the contract of January 7th, 1886, had been executed, with the approval of the Government of India. On May 16th, 1887, the Secretary of State received a telegram from the Government in these words:—"Hyderabad mining operations promise well. Nizam's Government wishes to take shares in the company. The President thinks this desirable, and recommends our raising no objection; while accepting no responsibility, we have agreed." No action was taken on this telegram, and the Secretary of State was neither aware of the actual purchase of shares nor gave any assistance to Abdul Hak in relation thereto by appointment of a special committee or otherwise. If the hon, member will move for the Yellow-book it will be laid on the table.

Mr. J. Maclean asked whether it was considered that the Government of India had no responsibility for this transaction when it was consulted about the purchase of shares, and whether it had no responsibility for preventing an Indian Prince coming to London and being shamefully robbed.

Sir J. Gorst said the question was an argumentative one,

and had better be put upon the paper.

Lord R. Churchill asked how it could be contended that the Secretary of State was not responsible for the action of the Government of India.

Mr. Labouchere asked whether a telegram sent by Colonel Marshall, the English private secretary to the Nizam, appointed by the Governor-General, sent to Abdul Hak did not affect the responsibility of the India Government.

Sir J. Gorst said he should like notice of the question.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR E. R. ELLES, R.A., Assistant, Quartermaster-General and Secretary of the Mobilisation Committee, will be granted an extension of tenure of appointment to enable him to complete his duties on the Mobilisation Committee.

THE following special service officers being no longer required in Burma, they have been directed to return to India and join their respective battalions:—Lieutenant Norris, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieutenant Davis, 2nd Oxford Light Infantry; and Lieutenant Pickard-Cambridge, 2nd Bedford.

THE Commanding Royal Engineer in Burma has been directed to relieve Lieutenants T. B. Renny-Tailyour, R.E., and T. R. Lawrence, R. E., in their appointments as Assistant Field Engineers, and to send them to rejoin their permanent appointments.

THE military posts at Segu and Pongbyin have been handed over to the Military Police.

THE Military Surveyors having completed their work with the Intelligence Branch in Burma have been directed to return to India by the first opportunity.

THE following military privileges are to be continued to the

troops in Burma (privileges not mentioned will cease):—
Working pay for military signallers, at single rates, may be retained at stations specially authorised by general officer commanding.

Allowances to Field Treasure-chest Officers to be retained when absolutely necessary. Those for officers commanding stations and posts for stationery to be retained.

Fifty per cent. on pay of Army Hospital, Native corps. Extra pay to sanctioned private followers, Native Troops. Subsistence allowance to European soldiers' wives in private

Free rations and 50 per cent. pay to public followers. Free rations to sanctioned followers paid by troops.

Rations to families of British troops

A reserve will be maintained of field service equipment for

issue on payment.
When taking the field, or when certified by competent authority, that supplies are not procurable, issue on payment will be made of rations to postal clerks, postmen, clerks, signallers, and agents

Supply of rum to Native troops on special duty will be ruled by paragraphs 821 to 827 Army Regulations, India, Vol. V.

Rations on payment of full cost to officers and servants. Free rail to officers, warrant officers, and clerks returning to India invalided.

Pay of cooks, bhisties, sweepers, moochies, and salutris with Mounted Infantry.
Pay and charges for regimental and station conservancy.

Feeding of officers' horses, and conveyance of their baggage on payment of full cost.

Return pay and passages to establishments to be retained under conditions of paragraphs 143 and 170, Army Regulations, India, Vol. V.

Return pay and passages of temporary establishments proceeding on sick leave, or invalided to India, to be retained as

in preceding paragraph.

THE troops forming the Sikkim Field Force are to be furnished with supplies sufficient to last until the end of next The military authorities in India will forward these forthwith, as it is impossible to say how long it may be found necessary to detain the force across the frontier. The positions from which the Tibetans have been ousted must be held until some arrangements have been made with the lamas, and considering the distance of Lhassa from Lingtu, these cannot be expected to be made very quickly

Owing to ill-health, Major Stewart Mackenzie, Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, is obliged to return to England almost immediately. He contracted, while out shooting at Vizagapatam last November, jungle fever. Captain Wyndham, 16th (Queen's) Lancers, nephew by marriage to the Governor, probably acts for Major Mackenzie, being succeeded as Aide de Capp by Lieutenent Mulling Royal Artillery as Aide-de-Camp by Lieutenant Mullins, Royal Artillery.

THE following details are published regarding the Bengal Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion scheme:—The enrolment is open to all classes of Europeans and East Indians residing within a certain distance of Calcutta, to be defined by the Local Government, subject to the condition that no member of the Presidency Volunteer Battalion shall be allowed member of the Presidency Volunteer Battanon shall be allowed to enter the reserve within one year of his resignation as an active Volunteer. The Reserve is to be officered, in the first instance, by gentlemen who have held commissions in the army or Volunteer forces; and who, on joining the Reserve and passing an examination under section 5 of the Army Regulations for Indian Volunteers, may be promoted to a higher grade. Promotion from the ranks of the Reserve to the comprisioned grade will pressented equifying higher grade. Promotion from the ranks of the Reserve to the commissioned grade will necessitate qualifying by doing duty with an active corps. Officers for the Reserve will, in the first instance, be nominated by the officer commanding, and afterwards elected. The uniform is to be *khakee*, the same as that now wern by European troops on active service, with bandoliers, knickerbockers, and putties. Seven drills must be attended annually, and five patties. Seven drills must be attended annually, and five shots fired at 100, 200, and 300 yards, hitting the target, four feet square, twice at least at each range. For men who comply with these conditions a capitation grant of Rs. 10 yearly will be sanctioned, and a grant of Rs. 5 is also sanctioned towards paying the cost of uniform. The shooting qualification, which is very easy, was suggested by the Commander-in-Chief. Members of the Reserve Battalion will undertake to maintain great and he always in readings for services and to good order and be always in readiness for service, and to attend in uniform fully accoutred whenever summoned by a competent authority, save when prevented by duty to employer, by sickness, or by other unavoidable cause. The

competent authority, save when prevented by duty to employer, by sickness, or by other unavoidable cause. The battalion will be divided into district companies and sections.

THE Pinneer gives some details regarding the death of Lieut. D. W. Farquhar, R.A., at Neemuch. During a game of polo he "crossed" the pony of Lieut. Kenny at right angles, and was thrown head-foremost to the ground, which is described as being alwest as hard as rock. He was nicked is described as being almost as hard as rock. He was picked up in an insensible state, and died at sunrise on the following morning, a fracture of the skull having made his case hopeless morning, a fracture of the skull having made his case hopeless from the first. Lieut. Kenny was in no way to blame for the collision, which he could not possibly have avoided. Lieut. Farquhar's battery was under orders for Kirkee, and he had intended going out tiger-shooting on the very day he was killed, but could not do so pending further telegraphic orders regarding the departure of the battery. Neemuch is certainly an unlucky station for polo-players, as this is the fourth accident which has occurred in the last eighteen months. Lieut. Johnson, R.A., having broken his arm; Lieut. Milward, Lancashire Fusiliers, having sustained concussion of the brain: cashire Fusiliers, having sustained concussion of the brain; and Captain Salmon and Lieut. Farquhar having been killed outright.

THE Darjeeling paper says:—"There is a good deal of red spider blight about the tea gardens in the hills just now. Some way or other, of late years it has been like the poor, always with us, and, so far, nobody appears to have succeeded in finding a remedy for this pest.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 21, Eden Hall (s), Bombay.—25, Pekin (s), Bombay; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Calcutta.—26, Roumania (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—April 21, Imperator (s), Trieste.—23, Peshawur (s), London; Kerbela (s), London.—24, Worsley Hall (s).

CALCUTTA.—April 23, Chyebassa (s), Brisbane.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 20, Arabia (s), Calcutta.—26, Coromandel (s), Calcutta; Thames (s), Bombay; Clan Sinclair (s), Bombay; Cuba (s), Bombay; Clan Buchanan (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—April 18, Pongola (s), Cape Town.—24, Clan Macarthur (s), London.—25, Pelican (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:

S.s. Nepau', from London, May 3; from Marseilles, May 1?. For Bombay: Miss Gomes.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Sneyd Kynnersley, Miss Sneyd Kynnersley.
For Ismailia: Lieut. St. C. Coxon.

S.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, from London, May 10; from Brindisi, May 21. For Bombay: Rev. W. G. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Wharton, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mrs. Alexander and three children, Mrs. Rauger, Rev. J. L. and Mrs. Wyatt, Miss Wyatt. From Brindisi: Mr. J. D. Ferguson, Mr. F. Fryer, Mrs. Fryer, Mr. F. W. Badcock, Major Thomas, Mr. Younghusband, Colonel Carey, Mr. J. P. Kelly, Brigadier-General Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Snow, Mr. Gregory. For Malta: Mr. Hadley, R.N.

S.s. Bengal, from London, May 10; from Naples, May 18. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, Mr. A. Mathewson, Rev. G A. Ford, Mr. A. C. Stewart, Mr. J. C. Hall, Mr. G. Thomas.

For Naples: Mr. Morgan, Mr. Mall, Mr. Dow, Mrs. Newton.
For Colombo: Mrs. and Miss Stephenson, Miss M. B. Stephenson.

S.s. Pekin, from London, May 17; from Marseilles, May 24. For Bombay: From Marseilles: Surgeon-Major J. E. Burroughes.

S.s. Clyde, from London, May 25; from Brindisi, June 4. For Bombay: Colonel Hore, Mis. Hore, Colonel Watson, Mr. A. Sawyer, Mr. H. M. Gibbs. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Cavendish.

S.s. Chusan, from London, May 25; from Naples, June 1. For Calcutta: Mr. G. and Mrs. Hayes and two children, Mr. T.

S.s. Ganges, from London, June 7; from Brindisi, June 18. For Bombay.—From Brindisi: Mr. Birrell, Mr. C. W. Martin.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Jumna, to sail May 3.

For Colombo: Mrs. E. M. Griffith and two daughters, Mr. H. A. Webb, Major M. W. Brock, Dr. and Mrs. Francis White, Mr. H. De Taney Williams, Miss Thornton, Mr. W. H. Barrett.

For Madras: Miss Houldsworth, Mrs. Elphinstone Shaw, child and

maid, Miss Shaw, Mr. Cobb.
For Calcutta: Mr. Osborne A. Abbott, Mr. Clough.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail May 17.

For Colombo: Mrs. Whistler Smith. For Calcutta: Mrs. M. B. J. Spears.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Asia, left Bombay, April 4. For Liverpool: General Leslie, Mr. Hill, Mr. J. H. Harrison, Mr. and

For Liverpool: General Leslie, Mr. Hill, Mr. J. H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. O'Farrell, two children and ayah, Miss Fallon, Mr. Phillips, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Fletcher and infant, Mrs. Tucker, infant and ayah, Mrs. J. H. Fisher, Mrs. Vining, two infants and ayah, Mr. S. Hodgert, Mrs. Eaton, infant and ayah, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Weir and two children, Miss Wollaston, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Wilkie, infant and nurse, Miss Walker, Miss Knowles, Mrs. Neeld, Miss Swan, Master Neeld, Dr. and Mrs. Hall, Rev. and Mrs. Shillidy, five children and ayah, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Young and child.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia, left Bombay, April 19.

For Liverpool: Colonel and Mrs. Moore-Lane, three Misses and Master Moore-Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, two children, lady friend, infant and European nurse, Surgeon and two Misses Garden, Mr. and Mrs. Avank, infant and ayah, Rev., Mrs. and Miss Tollemache, Mr. and Mrs. Cumberlege, Mrs. Boyd and child, Mrs. Dobbs and child, Miss Griffith, Captain and Mrs. Barr, Mrs. Frovard, two children and nurse, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Bennett, three children and ayah, Miss Down, Miss Given.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Arabia, from Liverpool, April 26. For Calcutta: Miss Budd, Rev. and Mrs. Henry Jackson and family.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Victoria, from Liverpool, May 5. For Bombay: Mrs. Trevor, two Misses Trevor, Mr. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Mr. P. M. Madge. Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, for London, left Port Said, April 18.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Downs and two Misses Downs, Miss Vibart, Mr. H. Strange, Miss Vardon, Mr. C. A. Moller, Mr. and Mrs. Love, Mr. Haining, Mr. G. Osmond, Mr. J. Peters.

From Madras: Mr. A. E. Ramsay, Mrs. Ramsay, two children and native servant, Mrs. Carrathers and child, Mrs. Cowdell, Mr. R. J. Harris, Mrs. Bull, two children and ayah, Mrs. Stranack, Master Cyril Stranack, Miss Nellie Stranack, child and nurse, Mrs. Stranack, master Cyring Stranack, Miss Nellie Stranack, child and nurse, Mrs. Benson, child and ayah, Mr. J. Rutherford, Mrs. Ritchie, two children and ayah, Mrs. De Morgan's child and nurse, Mr. W. Teare, Mrs. Teare, Mr. A. W. D. Oakes, Mrs. Oakes and two children.

Per s.s. Clan Buchanan, from Liverpool, April 26.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Gradwell, Mr. J. Seville. For Madras: Mr. Summerfield, Mr. Aspen.

For Colombo: Mr. B. Kay.

Per s.s. Clan Sinclair, from Liverpool, May 1. For Bombay: Mrs. A. Mitchell.

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, from Liverpool, May 19. For Madras: Mr. G. L. Murray.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. T. Worcester, April 9.

From London: Miss Gambier, Mr. and Mrs. Spence, Miss Runciman, Miss Hyslop, Colonel and Mrs. Holdich and infant, Mr. M. F. Reid, Mr. Shewring, Capts. Weir and Ogilvie, Lieuts. Cox, Bland, Leahy, Hooper, Battine, Miss Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Courtenay, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Sim, Mr. and Mrs. Pitale and infant, Capt. Hill, Lieuts. Rooke and Roche, Major Corbett, Capt. and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. Pinder, Lieut. Buckley, Bandmaster and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Kennard, Surgeon Colonna. Coleman.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Burkets, Capt. and Mrs. Hildebrand, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Bellett, Lieut. Williams, Messrs. Sedgwick and Scott, Mr. Leckie, Capt. Craddock, Messrs. Straker and Woodman, Messrs. Punnett and Menzies.

At Marseilles, per P. and O. s.s. Pekin, Capt. Symons, April 16.

At Marseilles, per P. and O. s.s. Pckin, Capt. Symons, April 16.

From Bombay: Mrs. M. C. Jacob, Mrs. E. C. Mouran and two daughters, Mr. A. Pointon, Mr. Plumer and son, Colonel and Mrs. Brown and family, Mr. J. S. Anderson, Mr. Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Tickell, Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Walter, Mr. Ashton, Mr. Blackhall, Colonel J. D. Macpherson, Colonel J. C. Doveton, Mr. J. R. Tod, Mr. Cass, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmerding, Miss Stevenson, Mr. E. Dixon, Mr. C. J. Groom, Capt. Barton, Miss Holroyd, Mr. R. Sand, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob, Colonel Walter, Mr. Sand, Mr. Julien, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Mocatta, Mr. and Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Bunbridge, Surgeon-Major Alison, Mr. Gallie, Colonel Brereton, Major Wilson, Mr. Martin, Lieat. Stevenson, Mr. Burn. For London: Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Miles and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart, two children and infant, Mrs. Corballis and infant, Miss Steel, Captain Triscott, two Masters Lawrie, Miss D. While, Captain Schneider, Mr. F. G. Monsurrat, Mr. D. Mair, Mr. W. Redman, Dr. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Slewellyer Rask, Mr. and Mrs. Berry White, Lieut. Stewart, Mr. Read, Mrs. House, Miss Sterling, Colonel Wiggins, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Robinson and family, Mrs. Parkington, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. Welstead, Mr. Groves, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher.

At Brindisi, per P. and O. s.s. Clyde, Capt. Edmonds, April 20.

At Brindis, per P. and O. s.s. Clyde, Capt. Edmonds, April 20.

From Bombay: Mrs. Macgregor, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. H. A. Hormasjee, Dr. and Mrs. Jex Blake, Miss Jex Elake, Mr. MacCow, Mr. G. Evans. Gordon, Mr. G. Adams, Dr. J. Burgess, Mr. A. H. Smith, Mr. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. H. S. Beadon, Mr. Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. Coplestone, Colonel T. M. Ward, Mr. J. W. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. tirrell, Mr. M. Halliday, Mr. Scott, Mr. T. F. Finlay, Mr. Hegt, Mr. Tenuant, Lord Ribblesdale, Mr. E. and Mrs. John, Mr. Evershed, Mr. Oswal, Sirdar G. Singh, Lala B. Singh, Miss Beynon, Major-General Mrs. Lyster, Mr. P. and Mrs. Bird, Count Lyan, Colonel Jenkins, Miss McInnes, Mr. R. McLeod, Major Wighton, Mr. F. L. Reid, Mr. Cursetjee, Mr. R. S. Gadgie, Mr. Hughes. For London: Mr. W. B. Jackson, Rev. Gilbert Karney, Mr. G. F. Paterson, Mr. T. R. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Macklenburgh and Miss Macklenburgh, Mrs. S. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cooper, Miss Hargreaves, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Jones and child, Miss Gavin Jones, Mr. Ritchie, Miss Ritchie, Miss Hamilton, Mr. McClay, Miss Bromley, Mrs. Jacob, Mr. J. F. Finlay, Mrs. Finch, and child, Colonel and Mrs. Wemyss and infant, Mr. M. Hughes, Mrs. W. G. Betham, Miss Lyall Mr. W. Cook, Mr. Rhind, Mrs. Bradburg, and child, Mr. Faulds, Mrs. Woodhouse, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Miss Wortley, Mr. T. A. Walker, Mr. H. Beadon, Mr. Benson, Mr. A. Clark, Mr. Henderson, Mr. G. Hughes, Mr. H. Starkey, Mr. H. C. Blaker, Mr. Hooth, Mr. and Mrs. Beaman, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Sarker, Miss Holt, Miss Stuart Wortley, Mr. F. Sullivan, Mr. Blaker, Mr. and Mrs. Dick and family, Mr. Bamber, Mrs. Taylor and two infants, Mrs. Benford, Miss Simonds, Colonel Hammond, Mr. H. Beadon, Mr. E. Stack, Rev. G. Karney. Stack, Rev. G. Karney.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Capt. Adamson, April 24.

From Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Cassells, Mr. Fleuker, Mr. Mollison, Rev. and Mrs. Barnett, Rev. R. Chowdevy, Mr. Fegan, Major and Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Cowpar, Miss Ritchings, Rev. and Mrs. Ewens and two children, Mr. McHatter, Mrs. Garland and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Mellor and two children, Mr. Henry.



From Madras: Mr. Macpherson and three children, Mr. Wattren, Mrs. Campbell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Mellis and two children.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Massilia, Capt. S. D. Shallard, left Bombay, April 13. For London: Mrs. L. S. Porter and child, Mr. R. H. Elliott, Mr.

For London: Mrs. L. S. Porter and child, Mr. R. H. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lee, child and infant, Mr. Dyson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Haddon and two children, Mrs. Rodgers and two children, Mrs. Rodgers and two children, Mrs. Rodgers and two children, Mrs. B. Captain and Mrs. Ravenshaw and two children, Miss Gordon, Mr. F. Hume, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Allardice, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and two children, Mrs. B. Thorn, Mr. A. H. Middleton, Mrs. Warren, Commander Needham, R.N, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Waller, Mr. Payter, Dr. Charlotte Ellaby, Mrs. Jacob, Rev. and Mrs. Poole, Mrs. Taggart, Mr. C. W. Wilkins. For Brindisi: Mr. J. M. Horsfall, Mr. Proy, Mr. A. P. Patterson, Mr. G. L. Chambers, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall and child, Mr. H. L. Monk, Mr. C. E. Wilkinson, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Schmidt, Lieut.-Colonel Hall, Mr. W. A. Baker, Surgeon-Major Wilkins, Major-General Sir G. White, Mr. Lyall.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Mitchell and two Misses Mitchell, Mr. H. E. Fox, Mrs. B. H. Baker and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Meakin, Mr.

Fox, Mrs. B. H. Baker and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Meakin, Mr. Barttelot, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Mr. A. G. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Barttelot, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Mr. A. G. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Kemp, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Harvey, Captain Dewar, Mr. F. Gordon, Mr. H. F. Lennard, Captain F. C. Palmer, Captain Lawe, Mr. H. Davies, Major Sir G. Larpent, Mr. Trevithick, Mrs. East, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Mr. Blennerhasset, Mr. Stanes, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. H. A. Anderson, Mr. G. Foster, Colonel Gatacre, Mrs. Benson, Mr. R. R. Ash, Misses Spencer, Captain Spragge, Lieut. Rich, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Leventhorp, Dr. J. J. Durrant, Colonel Hon. M. G. Talbot, Miss Watkins, Lieut. Scales, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Younghusband, Miss E. S. Spencer, Lieut. Cooper, Colonel B. E. Gowan, Mr. Hannah, Colonel Prinsep, Mr. T. O. Miller.

For Port Said: Mr. J. Horsfall, Mr. Lieberoth, H.S.H. the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. Baron Leipziger, Professor Friedrichs.

Schleswig-Holstein, Baron Leipziger, Professor Friedrichs. For Gibraltar: Mr. F. H. Hollway.

Per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Capt. Seaton, from London, April 26; from Brindisi, May 7.

For Bombay: Lieut.-Colonel R. E. and Mrs. Cox, Mrs. N. P. Fowell, Mrs. Carter and child, Mr. A. Dodd, Miss Hindel, Mr. Thurston, Miss Collins, Lieut. Peacocke. From Brindisi: Mrs. Gubbay, Miss Langridge, Mr. Priest, Mr. Siuclair, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Cornhill. For Port Said: Lieut. Tomlin, Lieut. Mercer. For Malta: Mr. C. Santley, Captain Yaldwyn, Mr. Bennett, Mrs. Valdwyn

Yaldwyn.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Cassavelli, Mr. and Mrs. Cowlerough.

Per P. and O. s.s. Coromandel, Captain Reeves, from London, April 26; from Naples, May 4.

For Colombo: From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Compton.
For Port Said: Rev. W. E. C. Frith.
For Calcutta: Rev. B. Kitchin, Mrs. Turner and child, Mr. Delamere,
Mr. G. Arnold, Mr. Westwater, Mr. Maughan, Mr. Cope.
For Ismailia: Mr. R. A. Mackay, Mr. J. Strathern, Mr. Baldock,
Mr. Rev.

For Naples: Mr. Bosanquet, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. Weir, Rev. J. S. Row.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Kangra, from London, April 26.

For Aden: Dr. Horsburgh.
For Bombay: Mrs. Wynne and three children, Captain O. R. Mitchell, Mr. A. S. Galt, Mr. A. K. Hawkins, Mr. J. Winter, Mr. J. Hunter, Mr. C. Mitchell, Mr. J. Maclean.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Ganges, Capt. E. Stewart, April 20.

Per s.s. Ganges, Capt. E. Stewart, April 20.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. W. Harvey, Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Campbell, Mrs. Harrington and infant, Mr. R. Johnson, Miss Boosey, Colonel F. W. Grant, Mrs. Rose, Rear-Admiral F. W. Richards, K.C.B., Mr. J. Carlisle, Lieut. R. B. S. Wrey, Mr. W. C. Gillies, Mr. E. F. E. Gipps, Dr. and Mrs. Murray Thompson and two children, Mrs. Fry and two children, Mr. Matchell, Lady Low and two children, Mrs. Stead, Mrs. A. Neville Hayne, Mrs. H. Savage and two children, Mrs. Maxwell Gordon, Colonel F. J. Tod, Mrs. Warren, Mr. Stakes, Mr. F. Chamberlain, Mr. Bailey's children, Mrs. Craven and children, Colonel Boddam, Miss Boddam, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie, Mrs. Steward and two children, Mr. H. E. Wright, Mr. J. Luke, Mr. E. Dyers, Mr. A. D. Uloth. Uloth.

Uloth.
For Brindisi: Mr. J. C. Beadon, Mr. J. H. Barry, Mr. J. McLintock, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmording, Mr. A. Ewbank, Mr. C. E. Fox, Colonel Hou. A. B. de Montmorency, Mr. J. C. Dwyer, Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Donald, Mr. Donald and child, Mr. Kirby, Mr. G. A. Tomkinson, Lieut. McC. Bruce, Dr. King, Mr. Learmonth McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. A. Durst.
For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Reid.

Per s.s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, April 27.

For London: Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Scaramanga, Mr. W. J. Le Breton, Mr. and Mrs. Higham, Mr. R. Giles, Mrs. E. Giles, Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, Mr. Denham, Mr. J. A. B. Norman, Mr. Bernard Franks, Mr. and Mrs. Heller, four children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and four children, Mr. Holmes, Mrs. Hyde Edwards and two children, Captain Beely, Mr. A. F. Mainwaring, Mr. H. C. Fenwick, Mrs. Burton, Mr. A. W. Galloway, Mr. R. Fisher, Mrs. Foulkes and child, General and Mrs. Blowers, Mr. E. A. Bulkley, Mr. J. T. Hathornwaite.

For Brindisi: Surgeon Major E. B. Palmer, Colonel T. M. Sym, Comte de Breteuil, Comte de Saultz, Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Manderson, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Sir A. Collins, Q.C., Mr. J. L. Tickell, Mr. Jessop, Mr. L. L. Down, Major E. H. FitzGerald, Mr. W. A. Benzon. For Suez: Mr. Field.

For Marseilles: Mrs. A. P. Hewell, Mr. W. Gaye, Captain Good, Mr. E. Solano, Mr. W. Barton Wright, Mr. F. A. Mulock, Mr. E. Gilbert, Captain Oliver, Captain Jessel, Colonel F. Lance, Mrs. Arthur Forde.

Per s.s Peshawur, Capt. W. A. Wheeler, May 4.

For London: Mrs. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Porter, Mrs. Laing and child, Miss Brooke and governess, Mr. Mothersill, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mrs. Hughes' child, Mr. and Mrs. Spitta, Major and Mrs. W. H. C. Wyllie, Mr. Adair, Mr. E. S. McGowan, Mrs. Doggett and five children.

For Brindisi: Colonel E. M. Norie, Mr. Blyth, Mr. R. Miller, Mr. E. L. Hamilton, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. W. R. S. Jones, Mr. G. P. Clark, Mr. R. Acklom, Mr. H. Hudson, Mr. R. B. Clegg, Mr. H. Maude, Capt. Woon, Mr. and Mrs. Addie, Capt. Fenton, Mrs. Mackie and child, Miss Hatch, Rev. M. Lamert, Lieut.-Colonel W. Cook, Capt. Muir.

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. We'ghell, May 11.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. B. Gray, Mr. S. B. Trittan, Captain A. Moore, Mr. McLintock

Per s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, May 18.

For London: Dr. Hewett, Rev. and Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Parr and two children, General C. B. Knowles, Miss Carpenter, Master Hearn.

For Brindisi: Capt. H. R. Webb, Mr. Mothersill, Mr. Rich, Mr. A. Huson, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Bradbury, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bayley, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Hargrave, Major Firebrace, Colonel T. A. Corballes, Captain H. H. Barnet, Rev. J. Abbott, Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, Colonel Prideaux, Major G. W. Sawyer.

THE Industrial Exhibition at Kolhapore was brought to a close, April 12th, with the ceremony of presenting prizes to the successful exhibitors. Colonel Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., presided. An interesting report, drawn up by the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Candy and Shannon, was read by the latter gentleman. The exhibition was visited by over 22,000 persons. Public interest was largely aroused in the subject of technical instruction and the improvement on local industries. instruction and the improvement on local industries.

TIGER SHOOTING IN THE TERAI.—Mr. H. G. Ross, C.S., the Commissioner of Kumaon and Garhwal, has been out shooting in the jungles of the Terai for the last few days during his visit to that place on a tour of inspection. His Highness Rajah Hurry Raj Singh, of Kashipur, accompanied the Commissioner in his excursions, which were a complete successieven tigers were bagged, besides many heads of small game. Rajah Hurry Raj Singh, while on his way back through the jungles, shot two more tigers, one of which was ten feet three inches in length. The Rajah is an excellent shot, like his late father, his Highness the Hon. Rajah Sheoraj Singh Bahadur, CSI. C.S.I., who was credited with being one of the finest sportsmen among the Native nobility in India.

A TRADE DIFFICULTY AT CALCUTTA.—A month ago it was announced that the Calcutta exporters had formed a combination for the purpose of reducing the admixture of dirt in wheat and linseed. A fortnight later the terms of their agreement were formally adopted by the Wheat and Seed Trade Association. At that time the success of the combination accounts to be secured, as less on the percentage had been secured. Association. At that time the success of the combination seemed to be assured; sales on the new conditions had been made by the Natives; no great amount of opposition had been met with, and it was confidently believed that none could be successfully organised. Subsequently, however, the Native merchants took up a position of passive resistance, and refused to aid in moving the heavy crop of linseed which is awaiting transport to the coast. The business of the export houses thereupon generally came to a standstill, and the situation would probably in any case have ended in a compromise being sought by the combined English, German, and Greek firms which had signed the agreement. An abrupt termination of the struggle was, however, brought about by one of the firms suddenly giving way and purchasing linseed through their baniahs on the old conditions. The Englishman, commenting on this circumstance, says:—This independent action on the part of an English firm which, with the rest, had bound itself to "loyally carry out the arrangement in letter and spirit" has excited much indignation among the cosignatories, who have separately recorded in writing their condemnation of the proceeding, and have generally withdrawn from the arrangement. demnation of the proceeding, and have generally withdrawn from the agreement. This is the second occasion on which the endeavours of exporters to improve the quality of Indian wheat and seeds have been defeated, and it is a mortifying experience that the attempt should have been defeated in such a manner. It is clear that innovations in the export trade, to have any chance of success, must be adopted cordially by sellers as well as buyers, a fact which the latter have hitherto been slow to recognise.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Karachi Ioe Co., Ld 100 — Karrchee Lan ling and Shipping 500 155 Kemp & Co 175 350	Endogram 10 Nominal. Gielle (Darjiing) 130 58 to — Good Hope Tea Co 100 190 to —
BOMBAYApril 7.	Mechanics' Buildgs. Co 50 45 Oriental Govt. Security 50 115	Grob (Assam) 100 Liquidation.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Oriental Loan Assoc	Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 103 to -
Four per Cent Rs. 981 to — Four-and-a-Half per Cent 1051 to —	Thacker and Co all 193	Indian Terai 500 450 to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 101 to — New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1381 991 to —	LAND COMPANIES.	Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) — — to — Kalacharra (Cachar) 100 25 to —
New French Loon, 5 per cent., 1882 — to — Four per Cent. Fort Trust Bond 98 to 683	Colaba Co 123 700 Frere	Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 par
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond 107 to Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 105 to	Port Canning Co 700 325	Kurseong and Darjiling 250 88 to 89
Five per Cent. Municipal Lean 105 to — Coorla Spinning Bonds — to —	CALCUTTA.—April 9.	Do. contributory 200
Banks.	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Lakatoora (Sylhet)
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates. Rs. Rs.	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 99 2 to 99 3	Loobah 100 120 to — Lower Assam £7t 5 to — Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to —
Bunk of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 8321 Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 890	4 of 1870 (1895) 100 8 to 101 0 41 of 1878-79 (1893) 104 12 to 105 0 44 of 1879 (1898) (New Loan) 104 12 to 105 0	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 2)
Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 760 Ехспанов Banks, Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 107	44 of 1879 (Coupon) — to —	Monacherra (Cachar) 100 17 to
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation — — — —	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES. 6 of 1870 (1889) 104 4 to -	Moran (Assam) — — to — Mothola (Assam) 100 110 to —
National Bank of India £121 171 pr.ct 125	6 of 1872 (1891) 104 12 to — 6 of 1878 (1908) 102 12 to —	Do. contributory 90 100 to Mungledyo (Assam) — — to — Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to —
PRESS COMPANIES. Akbar 1,250 125 —	6 of 1884-5 (1905) 102 12 to — 5 of 1885-6 (1915) 103 4 to —	Do. contributory 125 New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to —
Albert all 18 pr.ct —	5 of 1886-7 (1916) 103 4 to — 4½ of 1882 (1902) 99 8 to —	New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £16 Liquidation. New Mutual (Cachar) 30 100 to —
Apollo 2,200 nil 235	BANKS AND FINANCIAL. Paid, Price.	Nutwanpore (Cachar) — — to — Phœnix (Cachar) 85 27 to —
Bombay Cotton all 15 162 Breul's Cawnpore Press	Agra £10 125 to — Agra Savings 100 125 to —	Pankabaree Darjiling) 100 50 to 52 Pattareah (Sylhet) 100 40 to — Rajabare (Assam) — — — to —
Co., Limited 200 19 100 Colaba 1,880 50 800	Alliance of Simla 100 185 to 193	Puttareah (Sylhet)
Dhollera Ginning all 12 100 East India 1,000 150 1,175 Fort 8,500 150 1,100	Bank of Bengal 500 880 to	Seemah to -
French all 80 500 Harvey & Sabapathy 500 25 400	Delhi and London	Singell (Darjiling) 100 41 to 41 Soom (Darjiling) 100 63 to
Khangaum 450 45 360 Mercantile 125 71 95		Springside (Darjiling) 100 05 to — Sungoo River (Chitta) ong) 100 16 to — Tundarrea (Darjiling) 1100 27 to —
Mofussil Co 400 55 405 Munmar M all 40 195	National of India £12 121 to —	Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 92 to 93
New Berar 500 60 493 New Indian 125 00 Prince of Wales 400 30 295	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.	Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 103 to — Tukwar (Darjiling) 200 155 to — Upper Assam £10 15 to —
Babapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555 Bassoon 500 25 500	Prico. Alipore Ccal 100 105 to —	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,200 Sind 750 75 495	Arakan Oil Co Rs 5 Nominal. Asiatic Juto 100 Liquidation. Bally Paper Mills £10 173 to —	LONDON.—April 30.
Volkart 500 45 610 SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Bally Paper Mills £10 175 to — Barnagore Jute £10 91 to 92 Bengal Coal £1,000 1,550 to —	
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. thares) 78. 6d. 16 to 1 3	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 32) Alliance Spinning 500 17j p.ct 600 Albort Edward Mills 1,000 90 430	Do. D-forred B. Sharos £1 81 to — Bengal Mills £100 1,575 to 1,600	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 97} to 98} 3 India Stock, Jan 5, 1931 205 to 107
Anglo-Indian 500 18} 100	Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to — Bonded Warehouse 445 275 to 280 Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 53 to 67	31 India Stock, Jan 5, 1931 106 to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 121 to 1013 4 India Enfaced Paper - to -
Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 80	Budge-Budge Jute Mills 80 86 to — Burrakur Coal 100 170 to —	4½ Do. do. 1885 — to — 4½ Do. do. 1893 — to —
Bombay United 100 20 860 Central India 500 85 1,000	Calcutta Hydraulic 100 95 to 96 Calcutta Steam Co 100 113 to —	4 Do. 1886-90 106 to 108
Coorla Mills 1,000 20 005 D. Spinning all Dbun Mills 1,000 75 1,000	Carow and Co., Limited (Sugar) 100 93 to 99 Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 80 to 81 Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. 100 112 to 113	6 Do. 1895-96 115 to 117
Empress Co all 25 72) Framjee Petit 1,000 25 610	Dunbar Cotton Mills 100 50 to — Equitable Coul 250 285 to 2374	41 Straits Settlements Government 108 to 11J
Gordon Mills 1,000 20 200 195	Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory 100 54 to — Goosery Cotton Mills 200 20J to —	RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE SCOCKS. Paid Price.
Hindustan 1,000 40 810 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780	Gouropore 100 116 to 117 Great Eastern Hotel 100 85 to —	Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 112 to 116 East Indian, irredcom. 44 p.c. 100 124 to 126
Hydorabad Spinning. 1,000 30 800 Imperial Cotton 500 20 543 Iadian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,300	Howrah Mills 500 110 to Howrah Mills 100 103 to India General Steam Navigation 100 91 to	Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 114 to 118 Oude and Robilkund, 4 p.c 100 108 to 110
James Greeves 500 25 630 Jaffer Ali 500 40	Kamerhatty Jute Mills 50 118 to 119	South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 — to —
Je mraz Ba'oo 1,000 80 1,1221 Khandeish 1,000 80 7:0	Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) 200 236 to - Murree Brewery 100 153 to 155	RAILWAYS. Bengal and NWostern, Lm 99 to 101
Khatao Mickunjoe 1,000 20 690 Leopold 100 5 145 Madras United 1,000 100 2,150	Naint Tal Brewery 100 121 to — Nasmyth's Patent Press 100 89 to — New Beerbhoom Coal 100 117 to —	Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 5; to 5; B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 167 to 169 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. — 24; to 24;
Mahaluxmee 1,000 2,100 Manockjee Petit all 1,270	Rumkistopore Press 100 36 to — Ranegunge Coal Association 100 60 to —	Enstern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. — 241 to 241 E. Indian, 42 p. c. Ann. A, 1953 — 241 to 242 Do. Ann. B & per ann (less 1) — 251 to 252
Mazagor 250 9 170 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 50 1,510	Riverside Press 90 53 to 54 R. Scott Thomson and Co 500 215 to	Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p. c. — 119 to 121 Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 p.c 100 464 to 166
National 100 60 National 1,000 40 430	Seebpore Jute Manufacturing 100 77 to 78 Strand Bank Press 100 60 to 61	Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 137 to 139 Do. do. 4\frac{1}{2} do. 100 127 to 129
New Great Eastern 1,000 20 720 Oriental 025 15 530 Parell 400 —	Watson's Patent Press 100 E8 to	Do. do. 4j do. 100 120 to 122 Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 128 to 128 Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 100 101 to 103
People of India 64 110 Prince of Wales 500 80 80	Price. Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) 100 18 to 2)	Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 100 101 to 103 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A 100 244 to 25 Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 5 261 to 261
Sassoon 1,000 40 1,050 Sholapore Mills 1,000 85 1,190	Amicable (Azsam) 100 Liquidation. Amluckie 100 69 to —	South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 109 133 to 135 South Mahratta Gua., Lei 20 114 to 116
Sconderdas 1,000 50 475 Southern I ndfa 500 20 200	Acruttipore (Cachar) 100 43 to Assam £20 530 to	Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gus. 100 113 to 115 West of India Port., Ld 20 111 to 113
Southorn Malratts 250 200 Victoria Milis 1,000 35 435 Wastern India 1,000 50 700	Balasun (Darjiling) 100 77 to — Bongal (Cachar) 100 50 to — Do. contributory 80 40 to —	TELEGRAPHS.
RAILWAY COMPANIES.	Do. contributory 80 40 to — Bisbnauth (Assam) 200 180 to — Do. contributory 100 75 to —	Bastern; Limited & 111 to 111 Do. 6 p.c. Preference al 141 to 151
G. I. P. Railway Con- solidated Stock 218-3-0 f pr.ct. 2,660	Burkhola (Cachar) 100 37 to — Central Cachar 200 115 to —	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 al 99 to 101 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 all 108 to 111 Do 4 p.c. Deb. Stoe 100 105 to 107
Do. New £20 Shares 130-14-6 do. 360 Do. do 65-7-3 do. 90	Central Terai (Darjiling) 100 25 to — Chandypore (Cachar) 100 27 to 28	Do. Exten., Austra. & China all 123 to 123 Do. 6 p.c. Debenture all 105 to 107
Do. do 1-13-1 do. 20 B. B. & C. I. R. Co 196-15-5 do. Now £18 Shares — 430	Chota Nagpore 100 13 to — Colontal (Assam) 100 10 to — Coocheela (Cachar) 100 19 to —	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 all 103 to 106 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 101 to 103
MISCELLANEOUS.	Darjiling 100 87 to 88 Dehing (Assam) 90 48 to —	Indo-Ruropean, Lim al 88 to 40 BANKS.
Paid-up, Cash Rates. Bombay Saw Mills 1,000 100	Design and Parbut (Assam) 100 45 to — Design and Parbut (Assam) 100 50 to —	Agra all 71 to 8
Bombay Ice Co 100 78 Rembay Burmah Trading Co 1.500 2.900	Dhunsiri 100 95 to — Durrung (Assam) 100 44 to — Bastern Cachar 100 22 to —	Chartered of India, A. and C all 24 to 25 Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C all 18½ to 10½ Delhi and London all — to —
	East Indian, Assam, and Cachar 100 36 to 35	Hong Kong and Shanghai all — to —

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Scowing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos. Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., Funjab F.W.D., 18 mos., April \$\frac{1}{8}\text{.87}.

Ackland, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 30 mos., Mar. 2, '86. Adams, M. R. W. P., Tele. Dept., 12 mos., Nov 13, '67. Aitken, E. H., Salt Dept., 18 mobsy, 15 mos., Apr. 10, '87. Amos, R., Ben. Customs, 12 mos., Feb. 27, '88. Anderson, J.D., Ben.Cov., AssamCoum., 24mos., May26, '87. Anderson, J., B. n.C.v., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 11\frac{1}{2}\text{ mos., Sept. 30, '87.}

Andrews, H. E., Bo. Forests, 12 mos., Nov. 11, '87. Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., '24 mos., Apr. 24, '87. Aplin, T. H., Burma Forests, 21 mos., 'Feb. 15, '88. Arbuthnot, L. G., Mad. Police, 18 mos., Mar. 4, 87. Anstin, W. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., May 1, '87.

1, 87.
Avron, E., Bombay Judl.. 12 mos., Aug. 1, '87.
Ayden, J., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 27, '87.
Azizuddin Munshi, Foreign Dept., 6 mos., Fob. 22, '88.

Baird, Maj. A. W., R.E., Sur. Dept., 1 yr. 265 dys., Nov. 11, '87.
Baker, J. E. D., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on duty.
Barnes, H. C., Ben., P. W.D., 18 mos., Dec. 16, '86.
Barnes, H. S., Ben.Cov., India Pol.. 18 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
Barry, W. R., Ben.Cov., N. W.P. Judl., 24 mos., July 3, '85.
Barwise, J. W., Postal Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '87.
Batten, H. G., Bura a Comn., 21 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
Bedford, C. A. S., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 25, '87.
Bogbie, Maj. A. G., R.E. P.W.D., Accounts, 17 mos., Nov. 4, '87.
Bent, H., Beugal Pilot. 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.

6, '87.

Bliss, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., 20 mos.,
Apr. 1, '87.

Breret. n, W. R. J., N. W. Provs., Forests, 12 mos., Nov.

Breret. n, W. R. J., N. W. Provs., Forests, 12 mos., Nov. 22, '87.
Brodie, W. P., Punjab P. W. D., 18 mos., 20 April, '87.
Brown, R. C., Telegrap: Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 24 mos., Feb. 22, '88.

Buyers, W. L., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 14, '87

22, 88.
Buyers, W. L., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 14, '87.

Campbell, Maj. D., R.E., Ben.P.W.D., 24 ms., Mar.11,'87.

Campbell, F. J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '87.

Campbell, L. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 8 mos., Campbell, W. B., F.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '87.

Campbell, W. B., F.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '87.

Casey, A.E.C., Bn. Cov., N.V. P. Rv. & Gen., 27 ms., Ap. 16, '86.

Channer, Rurg, O. H., Bo. Med., 15 mos., March 2, '87.

Chanter, F. W., Pun. P. W.D., 16 mos., July 26, '87.

Charles, J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 19 ms., Apr. 15, '87.

Charles, T. G., Ben. Police, 29 mos., 13 April, '87.

Chay, A. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rv. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 6, '87.

Clay, A. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 6, '87.

Clay, A. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Dec. 2, '87.

Cole, P. A., Madras Rev. and Gen., 15 mos., Apr. 10, '87.

Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '87.

Coode, J. M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos.

Coode, M. P., Hyderabad, F. W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '87.

Cordery, J. G., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Resident Hyderabad, 4 mos., Mar. 16, '88.

Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 16 mos., Sept. 30, '87.

Cowley, W. D., Financial Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 2, '88.

Craig, J., Beras P. W.D., 16 mos., Oct. 20, '87.

Crawford, C. E. G., Bo., Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Feb. 1, '88.

Crawley, Lieut. G. B., Cant. Mag., Oudh, '88.

Crawley, Lieut. G. B., Cant. Mag., Oudh, '88.

Craming, C. L. B., Mad. Cov., 15 mos., Feb. 10, '87.

Dane, R. M., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comn., 6 mos., Dec. 28, 87
Daniell, F. T., Pensian Tulegraph, 21 mos., Nov. 29, '87.
D'Arcy, W. E., Punjab Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 31, '86.
Dalyell, Surg. P. W., Burma Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '87.
Dalzel', A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 21 mos., June 28, '87
Dashwood, F. A., Bombay, P. W.D., 13 mos., Jan. 21, '87.
Davidson, J. Y., State Railways, 12 mos., Jan. 13, '88.
Davies, J. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gon., 12 mos.,
Feb 16, '83.
Dawe, M. E., N.W.P. Board of Rev., 24 mos., Jon., 29, '86.
Day Metlo, C. H., Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Dennys, Capf. C. J. (Cant. Mag., Punjab, 24 mos., Jan., 29, '88.
Desai, Framji, Find Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 7, '87.
De Winton, T. W., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.
Dey, G. G., Ben. Cov., Bon. July, 104 mos., Feb. 12, '88.
Douglas, "J., Ben. Cov., Bon. Lev. & Gon., 21 mos., Fob. 3, 88.
Bruitt, G., Bo., Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., July 27, '36.
D'Silva, J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., June 1, '87.
Duff. B. uco W. Gon. P. W. D. 20 une, Apr., 1, '87.
Duke, C. J. A., Burma Comn., 12 mos., Jan. 6, '88.
Dunn, G. O. W., Bo. P. W. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 10, '88.

Eale*, H. L., Ben.Cov., Burma Cov., 18 mos., Feb. 17, 88. Earle, A., Ben. Cov., Bon. Rev. & Gen. 25 mos., Sept. 29, 86. East, W. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., June 7, 87.

Ellison, T. E., Bo. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 19ms., May31, '87 Engledne, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R. E., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87. English, R. A., P. W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87. Erskine, H. N. B., Bo. Cov., Comr. Sind, 164ms., Apr. 14, '87. Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 23, '88.

Fagan, Capt. C. G. F., Punj. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
Fawcett, G. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos.,
Feb. 25, '87.
Fiddian, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
Finlay, J. F., Ben. Cov., Financial Dept., 20 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
Fitzgerald, J. P. B. Cov., Financial Complex of the complex of t

6, '88.

Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo., 24 mos., Oct. 15, '86.

Fitzgerald, P. S. V., Bombay Political, 12 ms., Aug. 2, '87.

Fleet, J. F., Bo. Cov., Bq. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 20, '87.

Foster, H. W., Ma. Co., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., May 6, '87.

Fowler, F. D., India P. W.D., 19 mos., 15 April, '87.

Fowler, W. A., Mad. Salt Dept., 6 mos., Mar. 28, '88.

Fulton, E. M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 ms., Feb. 23, '87.

Gamble, J. S., Madras Forests, 18 mos., April 7, '87. Garstin, J. H., C.S.I., Mad.Cov., Mad. Bd. of Revenue, 6 mos., Mar. 16, '88. Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 16 mos., July 13, '87. Gibbs, K. T., Telegraph Dept., 16 mos., Dec. 1, '87. Gilman, A. J., Bengal Pillet, 17 mos., June 10, '87. Girdlestone, C. E. R., Ben.Cov., Resident Nepal, 8 mos., Feb. 10, '88

Gibbs, R. T., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Déc. 1, '87. Gilman, A. J., Bengal Pilot, 17 mos., June 10, '87. Girdlestone, C. E. R., Ben. Cov., Resident Nepal, 8 mos., Feb. 10, '88. Gladstone, C. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 18 mos., May 1, '87. Glass, J. G. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 2,'87. Glenny, W. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 2, '87. Godfroy, G., Ben. Cov., AssamComn., 18 mos., Mar.18, '87. Godfloy, G., Ben. Cov., AssamComn., 18 mos., Mar.18, '87. Godfloy, G., Ben. Cov., AssamComn., 18 mos., Mar.18, '87. Grant, A. R., Ben. Forest, 20 mos., Dec. 1, '87. Grant, F., P. W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 27, '87. Grant, F., P. W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 27, '87. Grant, J. B., Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Feb. 1, '88. Grant, J. D., Ma. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87. Grant, J. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 20, '87. Grant, J. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 16 mos., Sept. 15, '87. Grant, J. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Fev. & Gen., 18 mos., Feb. 16, '37. Grant, T. W., India, P. W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 1, '88. Gray, E., Bo. Cov., Bo Rev. & Gen., 2 mos., Dec. 1, '87. Gray, P., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '88. Grimley, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., April 20, '87. Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., April 20, '87.

Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 43ms., Mar. 16, '85

Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 43ms., Mar. 16, '85.

Hallett, C. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Nov. 11, '87.

Hamblin, R. E., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 2, '88.

Hammick, M., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 14 mos., Nov., '87.

Harris, H. N., Ben. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Harrison, A.G. Bom. P.W. D. Accounts, 134mos., Apr. 16, '87.

Hart, G. H. R., Finel. Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 11, '87.

Hart, J. H. E., Bo. P.W. D., 104 mos., Sept. 30, '87.

Hasting? Capt. W., Political Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 25, '88.

Hatchell, T. J. G., Punj. Pelice, 24 mos., Nov. 4, '86.

Hebbert, H. L., Punjab, P.W.D., 28 mos., June 3, '86.

Hicks, A., Punjab, P.W. D., 18 mos., Mar. 6, '87.

Higgins, A. W. E., Mad. Forests, 18 mos., Aug. 23, '87.

Hobart, R. T., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 30, '83.

Hoosy, W., Beo. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '88.

Horst, H., India Cov., Bo.Judl., 18 mos., June 8, '87.

Horst, H., India Surveys, 18 mos., D. c. 1, '87.

Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N. W. Provs., P. W. D., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '88.

Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 18, '87.

Apr. 1, '88.

Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 18, '87.

Hughesdon, J. C., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 20 ms., Ap. 21, '8'

Hunt, E. L., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 9, '87.

Ibbetson, D. J., Ben.Cov., PunjabComn., 19mos., Apr.5, 87. Ireland, W. De C., Burma Comn., 24 mos., Jan. 8, '88. Ivens, T. E., Punjab P.W.D., 10 mos., Oct. 10, '87.

Jeffery, T. J. P., Punjab, P.W.D., 15 mos., June 28, '87 Jerdon, C. M., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 5, '87. Johnson, H., Iudia P.W.D., 18 mos., 22 April, '87. Jopp, C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Geu., Jimos., May 25, '87. Joseph, H. G., Bon. Cov., Burma Comn, 12 mos., July 24, '87. July 18, Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87. Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 31 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

Kingsmill, J., Bo. Govt. Press, 10 mos., Mar. 21, '87. Knapp, C. G. B., Madras, P. W.D., 21 mos., Dec. 27, '87.

Laffan, E. S., Mad. Cov, Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos., Nov. 10, '86.

Lala Falleb. Chand, Punj. Medl., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., 21 Jan. '87.

Lea, R., Assam Com, 12 mos., Sept. 11, '87.

Legatt, E. O. E., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '88.

Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 45 mos., Aug. 11, '85.

Lister, Capt. W. J., R. E., Bo. P. W. D., 12 ms., Aug. 27, '87.

Lister, Capt. W. J., R. E., Bo. P. W. D., 12 ms., Aug. 27, '87.

Little, Surg. S., N. W. P., Medl., 15 mos., Jan. '87.

Lidyd, R. A., N. W. Provs., Educl., 6 mos., Feb. 9, '88.

Love, Capt. H. D., R. E., Mad. P. W. D., 20 m ss., Mar. '87.

Luard, Col. C. H., India P. W. D., 20 m ss., Mar. '87.

Lushington, H. W., Madras Police, 18 mos., June 28, '87.

Macdonell, A., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Oct. 16, '87.

Macleod, B., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rov. & Geu., 6 mos.

Macleod, N. F., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '87.

Macleod, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rov. & Gen., 21 mos.,

Dec. 18, '86.

Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos.,

Apr. 15, '87.

Macnaghten, C., Bo. Educational, 9 mos., Mar. 2, '88.

Maconochie, A. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.,

Mar. 9, '88.

Maguirc, H. F. J. T., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 18 mos.,
Apr. 15, '87.
Mattland, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 24 mos., Oct. 23, '86.
Mallot, F. R., Geological Survey, 16 mos., June 28, '87.
Marriott, Capt. E. F., Bo. S. C., Bo. Police, 6 mos., Feb. 25, '88.
Mathews, H. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.,
Feb. 17, '88.
Maude, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15mos., Aug. 2, '87.
McCarthy, S. T., Mad.Cov., Mad.Judl., 6 mos., May 25, '87.
McCarthy, S. T., Mad.Cov., Mad.Judl., 6 mos., Mar. 16, '88.
McIver, C. M., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Oct. 30, '87.
McIvor, W., Ben. Marine, 24 mos., June 19, '86.
McNally, Surg.-Maj.C.J., Ma.Mcd.Col., 18 mos., May 26, '87.
McLauglin, F. H. M., Ben.Cov., Ben. Ludt., to July 31, '88.
Mercer, F., Telegraph Dept., 9 mos.
Metcaife, G., C.S.I., Ben.Cov., Bon. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.,
Mar. 21, '88.
Michell, W., Iniia, P. W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 28, '87.
Middleton, J. R., Bo.Cov., Bo. Rev.&Gen., 21mos., Duc.1, '86.
Miller, J. A. E., Punja D. P. W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 19, '87.
Morse, A., India P. W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Morse, A., India P. W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 17, '86.
Muntz, W. E., Burma, P. W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 5, '87.
Myhill, H. W., Calcutta Mint, 24 mos., Apr. 4, '87.

Naller, Surg. H. A. F., Mad. Medical. 12 mos.

Nailer, Surg. H. A. F., Mad. Medical, 12 mos. Nicholson, Surg. G. F., Punjab Medl., 18 mos., Mar 23, 87. Nicholson, W. C., Ben. P.W. D., 18 mos., May 12, 87. Nicolls, J. R. C., N.W.P. P.W.D., 17 mos., May 16, '87. Nuthall, Lt.-Col. H. J., Railway Dept., to Aug, 89.

O'Connell, H. H., Madras P.W.D., 18 mos., April 7, £7. Ollivant, E. C. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Municipal conr., 18 n.s., April 29, 187. Oman, J. C., Punjab Educl., 24 mos., Apr. 12, 187. Ovens, J. L., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., June 14, 187. Owen, Surg. W., Ben. Medl., 1 yr. 227 dys., Apr. 8, 37. Ozanne, E. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Agricultural, 9 mos., Feb. 17, 188.

Palliser, H. G., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., April 8, '87.
Pslimer, A. L., Telegraph Lept., 24 mos., Aug. 12, 86.
Parkes, B., Punj. P. W. D., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '87.
Pascoe, Commr. T. U., Marine Survey, 12 mos., Jan. 12, '87.
Patten, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 29 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
Peacock, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 20 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
Pennington, J. B., Ma. Cov., Mu. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Sept. 7, '86.
Petre, F. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. v. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
Pollen, Lt. W. H., Survey Dept., 13 mos., June 7, '87.
Pope, F. J., India P. W. D., 18 mos., 22 April, '87.
Pope, Surg. T. H., Ma. Medl., 12 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
Porter, W. N., Burma Comn., 9 mos., Feb. 11, '88.
Pudan, T. G., India Italis, 18 mos., Apr. 23, '87.

Quayle, Surg. W. A., Cent. Prov., Med., 12 ms., Oct. 15, 87 Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comu., 24 mos., Mar. 12, '87.

Ravenshaw, Capt. C. W., B.S.C., Political Dept., 18 ms., April 13, 88.

Rawlins, T. W., Ben. Cov. Agent, Pun., 18 ms., May 1, '87.

Rawson, F., India P. W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., Apr. 15, '87.

Roess, F. W. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., July 26, '87.

Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt., N. W. Provs. 24 mos., June 16, '86.

Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Jan. 19, '87.

Rendel, A. W., Ben. Railways, 12 mos., keb. 5, '88.

Rennic, W. U., India P. W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.

Ring, R., Burma P. W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '87.

Roberts, L. R., Ben. P. W.D., to Sept. 1, '88.

Robertson, F. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 20 mos., Apr. 14, '87.

Rogers, A. C. C., Public Works, 12 mos., Jan. 13, '88.

Rogers, C., India, P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87.

Rogers, A. C. C., Public Works, 12 mos., Jan. 13, '88.

Rogers, C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Dec. 1, '87.

Roston, J. B., India, Rev. & Agricultural Dopt., 12 mos., Nov. 1, '87.

Roston, J. B., India, Rev. & Agricultural Dopt., 12 mos., Nov. 1, '87.

Rustomjee, C., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 10, '48.

Mar. 10, '38.

Samuells, C. A., Ben. C.v., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '38.

Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R. E., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Scott, D. J., Rengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '37.
Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 18 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 38 mos., May 2, '85.
Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 33 mos., Feb. 7, '36.
skrine, F. H. B., Ben. cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mov., Jan. 22, '88.
Smith, Maj. A. C., R. E., Mad. P. W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 17, '87.
Smith, V. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rov. & Gen., 13 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
Smyth, Col. R. G., R. E., Iodia P. W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 15, '88.
Smyth, G., Ben. Cov., PunjabComn., 22 mos., Dec. 10, 86.
Smyth, T. W., Ben. Cov., PunjabComn., 22 mos., Apr. 29, '37.
Snow, P. C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14† mos., Mar. 25, '87.
Somers-Eve, J. F., Ma. P. W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 20, '37.
Spedding, It. D., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Sperling, A. H., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 4, 87.
Staley, A. E., Beu. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Sopt. 16, '86.
Stent, W. R., India P. W. D., 11 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Stock, G. G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Stock, G. H. J., Ma. Cov., Ms. Juol., 12 mos., Dec. 25, '87.
Stulpnagel, C. R., Punjan Educl., 18 mos., May 7, '87.
Sutherland, A. R., N. W. Provs., P. W. D., 18 mos., Apr. 3, '87.
Symts, E. S., C. I. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '67.

Tate, W. J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 21, '87 Thon.as, G. E., Burma Rails., to 1 J.n., '89. Thompson, A., Mad.Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 16, '88.

16, '88.
Thompson, G., Cent. Provs. Educl., to Oct. 31, '88.
Thomson, A. S., Bengal, P.W.D., 16 mes., July 26, '87.
Thomson, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen, 12 mos., Dec.
10, '87.



Thorburn, S. S., Ben. Cov., Punjab, Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 3, '87.
Todd, H. P., Po-tal Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 26, '87.
Tritton, Lieut. C., Bo.S.C., Burma Comn., 6 mos.
Tufnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 24 mos., Nov. 5, '87.
Twigg, J. H., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rev.&Gen.,toJune80, '88.

Vander-Straaten, E., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., Sept. 22, '86. Venning, F., Bn. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 24 mos. Dec. 10'86. Vernon, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 25, '87. Vertanves, J. C., P.W D., Bengal, 24 mos., Nov. 18, '87. Vincent, F. D. A., Mad. Forests, 12 mos., Dec. 18, '87. Von Ahn, C., India P. W.D., 18 mos., May 12, '87.

Waller, Capt. E. A., R.E., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos., Nov. 19, '86.
Ward, A. W., Ms. Eduel, 12 mos., Dec. 21, '87.
Ward, W., Punjab Police, 10 mos., Dec. 16, '87.
Ward, W. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Judl., 15 mos., Nov.10, '87
Wathen, H. A. D., Mad. P.W. Accounts, 18 mos., Mar.
25, '88.
Wall T. B. Cov. 18 mos. Sept. 98, '97

Ward, W. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Judl., 15 mos., Nov.10, '87 Wathen, H. A. D., Mad. P. W. Accounts, 18 mos., Mar. 25, '88.

Weir, T., Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Sept. 23, '87.

Weir, T., Bo. Cov., Mad. Judl., 15 mos., Mar. 13, '88.

White, J., Bon. Rev. & Grn., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '87.

Whitsey, S., Isbap re Factory, 22 mos., Aug. 27, '86.

Wigley, F. G. Legislative Dept., 36 mos., Oct. 1, '86.

Wilkieson, H. F., Madras Police, 12 mos., Aug. 10, '87.

Williams, F. T., Bo. Rev Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 22, '86.

Williams, G. R. C., Ben. Cov., N.W. Prova., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Apr. 20, '87.

Wills, F. H., Burma Police, 9 mos., Jan. 8, '88.

Wilson, J. H., Ben. P. W. D. 24 mos., Ncv. 13, '86.

Winckler, G. W., Assam, P.W. D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '88.

Wolfe-Murray, F. D'A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., Apr. 1, '88.

Wordsworth, W., Bo. Eduel., 17 mos., Oct. 10, '87.

Wright, F. N., Ren. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 23, '88

Wyer, T. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Jan. 10, '88.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Adams, Rev. J. W., V.C., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '87, Ben. Atlay, Von. B. T., Ben., 24 mos., Feb. 6, '87.

Baynham, Rev. A. W., 6 mos. Oct. 7, '87, Bo. Briscoe, Rev. J. D., 16 mos., Mar. 26, '87, Ben. Burnett, R. P., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Cassels, Rev J. W., 12 mos., June 7, '87, Ma. Clark, Rev. W., Bo., 12 mos., Oct. 7, '87. Cumine, Rev. A. A., Ben., 12 mos., Sept. 23, '87.

Durham, Rev. R. H., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Gib, Rev. W. C., 6 mos., Dec. 15, '87, Ma. Gillan, Rev. G. G., 12 mos., July 19, '87, Ben. Gittens, Rev. F. C., 24 mos., Apr. 20, '87, Ma.

Hammond, Rev. B., Ben., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87. Hurre, Rev. C. W., 24 mos., May 18, '87, Beu.

Johnson, Most Rev. Bishop, 4 mos. 24 dys., Mar. 7, '88.

Lewis, Rev. G. H., 24 mos., May 25, '87, Bo.

Mackay, Rev. J. H. 21 mos., Apr. 1, '87, Bo. Midwinter, 'tev. E. N., 6 m.s., Jan. 20, '88, Bo. Mills, Rev. M. E., 19 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Bon. Mitchell, Rev. A. L., 24 mos., Apr. 2, '86, Ben. Montgomery, Rev. P. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben. Moulson, Rev. J., 12 mos., June 28, '87, Ben.

O'Connor, Rev. H. K., 21 mos., June 8, '87, Ben.

Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R., Ben., 24 mos., Sept. 6, '87.

Sharpin, Ven. Archdeacon, 24 mos., Oct. 1, '86, Bo.

Trend, Rev. J. B., Mad., 24 mos., Feb., '87. Ulyatt, Rev. W., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '87, Ben.

Watkins, O. D., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '88, Ben. Williams, Rev. A. A., 21 mos., 88, Ma.

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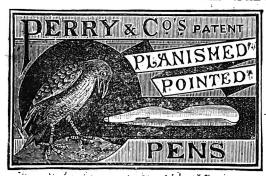
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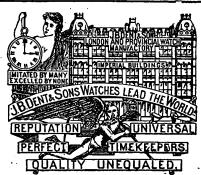
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 20th April; from Allahabad and Madras to the 18th April; and from Calcutta to the 17th April.

THE Viceroy arrived at Simla on the afternoon of the 14th ult.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD, the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, is about to take three months' leave.

SIRDAR DELAR JUNG, better known as Abdul Huq, Home Secretary to the Hyderabad Government, has been suspended, pending an explanation by him of his connection with the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company. The suspension has caused a great deal of excitement in Bombay, as well as in Hyderabad.

LARGE public meetings have been held in various parts of Sind to protest against its annexation to the Punjab.

Two shocks of earthquake occurred at Deesa on April 15th.

THE loss of life caused by the tornado at Dacca has proved to be very great. On the banks of the river alone 300 bodies are reported to have been recovered.

THE police Sepoy, who recently ran amuck at Rajkote, has been sentenced to death.

THE settlement of the King of Oudh's estate has not yet been quite completed, but the Government of India have sanctioned the allotment of pensions aggregating nearly three lakhs yearly to certain members of the late King's family and his dependents.

MATERIAL trains can now be run through from Rangoon to Mandalay, the last rail having been laid on Saturday, April 14th.

THE Bengal military relief will this year be unusually large. Its publication will be deferred until the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief in Simla, which takes place on April 20th.

THE rumour that the Bangalore Division was to be reduced to a district or brigade is stated to be premature.

THE Bengal wheat crop is not expected to be more than a twelve anna one.

THE outbreak of cholera in Cashmere continues to be very severe.

LORD DUFFERIN will leave India in August. Lord Reay will act in his stead until the arrival of Lord Lansdowne.

SIR FREDERICK RICHARDS, R.N., Commander-in-Chief on the East India Station, has been relieved by Rear-Admiral Freemantle, and has proceeded to England.

CORRESPONDENCE regarding the transfer of Sind to the Punjab is still going on between the Bombay Government and the Government of India, after which the matter will be referred to the Secretary of State.

THE troops of the Sikkim Expeditionary Force are still hampered by bad weather. Heavy snowstorms have prevented a reconnaisance in force to the Jalep pass, and have interfered with the transport of supplies.

THE escort of Major Yates' delimitation party met with a good reception at Candahar on the 30th March, and reached Quetta, all well, on April 7th.

THE Viceroy and Commander in-Chief are at Simla. Sir Auckland Colvin is at Naini Tal, and Sir Stewart Bayley at Darjeeling. In Madras and Bombay also the annual Hill exodus has taken place, and the annual complaint that Simla is short of water has again been made.

THE designation of the Upper Burma Field Force from the 1st April has been changed to that of the "Upper Burma Force," and comprises the old 1st, 3rd, and 4th Brigades, and the Bhamo and Ruby Mine Commands. The 2nd Brigade has been included in the present 1st Brigade, and the present 4th Brigade takes in the Chindwin Command, and will be known as the 2nd Brigade.

THE Southern Shan Column came into Mandalay on the 9th April, after four and a-half months' march, all well. General Low rode out and welcomed the column back, saying that the political objects for which the expedition had been undertaken had been fully secured.

THE Duc d'Orleans' shooting party have bagged their twenty-first tiger; making the largest bag for five guns known for the last ten years. The Marquis de Mores shot one of them, and the Duc d'Orleans six.

The Duc d'Orleans shooting party has broken up, and the Duc, Prince Henri, the Marquis and Marquise de Mores, and Colonel Perseval are now in Calcutta. The Duc goes to Darjeeling for a short visit before joining the Rifles at Chakrata. Prince Henri, accompanied by Colonel Perseval, goes home via China, Japan, and America. The Marquis and Marquise de Mores go to Madras and the Nilghiris.

THE cultivation of tobacco is about to be undertaken at Quetta by the civil authorities, who believe that it could be made to grow successfully there.

MR HUGH FRASER, at present officiating as Magistrate of Banda, will take up the duties of Registrar of the Allahabad High Court upon Mr. J. B. Thomson proceeding on leave.

THE death of Colonel Ward, one of the secretaries to the North-West Government, was due to cirrhosis or shrinking of the liver. He was buried at Naini Tal with full military honours.

A BAD accident has occurred on the railway line, a few miles from Pyinmana station. A material train ran into a ballast train. Nine men were killed.

A HOUSE in Kyd-street, Calcutta, fell in on April 12th, killing seven persons and injuring five others.

SEVENTEEN artillery carbines have been stolen from the barracks at Quetta. The thieves managed to break the padlock and abstract the carbines from the rack in the room, although some twenty gunners were sleeping there at the time.

It appears that the accident which Sir Robert Sandemanmet with was not serious, His horse put its foot in a hole and rolled over, and Sir Robert injured his shoulder. Mr. Bruce, of the Political Department, has returned from leave, and is on his way to join Sir Robert Sandeman's camp at Lus Beyla.

OWING to increasing traffic the Madras Harbour Trust Board have tested, and are thoroughly renovating, the pier, under the superintendence of the Engineer of the Harbour Works. The whole structure is to be completely overhauled, and replanked closer than before. For the convenience of passengers two substantial teak siding ladders will also be substituted for the old rickety ones now in use.

THE proceeds from the sale of Bengal opium and twelve months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay amount to Rs. 2,75,81,825, being Rs. 15,67,675 worse than the estimate. Of this deficiency Bengal is accountable for Rs. 42,600, and Bombay for Rs. 15,25,075.

On Colonel Laughton assuming charge as Commissary.



General of Transport in India in succession to Colonel Clifford, Major Clark Kennedy is appointed Principal Commissariat Officer at Mandalay.

COLONEL F. G. OLDHAM, Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, having taken six months' leave to England, will be succeeded by Mr. J. B. Braddon.

DR. VINCENT RICHARDS, Surgeon of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and a well-known authority on snakes and snake poison, was experimenting with a cobra when it bit him on the index finger of the left hand. He promptly cut the finger down to the bone, applied permanganate of potash and nitric acid, and is now reported to be doing well.

OBITUARY.—Major-General Henry Maine Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps, at Pahlanpur, Kangra Valley; Colonel David Ward, Royal Engineers, at Naini Tal; Mr. W. F. Wiese, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Rajputana Division, at Ajmere.

NOTES.

THE papers to hand by the Overland Mail to-day are full of references to the Hyderabad (Deccan) business. The *Pioneer*, which boasts of having first called attention to the scandal, is particularly down upon Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, formerly known as plain Abdul Huq, and who has now been suspended from his position of Public Works Minister and Home Secretary to the Nizam.

This Abdul Huq is a Mahomedan Native of Callian, in the Bombay Presidency. He was educated by the late Dr. John Wilson, the well-known Bombay missionary, at his school in Girgaum, and he writes and speaks English fluently. He was nominated an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berar, and when Sir Richard Mead was Resident at Hyderabad he was transferred by that officer's influence to the service of its State, and given charge of the Judicial and Political Departments. For his alleged services in capturing Wassadeo Bulwunt, the Mahratta dacoit, he received the order of the C.I.E. Shortly before the death of the late Sir Salar Jung he was deputed to Calcutta, and then to England, to negotiate for the sale of the Nizam's State Railway to a London company, a transaction which, according to the Pioneer, enabled him to pocket upwards of £80,000.

THE Allahabad journal, in mentioning the names of the directors of the "Hyderabad (Deccan) Company," says:—
"Lord Lawrence was to attend meetings of the Board in England, and keep the Government fully informed of its proceedings. Mr. George Batten is too well known (in India) to need identification; and should any fraudulent transaction in connection with the company be eventually brought home to some members of the Board, it may be at once concluded that he took no conscious part in them, and was simply, in common with the best of the State officials in Hyderabad, hoodwinked and misled. Mr. John Stewart, whose name always appears bracketed with that of Mr. Watson as Joint Cessionaire, is no longer living. He was a retired China merchant. Mr. Winter is a retired Bombay solicitor, a brother-in-law of Mr. Watson.

It is both fortunate and of happy augury for the future, says the journal in question, that his Highness the Nizam should have emerged from his partial seclusion at a moment when the affairs of his State seem to especially require the earnest and undivided attention of its ruler. It is possibly also of some significance that the change should be simultaneous with the appointment of a new Resident, with whom his Highness is represented to be on terms of wholesome confidence, and who appears already to be winning golden opinions from the patriotic party in Hyderabad. In Sir Asman Jah, the Prime Minister, and the Nawab Mahdi Ali, the Minister of Finance, both men of the highest personal character and unswerving loyalty, the Nizam is excellently surrounded. The measures which have culminated

in the suspension of the Home Secretary seem to have been conducted with prudence and resolution. His Highness may certainly count on the support and encouragement of the British Government in the course upon which he has embarked, upon the sympathy of every Native State, and of every honest man in India, when all the circumstances of the case come to be fully known.

So far as the Viceroy in Council and his Foreign Secretary are concerned, the *Pioneer* declares that, from the ample means at its disposal, it has no hesitation in anticipating the public verdict that their dealings with Hyderabad during the last three or four difficult years have been altogether such as the best friends of the Government of India could desire. But, like the State of Hyderabad, they have been but ill served by some of those to whom interests of supreme importance were intrusted.

THIS is all very well, but the journal whose information is so valuable ought to be a little more explicit. Dealing merely in innuendos against individuals is not only cowardly but cruel. We should like to hear what Mr. Cordery and Colonel Marshall have to say about the whole business, including the question of the Rumbold claims. There is no doubt that a very ugly scandal has arisen, and the sooner that all suspicions are cleared up the better it will be for all concerned.

As the wish is generally supposed to be father to the thought, so the Times of India says that "the report current in the Punjab that the transer of Sind to that province has been actually decided upon is quite unwarranted. The question has periodically been the subject of active discussion for the last twenty years, and is once more passing through that phase. It may be that on the present occasion some final decision may be arrived at, but so far nothing has been settled. As to the statement that the matter has been decided, and all that now remained was the settlement of details, this is quite beyond the mark."

According to the Bombay Gazette retrenchment is the order of the day in French as well as in British India, but the Gaul is the more sweeping in his reductions. Rumours which come up from that far-away little Sleepy Hollow announce that the Grand Army of Pondicherry—the one Sepoy battalion—is to be reduced by at least a third, while the abolition of the High Court has actually been suggested. The Government of the colony is to be reduced from a second to a third-class appointment, and, of course, all the salaries are to be cut down.

On Wednesday, May 2nd, an unusual and interesting ceremony took place at the Persian Embassy. On that day the golden insignia of the Order of the Lion and Sun was presented to the Mirza Hussain Sharif by the Persian Ambassador, in the name of his Sovereign. The ceremony was of a very special character, for the decoration was sent by the Shah himself as an acknowledgment of the marked ability and patriotism of the distinguished recipient.

A correspondent writes to a contemporary:—"An arrangement for punkah working is in swing in a barrack at Camp bellpore which has been submitted to the notice of his Ex cellency the Commander-in-Chief, who arrived there on Thursday morning from Jhelum. The whole punkah system of one barrack is connected by a framework, through a slot in which works a bamboo pole. This pole hangs from the roof, and is heavily weighted at its lower extremity to secure that uniform pendulum movement adapted to keeping the punkahs in swing. The shotted end of the pole works in a groove let into the floor, and (with the exception of a slit to admit the pole) boarded over and fenced round to guard any indiscreet Tommy from an untimely knock. The punkah attachment is connected with the pole at a suitable height; and, as the tendency of the pole once set in motion is to oscillate, it is claimed that the advantage gained in power by the momentum of this pendulum is such, that by it one punkah puller can move the whole thirty-four (or more) fans as easily as a train of half-a-dozen punkahs by the ordinary method."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Telegraph.) (Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

A meeting of Mahamedans was held recently at Madras to vote a resolution condemning the so-called National Congress.

The son-in-law of the Prince of Arcot, who presided, referred to the address presented on behalf of all the Mahomedans in India to Lord Dufferin. He remarked that so unanimous and powerful a Mahomedan address had never before been prepowerful a Mahomedan address had never before been pre-pared in India. It was resolved that Lord Dufferin in both his private and his official capacity had given proof of a deter-mination to promote the welfare of all classes of the people, and had shown himself ever ready to sympathise with the Mahomedan community; and that by his departure the Moslem would sustain a great loss. Another resolution state that the most in located with the atmost discretification and that the meeting looked with the utmost dissatisfaction on a movement intended to create a small party, opposed to the great gathering in Calcutta, called to bid farewell to Lord Dufferin. It was also resolved that the Moslems of Madras Dufferin. It was also resolved that the Moslems of Madras regretted sincerely the departure of Lady Dufferin, in whom India would lose a true friend and a sincere benefactress, whose memory would ever be cherished, and whose name would be handed down to posterity. It was further resolved that for divers reasons any connection of the Mahomedans with the Congress was undesirable. Sir Syed Ahmed's position with reference to political matters was highly approved.

Considerable excitement has been recently caused at

Madras by the refractory conduct of the Hindoo students at the Madras Christian College. A report had been circulated that one of the students intended to embrace Christianity. that one of the students intended to embrace Christianny. The majority of the students are Brahmins. The students became unruly, and hustled and insulted the professors. The members of one class were then suspended and fined, upon which 440 out of 640 students absented themselves, and these descriptions are subsequently joined by 100 more. They held deserters were subsequently joined by 100 more. They held meetings and drew up resolutions, demanding apologies and concessions, and announcing that they would not again attend the college until all their demands had been conceded. The students are said to be encouraged in their conduct by the

students are said to be encouraged in their conduct by the Hindoo community, one merchant having stated that if necessary 60,000 rupees would be subscribed for the purpose of assisting the students to defy the college authorities. The college is a Scotch missionary institution, but special care is taken to avoid all attempts at proselytising. Commenting on the disturbance, a Madras newspaper remarks:—

"It must be confessed that the chief outcoming of the college has consisted of university graduates rather than Christian converts. The success of the college in making graduates is remarkable. If the Scotch people merely desire a number of graduates there is reason to be satisfied, but the college as an evangelizing agency is certainly not successful. The college has placed the Hindoos under incalculable obligations. The Government of India, as also the Madras Government, will be much concerned on finding tendencies unfavourable to discipline, and favourable to irreverence in the rising generation."

The explanation of the contumacious conduct of these re-fractory students is to be found in the constant preaching of the Native Press that revolt against all constituted authority is the paramount duty of every patriotic member of the Hindoo

community.

Sir Lepel Griffin, in his last public speech prior to leaving India, strongly advocated the promotion of female education. The present state of things is very disheartening. The barriers of prejudice, prescription, and custom are too strong, and, in spite of the devoted labours of many noble hearted men, wrongs remain still unredressed, cruelty and brutality still triumph, and women still weep in Central India. The progress made is slow, the principal reason being the custom of early marriages. In the best schools of Central India the work done is indifferent, and the girls are only hunted to school when the approach of a British officer is signalled. The principal cause of opposition to the education of women in India is polygamy—an institution belonging both to the Hindu creed and to the Mahomedan. With this the British Government cannot interfere; it can only hope that the day may come when increasing enlightenment will induce the people to cast off their prejudices as a snake casts off its worn-out to east off their prejudices as a snake casts off its worn-out skin. But the Government may do much to forward the regeneration of woman. This task it hesitates to undertake. One section of the Penal Code is an insult on humanity and an outrage on civilisation, and it does more than any other legislative provision to degrade women. It is hoped that English public opinion will compel its repeal. Again, there is the question of the re-marriage of a widow, and especially of a

The Government has abolished suttee: virgin widow. know many Hindoo women of good caste and family who would willingly become suttees and cheerfully welcome the releasing fire as a deliverance from the degradation and suffering imposed by the brutality of men. The position of woman is a true test of the civilisation of a country. Only in backward societies does she remain the drudge, the slave, the plaything of her husband.

of her husband.

India has been visited by a series of phenomenal storms, partaking very much of the character of the Dacca tornado. At Moradabad 150 deaths are reported, caused chiefly by hail stones. Most of the houses were unroofed, trees were uprooted, and masses of frozen hail remained lying about long after the cessation of the storm. Telegraphic news received from Delhi states that there has been an extraordinary hail-storm lasting about two minutes, which was virtually a shower of lumps of ice. One of the hallstones picked up in the hospital garden weighed 1½lb., another secured near the telegraph office was of the size of a melon and turned the scale at 2lb. At another place the Government House suffered severely, 200 panes of glass being broken by hail. In Lower Bengal, at panes of glass being broken by hail. In Lower Bengal, at Rayebati, 2,000 huts were destroyed, while twenty persons are reported to have been killed and 200 severely injured.

Telegrams have been received from numerous points containing accounts of local tornadoes. Chudressur, close to Serampore, was almost completely wrecked. The storm only

Serampore, was almost completely wrecked. The storm only lasted three minutes, its course extending for a mile and a half and its path being 300 yards wide. Its advent was preceded by a loud booming noise. Laage boats were lifted out of the river, and in one case a small boat was blown up into a tree.

From the official report of the Dacca tornado it appears that 118 persons were killed, excluding those drowned, and that 1,200 wounded were treated. The amount of the damage to property is estimated at Rs.6,78,428. Three hundred and fifty-gight, houses were completely destroyed 121 boats were eight houses were completely destroyed, 121 boats were wrecked, and 148 brick-built houses were partially and nine were completely destroyed. Shortly after the Dacca tornado another visited part of the Murchagunje subdivision, and sixty-six deaths and 128 cases of injury are reported. All the houses struck were completely destroyed. The Dacca tornado travelled altogether three miles and a quarter. Its rate of speed varied from twelve to twenty miles, and its greatest width was twenty yards. It was accompanied by a rumbling, hissing sound, the clouds over it were illuminated, and liquid mud was deposited along its track, and was ingrained in the wounds of the injured.

A large fire has occurred in one of the Port Commissioner's warehouses. The damage is estimated at Rs. 2,00,000, part of the property destroyed being uninsured.

It is stated that a telegram has been handed to the Hyderabad Government from Mr. Watson alleging that Abdul Hyderabad Government from Mr. Watson alleging that Abdul Huk received a quarter of the company's shares under a letter of permission from the Regent, and that the shares sold to the Nizam were purchased from Abdul Huk. The history of this letter is being investigated. Nawab Mehdi Ali has left for England, accompanied by Fardonji, private secretary to Sir Asman Tab.

Cholera has increased in Cashmere, 150 cases having occurred in Srinagar. A deficiency of Rs. 20,000 has been announced in the Srinagar Treasury.

The last telegram received from Madras reports the conclusion of the disturbances at the Christian College. The students have returned to the college, and twenty of the ringleaders have been fined.

Orders have been issued with reference to the Native army that as many men as will volunteer up to the maximum of 100 per regiment shall be passed into the Reserve, irrespective of

the strength of the regiment.

It is rumoured that Holkar has proposed to make over the administration of the State to his mother, assisted by his uncle, Kasi Rao Doda, and Buxi Human Singh. Meanwhile his Minister, Ragunath Rao, remains at Madras. He became convinced that his schemes of reform were hopeless, and took advantage of the Maharajah's absence to leave Indore. The officials have been blamed for permitting the Dewan to leave. It is unlikely that he will return.

BURMA.

RANGOON, MAY 5.

Myinmu has again been successfully attacked by dacoits, Mynmu has again been successfully attacked by dacots, who burnt the police post, rescued a number of prisoners, and inflicted serious loss on the police. Since the late attack on the village a number of persons suspected of complicity in the affair have been arrested and confined in Myinmu. In order to rescue these prisoners the dacoits in considerable force attacked the post on the night of the 2nd inst. The police had an intimation of the intended attack. The dacoits, however, succeeded in mishing the post by impring over the wall. Then succeeded in rushing the post by jumping over the wall. They then fired the building, broke open the lock-up, and rescued



the prisoners. In the fighting which occurred two Punjabees and six Burman police were killed and six Punjabees were wounded. The loss of the dacoits is unknown. When the prisoners attempted to escape from the lock-up the police fired into them and killed several. A simultaneous attack was and them and killed several. A simultaneous attack was made by dacoits on the other side of the village, and several houses were burnt. The officer commanding the military post in Myinmu, at a short distance from the police-station, hastened with some mounted infantry to the assistance of the police, but although he arrived within a quarter of an hour of the first shot being fired he was too late to catch the dacoits, who had retreated. The attempt to cut off their retreat failed owing to the darkness of the night and the difficult nature of the country. This second successful attack within a fortnight on a post held by soldiers and police on the river bank at a the country. This second successful attack within a fortnight on a post held by soldiers and police on the river bank, at a point easy of access and within three hours' journey of Man-dalay, shows how strong the forces of disorder in Upper Burma

An unfortunate incident is reported from Tavoy. The dacoit band which had menaced Tavoy attacked Douktouk, a village fifteen miles from the scene of their previous depredations. The dacoits were resisted by a loyal Karen Boh and his followers, who held the village until their ammunition was exhausted. The Karens then retreated across the river. While they were crossing, a body of Punjabee police advancing to attack the dacoits, mistaking the Karens for dacoits, fired a volley into them, wounding several. The Tavoy district is still in a disturbed state.

The local Government attaches much importance to Sir B. Frere's success in killing Botoke, one of the most formidable

dacoit leaders.

It is impossible to give in detail the history of the numerous encounters recently reported with dacoits. The following incidents are mentioned in the official bulletin:—A band of dacoits 100 strong attacked a telegraph party at Tsagain. A party of police, led by the Deputy-Commissioner of Meiktela, successfully attacked the gang, killing eight, wounding several more, and capturing thirteen guns. In Pyinmana a small police post was burnt by dacoits and the arms were carried off. Several successful encounters with dacoits are reported from Myingyan. In the hills near Toungdwingyee a dacoit band 150 strong had a skirmish with the police. From Arrakan it is reported that the dacoit band which burnt Myohoung has been almost destroyed by the Deputy Commissioner.

An unfortunate affair is reported from the Kyoukse district, to the south-east of Mandalay. On the 4th inst. a party, consisting of Mr. O'Dowda, district superintendent of police, Lieutenant Williamson, of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, nine men of that regiment, and eight mounted policemen, was attacked by dacoits in a dense jungle near Lapaign. Mr. O'Dowda, Lieutenant Williamson, and two private soldiers were killed, one private was severely wounded, and the others of the party were forced to retreat. Subsequently a military reinforcement skirmished through the jungle, but failed to recover the bodies. General Low has sent Brigadier-General Wolseley to Choungwe, near the point where the attack occurred, with orders to take immediate action against the band of dacoits. An unfortunate affair is reported from the Kyoukse district, band of dacoits.

Additional troops have been sent to the Tavoy district, which is very disturbed. North of Tavoy an Alaungpra pretender has appeared, flying the peacock flag, and carrying a white

From Bhamo it is reported that the Kachyens lately attacked Mogoung, but were repulsed with a loss of fourteen killed and captured. This report, which reached Bhama through Natives, requires confirmation.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE "KINGDOM" OF BOMBAY. (Pioneer.)

All classes and creeds are alike interested in a policy (the transfer of Sind to the Punjab) which strikes a mortal blow at the future growth and prosperity of the Kingdom of Bombay.—Times of India, April 5th.

Who are they that bluff and blow among the mudbanks of their harbour?

Making mock of Upper India where the High Gods live alway? Grey rats of Prince's Dock—more dull than cysters of Colaba-Apes of Apollo Bunder—yea, bacilli of Back Bay!

-SWINBURNE (adapted).

They met with one accord and a simultaneous grasp on the Central Indian plateau: each one carried gingerly and at arm's length a cutting from the *Times of India*. Together they cried:—"Have you seen this?" And a second time:—"Have you seen this!"

Bengal was voted into the chair. And the Punjab sup-

ported, but the Punjab was hot-headed. "There's only one course open to us," he said, buckling on his sword. "We must court-martial him." "Better send a set of resolutions," said Bengal. "I don't think resolutions would touch the peculiar mental condition of my esteemed neighbour," said Madras dreamily. "Prod him with a pen," grunted the North-West savagely. "At any rate, get him up here and ask him what in the world or out of it he means by it."

So they made a long arm and picked Bombay out of his office, the cotton-waste in his hair, by the slack of his ducks, and set him down on the table with a thump. "What's that for?" said Bombay sulkily, for Bombay is quick to think his dignity

scratched. "For!" "For!" said the Punjab. "For impertinence—dashed impertinence, Sir." "You Frontier men are so coarse," said Bengal; "let us preserve the decencies of debate. Bombay, you are charged by this assembly with—'pon my honour, gentlemen, I can't hit on the proper word." "Exaggerated estimate of personal worth," suggested Madras, who was always polite. "Yes—thinking yourself a small sun and moon and universe combined," said the North-West. "Yes, and saying that your quill-drivers were better than my Civilians—mine d'you hear—men who were making history when you were gambling in cotton-shares, you dissipated dalal," said the Punjab. "Yes,—and calling yourself a Kingdom, you fluffy, stuffy little provincial," said Bengal with awful gravity. And they all shouted together:—"Calling yourself a Kingdom. Who made you a ruler among men?" gal; "let us preserve the decencies of debate. Bombay, you

ruler among men?"
"Gentlemen," said Madras, "let us conduct the trial without heat. It is possible that the prisoner's brain may have been unhinged by the peculiar circumstances of his environ-ment. On one side, we have a Governor who feeds it with"— "Qoorma," interupted the Punjab. "What's that?" said Bom-

ment. On one side, we have a Governor who feeds it with"—
"Qoorma," interupted the Punjab. "What's that?" said Bombay. "Talk the vernacular to your Goanese boys and then you'll know. Go on, Madras."

"Who feeds it with butter, and on the other a Royal Duke for a Commander-in-Chief. These things, I submit, may have conduced to an intensification of the self-esteem which——"

"Bosh!" said the Punjab. "I know the man you mean. He was with me at Pindi for a while, but he didn't disorganise me. I didn't say I was a kingdom." "It can't be Lord Reay," said Bengal. "Now if the Viceroy had been down there, telling everyone that they were the finest men in Asia I could have understood it." "It's just Bombay's blessed conceit," said the North-West. "I went through there the other day and they wanted to know what Simla thought of their Municipal Bill." "I wish you up-country men would talk in a more dignified way," said Bengal. "We're in the presence of a Kingdom, you know."

"'Hear I pray you this dream which I have dreamed'" quoted Madras who had always taken an interest in missions." "And his brethren said unto him: shalt thou indeed reign over us?" Oh Bombay Bombay we've been next-door neigh-

And his brethren said unto him: shalt thou indeed reign

"And his brethren said unto him: shalt thou indeed reign over us?" Oh Bombay, Bombay, we've been next-door neighbours for a longer time than I care to think about, and I never expected to find you making such an exhibition of yourself."

"It's amazing immorality of the creature that bothers me," said the North-West. 'Future growth and prosperity of the Kingdom of Bombay!' Are you mad or what?"

"That is not the way to discuss an important public question," said Bombay angrily. "I base my claims to superiority on the fact of my being, in short, Bombay."

"Thank Heaven there's only one of 'em," said Bengal. "Fancy the Empire filled with us fellows calling ourselves kingdoms! Well, my King, what next?" "I am Bombay and and I'm not going to be laughed at," reiterated the prisoner. "Yes, you are Bombay, and considering your pretensions, you own some of the worst hotels in Asia," answered the North-West. "You can't talk the vernaculars; you say: 'Hi! got it? when you ask for anything; your servants are bad; got it? when you ask for anything; your servants are bad; your capital could be blown into the blue by a decent sized iron-clad; and your Army List could be put into the Bengal one without increasing the postage; your districts are as quiet as water-gruel and about as uninteresting; you have the worst climate in India, and excepting you yourselves, not a soul east of Ahmedabad cares what you say or do or think unless you happen to be quarrelling with your Magistrates. You're useful to us, as a half-way house on the road Home."

"I go to Karachi," said the Punjab, "and when I've got Sind never mind what I'll do. Look here, my King, in addition to everything my honourable friend here may have addition to everything my honourable friend here may have said, I want to point out to you that you are as naked as a pigeon-squab. I, and Bengal here, own the troops, and do the rough work. I and Bengal deal with the tribes on our frontier—'EHA's' tribes are good enough for you. I and Bengal are the two people who are listened to when there is anything to be done, and I and Bengal are the people indented upon. Now we've never called ourselves anything more than Province and Presidency, but, when we speak, people stop talking and say:—'What's that ?' You aren't the Boston of the Empire, though you may be if you live long enough and grow humble. You aren't the Washington either. Simla is that, and I own Simla.

You are the Saratoga, if what they say of Poona is correct; but even Poona, and the Duke, and an academical L. G.—I beg his pardon 'Guv'nor'—doesn't justify you in making such an outrageous ass of yourself. You and your 'deadly blows!' Aren't you ashamed of yourself, Bombay? You'll never hear the end of this—my uncrowned King. It's such bad form too. What would you say if I called myself a Kingdom? I'm the warden of it. You're only the stevedore—the underwriter"

"I don't care," said Bombay sulkily. "I abide by what I have said. You in the Mofussil can't be expected to understand the enormous advantages which I possess. Turning to

have said. You in the Mofussil can't be expected to understand the enormous advantages which I possess. Turning to the study of my most recent piece of civic legislation——"

"That's what has turned his head," said Bengal. "Listen, King. I've got a municipal bill fifteen times as unworkable as yours. Do L call myself a Kingdom on the strength of it? No, I write to the Englishman."

"The Press of Western India has long led the public opinion of the Empire," said Bombay.

The assembled board looked at each other and groaned. "What can you do with hide-bound crassness of this sort? That comes of filling the educational department with Scotchmen," said Madras. "Bombay, do you recognise the enormity of your offence?" "No." "Nor the absurdity of it?" "No."

"Very good," said Bengal. "The sentence of this Court is that the Kingdom shall abide by his words if he can and they will. He shall eat the issue of the Times of India of the 5th April, 1888... advertisements and all. The Court will carry the sentence into effect.

"But, gentlemen," pleaded the prisoner, "this is not the manner to approach a great public question. There is a levity—a lack of statesmanship. It is not argument."

"Can't help that. If you behave like a bumptious schoolboy you must be treated as such. Will you begin on the inner or outer sheet?"

"In referring to the Kingdom of Bombay, the intelligent

or outer sheet?"

"In referring to the Kingdom of Bombay, the intelligent reader will at once understand," said the prisoner—

"Hold his nose, he's speaking between his teeth! Now!"

"That it was a misprint—a misprint—a lapsus pennae—regrettable incident! Gentlemen! printer's ink is deadly poison," shrieked the maltreated Presidency.

"Let him go," said Bengal. "We'll accept that as an apology."

"What I hate about Bombay," said the Punjab, as he slued his Sam Browne belt straight, "is the way he wriggles out of everything. Why couldn't he have said that at first?" everything. Why couldn't he have said that at first?"
"Wanted to see whether we'd stand it or overlook it I sup-

pose," said Bengal.
"Well," said the North-West grimly, "he's got his answer."

TRADE AND SUPERSTITION.

(Pioneer.)

A curious instance of superstition standing in the way of trade and a people's advancement is mentioned in the report on the administration of Assam for last year. It was dis-covered some time ago that a magnificent forest of rubber trees existed in the vicinity of Borduk, in the country of the Abors, a tribe on the extreme north-east frontier of Assam, which has given a good deal of trouble at times, but of late years has been kept fairly well in hand by the tact of our Political Officers at Sadya. It also happened that last year the price of rubber rose considerably, and when the fact of the existence of the Abor forest got abroad traders from the more civilised Singphos and Khamptis immediately began to enter into negotiations with the Abors for permission to proceed up. into negotiations with the Abors for permission to proceed up the Dihong and tap the trees. At this point, however, Mr. Needham, the Assistant Political Agent, had to inferfere and persuade the traders to return, lest worse should befall them. The Abors, it appears, believe that the rubber tree is the abode of a great and powerful sylvan spirit, and Mr. Needham is convinced that all of them, except a few who are civilised enough to put a bribe above even a sylvan spirit, would resent any attempt at hacking it about. Until, therefore, this airy deity can be persuaded to remove his abode to some less valuable tree, the wealth of rubber among the Abors must remain untouched. Curiously enough, there is a very similar superstition among the West Indian negroes regarding the ceibe or silk enters the term which they believe the term less than the contract of the term less than the term less than the contract of the term less than the term les ceiba or silk cotton tree, which they look on as the temple of Jumbi and the proper home of Obeah, and the bark of which no right-minded black will wound. The planters of the West Indies, however, are not imbued with that scrupulous tenderness for barbarous sentiment which marks our political, and the ceiba has had to go by the ground whenever it was needed or in the way, the blacks assisting in the work of desecration being well dosed with rum to give them courage to defy the devil. Were such methods of encroaching on superstition tried here we should have a hundred questions in Parliament before a year was out; the Secretary of State would arise in his

wrath, the daring Political would be "squelched," and the sylvan spirit would be re-established amid a salvo of humanistic artillery.

THE INCOME TAX IN BURMA. (Mandalay Herald.)

We think that the introduction of the taxgatherer into Upper Burma is not only premature, but injudicious. The country is not yet in such a state that a man can tell exactly what his expenditure will be; and it is known that, in a large number of cases, incomes up here are hardly sufficient to enable both ends to be brought together. Again, a very large number of men are temporary hands, engaged for or transferred to Upper Burma, for certain duties on certain salaries. To defraud these men, in this manner, when we are still living in a country in which the pax Brittanica does not obtain, and the heavy increase in expenses is by no means met by the small increases sanctioned under various special heads, this course is a distinct swindle on the part of the financial advisers to the Government of India, if not on the part of the Government itself. "Another injustice to Ireland!" It seems that with one thing and another Burney may ultimately be to the Government of India, if not on the part of the Government itself. "Another injustice to Ireland!" It seems that, what with one thing and another, Burma may ultimately become a species of Oriental Ireland. We never particularly loved the Indian Government, whose piper we have frequently had to pay; we once mildly asked for Separation, and the Government, apparently annoyed at the mere idea of our dreaming of becoming a Crown Colony, have refused to make us even a Lieutenant-Governorship. The Government Service, never particularly popular in Burma, will become even less so; and the unfortunate officials, already underpaid in many instances, will learn once more the costliness of doing anything for the State. There is only one garrison of consolation for the general public, that this notification only affects Government employés. Our time has not yet come; but it cannot be far distant. We object to the Income-tax generally, as a tax at once impertinent, harassing, and inequitable—the latter, in that honest men are mulcted, while rogues go free. Looking at the small sum that will be collected, and the amount of friction that will be inevitably engendered, we hardly think the adoption of this plan quite politic under present circumstances. However, it is only on all fours with the average sapiency of the Indian Government, an institution in which we have long since lost all belief, and for which—collectively—we have even less respect. It seems, in every possible way, to be gathering up enemies, even unnecessarily and gratuitously; undeterred by the ominous signs of general dissatisfaction among all classes, it is now trying to sour the affections of its own hantlings. And this is the Government dissatisfaction among all classes, it is now trying to sour the affections of its own bantlings. And this is the Government that will call upon us in the hour of need, and will, when the danger is over, recommence the skinning process.

LORD CONNEMARA AND THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

(Madras Mail.)

As his Excellency the Governor was for many years a director of the P. and O. Company he should be well suited to bring pressure to bear on his late colleagues to induce them to think better of the arrangements they are making for remodelling their Indian Service. There is now, we regret to hear, reason to apprehend that if the Madras Government and the Madras public do not bestir themselves in the matter, the directors will, at an early date, refuse to let their steamers call at Madras at any time in the year. At present it is arranged that "during the off passenger season, the company's Calcutta steamers outwards and homewards will omit calling at Madras in order to give a much improved service to Calcutta," but it will be easy for the directors, on the plea of still further improving the Calcutta service, to take another step, and to ignore Madras altogether! For the present a sop in the shape of a free railway ticket from any station on the direct main line of the Madras Railway between Madras and Raichore is thrown by the company to the Madras Corberus, but the inconvenience of the railway journey, especially to ladies and children, is considerable, and it will be found that Madras families will not, as a rule, care to avail themselves of the concession, but will prefer to embark in steamers of other companies that call at Madras. The directors are free, it may be said, to do what they will with their own; but they draw a large subsidy from the State, and they are not morally free to sacrifice the public convenience of Anglo-India to considerations of freight. The policy that they are adopting is exceedingly short-sighted. It is not only in Madras that the company is losing credit, for great indignation is felt in the North of India, and a "Field Officer" writes to the Pioneer as follows:—

"The travelling public owe their thanks to 'L.S.S.' for starting the subject, and to the editor for facilitating discussion will be easy for the directors, on the plea of still further im-

ing the subject, and to the editor for facilitating discussion and combination. May I suggest that the most effectual plan by far will, however, be to encourage the present scheme of the French Messageries Maritimes to run a fortnightly steamer to and from Bombay? Memorials to the Directors of the

P. and O. will undoubtedly be treated with as much indifference, as it may seem safe to manifest; whereas the presence of a very serious rival in the field will compel them to amend their ways or suffer a total loss of their present passenger traffic. The M.M. assert they can undertake to do the passage from Bombay to Marseilles in twelve days. If they can and if they will start it, the P. and O. must break or bend; and whichever happens will be a public gain. I suggest, therefore, that memorialists should also address the French Consuls in Calmutta and Bombay positing out the great discretization with cutta and Rombay, pointing out the great dissatisfaction with the present P. and O. arrangements and extortions; and pointing out that as its present monopoly of the passenger traffic is solely due to its being as yet slightly the quickest mode of passage, that any rival with still further accelerated speed would probably 'sweep the board.' As an instance of the P. and O. treatment of passengers: In 1884 I sent to take a P. and O. treatment of passengers: In 1884 I sent to take a three months' return ticket via Brindisi as advertised. being quarantine in Egypt against Italy, I intended returning via Trieste, and made the above request with my eyes open. On arrival in Bombay a few hours before sailing, I found they had issued me a ticket—home via Brindisi, and out by long sea. I was far too busy to call and point out that I did not require the latter, but on the day of my arrival in London I called at the office, and told them I did not require a berth via Cibreltar, had never asked for one and would join the steamer Gibraltar, had never asked for one, and would join the steamer at Suez. This was duly noted, but I was referred to the Bom-bay Office for a refund of the overcharge. On joining the steamer at Suez, I found that my berth had been occupied up

steamer at Suez, I found that my berth had been occupied up to Malta by another passenger, but despite this fact, and my having been supplied with a ticket I had never applied for, all refund of the overcharge was most ungraciously refused. I may add that I sent a statement of this duly signed to one of the leading Bombay papers, but it was never inserted."

The writer of the above letter should not have taken the "no" of the Bombay Office for an answer. Last November a Madrassee arrived in Bombay and solicited from the local P. and O. Office a refund of the amount he had paid six months previously for a through railway ticket from Brindis to London, which he had been unable to use. The coupons of the Railway Companies were in a case, were undated, and the Railway Companies were in a case, were undated, and were perfectly free from stain or other hindrance to their rewere perfectly free from stain or other hindrance to their re-issue. The Madrassee had conceived that the Office would immediately refund the money, after deducting a small sum as commission for its trouble, in the same way as Messrs. Cook and Sons invariably do with regard to unused coupons returned to them. But the Bombay Office could not dream of doing such a reasonable thing, and as the Superintendent was firm in his refusal to follow the practice of Cook, the Madrassee protested, a reference was made to the London Office, and the money was refunded without another word.

BENGAL.

Colonel Browne, Secretary to the Bengal Government in the Public Works Department, has left Calcutta, on retire-ment. Major Harrison, Joint Secretary, carries on the duties of the office pending Colonel Luard's arrival from leave.

THE Englishman publishes a letter from Narail, in the Pubna District, describing the effect of a storm which occurred there on March 27th. The correspondent says that seventeen deaths have been ascertained, and 1,000 people were injured, and adds that several villages have been practically ruined, and that the people are suffering severe hardship. It is curious that the Pubna district report, published in the Government Gazette, makes no mention of the storm or distress.

THERE are various changes taking place just now among the doctors of Calcutta. Dr. Harvey, Professor of Midwifery in the Medical College Hospital, goes home on leave immediately, and is succeeded by Dr. Joubert, who has several times before officiated in the appointment. This leaves vacant the Civil Surgeoncy of the 24-Pergunnahs, which will be taken up by Dr. Russell. Othet changes are the transfer of Dr. Murray from the General Hospital to Champarun; Dr. Comins, from Mymensingh, succeeding him in Calcutta. Dr. Boville, from Champarun, goes to Cuttack to relieve Dr. Stewart, who is about to take leave. Stewart, who is about to take leave.

MADRAS.

Mr. H. FARRER, Postmaster-General, returned to Madras on Monday morning, April 9, from Mysore and Bangalore, having completed his tour in connection with the amalgamation of the Mysore post with the Imperial post. The arrangements for the working of the new post have already been made, pending the sanction of the Supreme Government. The scale of selection is also being the supply post of selection in the supply post of selection is also being the supply post of selection in the supply post of selection is also being the supply post of selection in the supply post of selection is also being the supply post of selection in the supply post of selection is also being the supply post of selection in the supp of salaries is also being thoroughly revised, and this will, it is stated, effect great economy in the Mysore exchequer.

THE Deccan Times writes:-The new lines are being completed at a remarkably low rate of cost, the estimate, exclusive of rolling-stock, amounting to only £3,943 per mile, "a price," the chief engineer adds, "at which, I may confidently assert, no board gauge lines in India have yet been completed." The original line from Wadi to Hyderabad cost Rs.1,75,585 per mile, with rolling-stock. It is difficult to understand how this great difference in the cost of constructing the two divisions of the line has been brought about. The company is said to have had "disappointing difficulties to overcome," and yet the chief engineer is able to report "a saving on the original estimates of the cost of construction of the whole line from Secunderabad to the frontier of about £94,000."

"It will be within the recollection of some of our readers," observes the *Deccan Times*, "that the relations between the Council of State and the ex-Minister, Sir Salar Jung, were so unsatisfactory that a set of rules was drawn up, and received the approval of the Resident, to regulate the conduct of business in the Council and to define its powers. These rules came up for consideration before the Council at its last meeting, when the Nizam presided in person. On the subject being brought forward his Highness took up the draft rules, ran his pen through them with the remark, that however advisable such rules were in relation to Sir Salar Jung ever advisable such rules were in relation to Sir Salar Jung. they were altogether unnecessary so long as Sir Asman Jah held the office of Dewan.

BOMBAY.

Dr. Peterson will act as Principal of Elphinstone College during Mr. Hathornthwaite's leave home.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. M. CARPENDALE, Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough for 182 days, on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN S. M. SCHNEIDER, Staff Corps, wing officer 2nd Bombay Infantry, has been allowed one year's furlough.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY AND HONORARY CAPTAIN C. TYLER, Unattached List, has been granted six months' furlough, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL (BREVET COLONEL) HORACE SEARLE INDERSON, C.B., Staff Corps, is entitled to the Colonel's allowance from April 6.

THE Governor of Bombay has appointed a punitive police for the villages of Rajpur, Taleghar, and Bhorgar, in the Poona district.

Mr. Alimo, late accountant of the Persian Gulf Telegraphs, pleaded guilty at the Kurrachee sessions to charges of embezzlement and breach of trust. He was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. H. Batty, C.S., barrister-at-law, has been appointed to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge of Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Crawley-Boevey.

Mr. C. E. Kane has accepted the Honorary Secretaryship of the Endowment Fund of the European General Hospital, on Mr. Forrest's departure for England.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit has tendered his resignation of his seat on the Board on the Queen Insurance Company, on account of the recent death of his son, Mr. Jamsetjee, and the directors have recommended to the head office of the company that Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit be appointed

of the company that Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Feth be appointed to fill the vacancy.

SIR F. H. SOUTER, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been allowed privilege leave for two months, from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it. During his absence Mr. H. G. Gell will act for him, the duties of the latter being performed by Mr. J. C. Sm:14. Smith.

Smith.

The following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency Report for the past week:—Slight rain in Dharwar and Sholapur. Standing crops in good condition. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Gujarat and Southern Mahratta country. Harvesting of late crops completed in Kolaba and Barcda, and in progress in other districts. Ploughing operations for next season's crops in progress in Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Broach, Nasik Tanna, Rutnagherry, Poona, Ahmednugger, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kanara, and Wadhwan. Probable outturn of late crops from ten to fourteen annas in Tanna, twelve annas in Poona, and from six fourteen annas in Tanna, twelve annas in Poona, and from six to ten annas in Baroda.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

Consequent on Colonel E. Swetenham proceeding on leave, Major Pulford, R.E., will officiate as Superintending Engineer, Allahabad, at the same time retaining his work in the Railway Branch. Mr. Henslowe will probably act for Major Pulford, in the regular Public Works Branch.

The death of Colonel David Ward, R.E., Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department of the North - West Provinces, is announced. Colonel Ward entered the old Bengal Engineers in September, 1854, and saw a good deal of service in the Mutiny being present at the siege and assault of Delhi, the

defence of the Alumbagh, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and other affairs. Thereafter his career was on more peaceful lines. He was in his fifty-fourth year at the time of his death, and had only held his appointment under the Local Government since February, 1887.

A most unfortunate accident happened on the rifle range of the Royal Sussex Regiment, at Rawul Pindi, when a young and promising soldier, Private Gilham by name, was shot through the back, and died almost immediately. It seems that he had gone out from the marker's butt, with a danger flag in his hand, to the target, and with a squad firing at a very long range had not been certain that the "cease fire" had sounded. The "commence" and "cease fire" have often to be sounded three or four times with squads firing at these long ranges when the wind is in the wrong direction. A court A most unfortunate accident happened on the rifle range of long ranges when the wind is in the wrong direction. A court of inquiry has assembled on the case, but as far as can be ascertained there is no blame attaching to anyone concerned.

BURMA.

All expenditure on engineering work in Upper Burma will be carried on by the Public Works Department from April 1st, 1888. All expenditure on such work by the officers attached to the Field Force ceased on that date, but this order will not apply to the work being carried out at certain points—Koni, Pwehla, and Fort Stedman, to wit—on the Southern Shan

THE recent dacoity at Myohoung, in the Akyab District, had for its object the release of Boh Gnath, a dacoit leader, who was confined in the police station at Myohoung. The gang was composed of thirty Burmese, Shans and Chins. At Myohoung itself eighty-four houses are said to have been burnt, five men killed, and ten wounded. Some men from Chronyag Birge's villeges fired upon the decisit who relieved Gneoung Binza's villages fired upon the dacoits, who retaliated by setting fire to the chief's village, destroying some 10,000 rupees' worth of property. The expedition which was despatched to Myohoung is scouring the neighbourhood. Many Nagra villages have been found deserted, but so far no encounter with the dacoits has taken place.

News from Kyoukse states that the northern part of that town was entirely destroyed by fire on the 9th April. All the military buildings in Kyoukse occupied by the Military Police; the Telegraph and Post Offices; the old Court House and Treasury records; the Bazar, and the Civil Hospital, were burnt. The Military Police have lost from sixty to eighty rifles and a large quantity of accourrements, kit, and office records. Only a dozen mounted and transport saddles are saved. All the railway station buildings, police lines, permanent staff quarters, assistant engineers and overseer's manent staff quarters, assistant engineers and ove houses, timber, stores, and instruments are burnt. Nea the railway staff and railway police are without shelter. overseer's Nearly all

NATIVE PRESS.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. PEDDER.

(Rast Goftar.)

News has been received here of the retirement of Mr. W. G. Pedder, C.S.I., from the Revenue Secretaryship at the India Office. True to the general feature of his work in active life, Mr. Pedder's retirement has been quiet and unostentatious, with the natural result that it has not drawn half as much attention as the event would have in the case of another functionary of social importance. tionary of equal importance. We, however, who had watched Mr. Pedder's career in India with interest, and been informed of the excellent solid work he had been doing at the India Office, cannot omit expressing our regret at the somewhat abrupt termination of an official life, the antecedents of which had left considerable scope for a future full of cheerful promise. We have had it on the evidence of eye-witnesses that mise. We have had it on the evidence of eye-williams. Mr. Pedder was as industrious at his desk at the office in Whitehall as he had been in the Indian mofussil in his younger years and thereafter at the Customs and Municipal offices. The result of this industry showed considerable judgment on the part of the authority at whose instance a civilian officer was part of the authority at whose instance a civilian officer was translated, in the midst of his Indian career, to a life of activity in England in a field in which it was admitted an efficient worker could not be found on the spot. Mr. Pedder's selection was more than vindicated by the excellent work done by him only too faithfully and zealously, for we share the belief that his robust constitution would not have yielded as it did except under an unusually heavy strain. It was impossible for us at this distance to follow aren the main insidents of his official this distance to follow even the main incidents of his official life in England, and we consequently feel unable to enter on a critical review of it. We know, however, it has been conceded to be a success by those able to pass judgment thereon. We have proof also of Mr. Pedder's diligent activity in matters which, though not strictly falling within the scope of his offiwhich, though not strictly falling within the scope of his official duties, claimed his attention owing to their intimate con-

nection with this country. Although of a retiring disposition he was foremost in tendering help and hospitality, and in trying to be of genuine service to any of our countrymen who had the good fortune to make his acquaintance, while the journals of the Society of Art and other learned bodies during recent years have testified to the assiduous care and industry with which he worked to bring into prominence Indian questions before the English public. We deplore the untimely end of a career which was thus both publicly and privately of conspicuous, if undemonstrative, usefulness, and deplore it the more that it should have been allowed to slide into retirement inadequately honoured and recompensed. For, after the inadequately honoured and recompensed. For, after the recent lavish waste of Indian distinctions, as exampled by the knighting of the Mehmandar at the India Office and the Superintendent of the Agra Jail, who can say that the C.S.I. of Mr. Pedder was not a meagre reward of valuable services rendered over a long period and in various positions of importance and trust? We do not know what qualifications have recommended Sir Charles Bernard as Mr. Pedder's successor. It may turn out an excellent selection or it may not, but of this we are sure that in passing over Mr. Wollaston, the authorities at the India Office have robbed their revenue department of the controlling and guiding energy of one who has not only been an efficient and guiding energy of one who has not only been an efficient second to Mr. Pedder himself, but whose experience in the political branch of the Service, and whose knowledge of more than one Oriental language, mark him out as one especially. fitted to be placed in a position of dignity and responsibility.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE AFFAIRS OF KASHMIR.

The vernacular papers of Lahore, with one or two exceptions, highly approve of the removal of Dewan Lachman Dass from the post of Prime Minister of Jammoo and Kashmir

The following summary of their views will serve to show that the late Dewan was far from being popular.

The Imperial paper of Lahore, after announcing the dismissal of the Dewan "with great pleasure," remarks that during his short tenure of the post of Madarulmaham, Lachduring his short tenure of the post of Madarumanam, Lachman Dass had usurped all power in the State, reducing his master, the Maharaja, to a mere puppet. He did all in his power to offend the Maharaja by setting his orders at nought. The hostility between the Maharaja and his Dewan knew no bounds; whenever the Maharaja appointed any person to anoffice in the State the Dewan would either dismiss or bring. office in the State the Dewan would either dismiss or bring him into trouble by preferring some charge or other against him. It is true that the Dewan enjoyed considerable popularity among the Europeans. This popularity was not the only thing that the Dewan required; what he required was popularity among the Kashmiris. He, however, cared to gain popularity among the Europeans and entirely neglected his duty to his master and the people of Kashmir. The writer, after taking to task some of the supporters of the Dewan, remarks that the news of his dismissal has been received with a sense of relief by all who take an interest in the affairs of the State. The writer concludes by expressing his satisfaction at the reconciliation which has taken place between satisfaction at the reconciliation which has taken place between the Maharaja and his brother.

The Rafiq-i-Hind of Lahore also takes a similar view, but the Raylet-Hind of Lanore also takes a similar view, but strongly condemns the appointment of the Maharaja's brothers to conduct the affairs of the State. Both the brothers of the Maharaja, says the Raig, are unfit for the appointment of Prime Minister on account of their limited education and want of experience. If the Government of India really desires to save the State from the utter ruin which it is the content of the green mismangement of the late. threatened, owing to the gross mismanagement of the late Dewan, it should lose no time in urging on the Maharaja the appointment of competent Native officials from British India

The Khairkhwaih Kashmir has a rather lengthy article on the subject, in which it states that Dewan Lachman Dass gave a nautch party on the day of his dismissal to show that he did not care about his dismissal; and ridicules the idea that Mr. Plowden can help the Dewan in any way. The Maharaja, continues the writer, has as much power to dismiss Lachman Dass as he had to dismiss Gobind Sahai. The Maharaja and his hardan as a lee Pair Moti no longer contains. Dass as ne nad to dismiss Gobind Sanai. The Maharaja and his brothers, as also Raja Moti, no longer care to see Lachman Dass holding the post of Prime Minister: nor do they care to bring about a reconciliation with him. Under these circumstances any interference on the part of Mr. Plowden will lead to results the reverse of desirable. The writer calls upon all the Civil and Military Officers, Raises and merchants, Hindus and Mohanadans to the advantage of the careacter. and Mahomedans, to take advantage of the approaching visit of his Excellency the Viceroy, and submit a memorial giving an account of the tyranny of the Dewan, and the favours conferred on them by his Highness the Maharaja, and the bad results which have followed Mr. Plowden's unjustifiable interference.

The Delhi Punch of Lahore publishes the first of a series of articles purporting to give an account of the circumstances which have led to the removal of the Dewan. The writer

also promises to disclose in future issues what it calls the wild schemes the Maharaja is in the habit of indulging in, wild schemes the Maharaja is in the habit of indulging in, against the British Government and the people of Kashmir. "The Maharaja does not like to be away from the society of astrologers and other selfish people. Government cannot be unaware of what he has been doing from the time he was heir-apparent up to this moment against the Government and the members of his own family. The Maharaja has always been hostile to his brothers, and has never left any stone unturned to deprive Rajah Ram Singh of his legitimate rights. He likes to waste the State treasury in rewarding the Pandits and Joshis and other unworthy people who manage to please his Highness by predicting the downfall of the British Government and the death of the members of his own family. Dewan Lachman Dass did his best to disabuse the Maharaja's mind of Lachman Dass did his best to disabuse the Maharaja's mind of all such ideas in the interests of the State by order of the Resident. The Dewan's efforts, however, proved unsuccessful, and so far incensed his Highness as to induce him to dismiss the Dewan at once." As an instance of the Maharaja's attachment to Sawal Singh, the writer states that the son of Sawal Singh recently the provided and that the partitions Sawal Singh recently shot a man dead, and that the partisans of the Maharaja, instead of sending up the case for trial in the court of the Wazir, have managed to transfer the case to the court at Jammoo. They also tried to bribe the relations of the deceased to induce them to give up the prosecution of the case. In conclusion, the *Delhi Punch* calls upon the Resident to inquire into the circumstances of this case

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

TRAVELS IN ARABIAN DESERTS.*

"The tunic was rent on my back, my mantle was old and torn, the hair was grown under my kerchief to the shoulders, and the beard fallen and unkempt; I had bloodshot eyes half blinded, and the scorched skin was cracked to the quick upon my face." Such is Mr. Doughty's account of himself after a my face." Such is Mr. Doughty's account of himself after a two years' residence in the heart of Arabia, during which lengthened period he carried his life in his hand every turn; for, be it noted, he did not travel incognito, but openly avowed on every occasion that he was a "Nasrani," or Christian, and the dangers which he underwent were startling to a degree. the dangers which he underwent were startling to a degree.

Again and again people came up to his tent eager and anxious to murder the hated "Kafir;" often and often the bigoted Muslims hissed curses between their teeth as they passed the detested "faringhi," and would have slain him on the spot had not some friendly arm and kindly voice been raised to defend the "voyager." Yet Mr. Doughty never receded an inch from the position he assumed at the first; he never recanted his faith even when to all human appearance a profession of the faith, even when to all human appearance a profession of the Muhammadan religion would have ensured him peace and safety. It is true that in one instance he repeated the formula, "there is no God but God," to the intense delight of his opponents; but he steadily refused to add the conclusion of the formula, "and Muhammad is his apostle."

It would fill peace to except a tithe of the strange educations

of the formula, "and Muhammad is his apostle."

It would fill pages to quote a tithe of the strange adventures which befel him every hour of the day, nor would it be easy to compress into any reasonable space the various curious facts which he records; for chapter after chapter is replete with marvellous experiences. The whole narrative is so fresh, so unlike anything previously published, that the reader seems in a new world, and the mind is dazzled with the galaxy of unexpected incidents and unlooked-for occurrences. Who would expect to find Manchester cotton goods or Norwegian matches in the heart of the Arabian Peninsular? Who would suppose that the Arabs see no difficulty in putting into would suppose that the Arabs see no difficulty in putting into practice the whole duty of man as embodied in the precept, "to love the Lord with all thy heart, with all thy soul, with all thy strength, and thy neighbour as thyself." The first portion of the injunction is the daily delight of every true son of the desert, who never omits the prayer to the Creator, who makes and systains all the creatures of his hand; and in a land where the rites of hospitality are so sacred as to overcome the demands of "blood," it does not seem to be very difficult to love one's neighbour as oneself.

It is, perhaps, not very unexpected to learn that the Arabs are enormous drinkers of tea and smokers of tobacco, but sixty cups of the delicious beverage in one day, interspersed with a like number of pipes, is somewhat startling! It is also calculated to occasion surprise when one is told the enormous amount of "croton oil" and laudanum which persons consumed without detriment to the welfare of their inward parts. strangest of all, is the curious fact that the women—such is the vanity of the sex—prefer to ride in ornamental but enormously uncomfortable litters rather than use her showy but more suitable "compositions." And the reason? Only this, that they "would ride gallantly," and this in the middle of the desert, with no more than sand and sun to look down upon

* "Travels in Arabian Deserts." By Charles M. Doughty. (Cambridge University Press).

such pretentious finery and such preposterous love of ostentaion and display.

It only remains to refer to the language in which Mr. Doughty clothes his ideas. To say that it is strange conveys no just idea of its peculiarity. Shooting is "gunning" ambitious is "climbing," liberal is "fool-large," behind is "hindward." Then there is "old multiplier," to indicate a man with a large family; friends are "tepid," that is, lukewarm; covenants are "brittle," and so on; while the general narrative is so crude and unpolished that at times it needs a second perusal to arrive at the meaning of the author. But, with all this, the work must take rank amongst the most remarkable book of travels of the present century. Who or what is Mr. Doughty we know not, but we welcome him as one of the most interpid of the most protections one of the most water and one travellers, one of the most venturesome of wanderers, and one of the most entertaining of guests.

MARAHUNA.*

"I am not made of humanity stuff." Such is Marahuna's description of herself—and true, indeed, is the estimate thus given of a being to whom anger, sorrow, pity, jealousy, love, are each and all unknown! Who is she? What is she? Devoid of the great human emotions, she is an enigma of enigmas—a. "flame maiden." She is found in a sea of fire; her origin, her life—in short, everything connected with her is mysterious and weird. But her ways and doings are handled with consummate artistic skill. She comes to England, and, unearthly as is her nature, she passes through a variety of scenes artlessly and without pain-giving emotions. But the occasion of a fire rouses in this strange being feelings which betray her unnatural origin. What most people dread she enjoys; what ordinary creatures fear she courts. Flames to her are "harmless as doves," sparks are powerless to injure, heat cannot scorch, nor can fire parch. Well, indeed, may her admirers strive, and strive in vain, to solve such an insoluble mystery. "I am not made of humanity stuff." Such is Marahuna's

mystery.

The tone of this remarkable novel is, it need scarcely be said, of a nature much akin to the favourite "She." It is the very embodiment of the marvellous; all that is uncampy and unearthly is pressed into the service of the author, who, possessing fine powers of description and an imagination fertile beyond the realms of fancy, is able to produce a series of "powerful situations." Interest never flags; the reader is kept in burning excitement from the first page to the last, but, to our judgment, it is a debased school of romance and fiction. We never divest ourselves of the supernatural; we perpetually fail to picture the heroine as a real live being with feelings, sympathies, and instincts akin to our own. We are in a land of dreams, a region of nightmares, terrified, choked, hesympathies, and instincts akin to our own. We are in a land of dreams, a region of nightmares, terrified, choked, bewildered; we shudder as we read, and feelings of dislike, almost, indeed, of loathing, destroy the pleasures of the hour. We own, however, that the author is a master of his art; he we own, nowever, that the author is a master of his air, he is facile princeps in the school of supernatural realisticism, and those who worship at his altar will doubtless be many. He writes to the fashion of the hour, and will, without fail, reap the reward of his fidelity to the many-headed public.

DOWN WITH ENGLAND.+

Silly as are these French brochures which demonstrate to a Silly as are these French brochures which demonstrate to a nicety how easy it is to annihilate perfidious Albion and sweep her from the Map of Europe, this pamphlet is, perhaps, more than usually silly, as there is not allowed to poor England one solitary crumb of comfort. Her fleet is annihilated, her generals are incompetent, her rulers are void of wisdom, her masses are disloyal, her classes are bereft of sense, her armies are rotten, her everything is mere "paper." Yet, withal, we gladly welcome its appearance, because it brings home to us the aims and objects of our foes, and points withal, we gladly welcome its appearance, because it brings home to us the aims and objects of our foes, and points out the "sore points" in regard to which they will concentrate all their energies. What are these? First and foremost we learn that the pretty talk about the bonds of civilisation between the two countries is idle nonsense. France never has forgiven and never will forgive Waterloo. Secondly, Egypt is a rankling wound to the fiery swashbucklers across the channel. Out we go, "bag and bagges" wherever the Gallic toe can succeed in ejecting poor John swashbucklers across the channel. Out we go, "bag and bag-gage," wherever the Gallic toe can succeed in ejecting poor John Bull from the land of the Pharaohs. Thirdly, the great strategic ports all over the world are viewed with covetous eyes by our fire-eating neighbours and quondam allies. Fourthly, our Colonial possessions are destined (according to French notions) to enrich our rivals; ergo, it is admitted that they are a source to us of wealth if not of power. Fifthly, the construction of the Channel tunnel is to be one of the conditions of peace, showing clearly that the undertaking in ques-tion is viewed by our foes as a weakness to us and a strength

^{* &}quot; Marahuna." A Romance. By H. B. Marriott Watson. (Long-

mans, Green and Co.)

+ "Down with England." Translated from the French. (Chapman and Hall.)

What says Sir Edward Watkins to this naïve conto them. What says Sir Edward Watkins to this naive con-fession? Sixthly, the downfall of England is to be accom-plished amongst other means by the rebellion of the Irish, led by the demagogues, the dear goodfriends whom the Grand Old Man regards as the purest and noblest of the human race. Yes, these disinterested patriots are to sell their country and aid her foes, and history is to repeat the events of the dawn of the present century. What a comment on Home Rule and the

Separatist policy!
We are not in a position to judge how far the brochure under review gives expression to the sentiments of the sober minds amongst the Gallic race, or merely embodies the malignant hate of the "gamins" of the street who revel in shouting "A bas l'Angleterre;" but, be this as it may, the lessons of hate which it teaches should not be lost, and those in high places might well take a hint—fas est ab hoste doceri.

The Century Magazine for May contains a most interesting article on the Exile system whereunder Holy Russia (God help the mark!) has sent during the present century more than half the mark!) has sent during the present century more than half a million of her subjects to torture worse than death. There is also a graphic account of "Sheriffs work on a Ranch," in which the wild life of American out-stations is depicted with power and effect. The "chances of being hit in battle" will afford matter for reflection to all engaged in the profession of arms; while "Foods and Beverages" appeals to "all sorts and conditions of men." Lastly, an article on "Milton," from the pen of the late Matthew Arnold, preserves the charm which attaches to all the writings of that much-lamented poet, critic and man of letters. and man of letters.

The Art Journal for May is one of the best numbers which has appeared for many months. The etching of "Trafalgarsquare" is, of course, excellent; it would not otherwise fill the place of honour. So much is this a matter of course that high art sa sans dire in the expectation of the public. But there are no less than six illustrated articles, each and all of which would stamp this number of the series as first-class; in fact, there is nothing to skim over amongst the whole thirty pages.

Books for Review.—"Plain Tales from the Hills," by Rudyard Kipling (Thacker, Spink and Co.); "The Soil: a Realistic Novel," by Emile Zola (Vizetelly and Co.); "Lotus: a Psychological Romance" (George Redway); "Barker's Trade and Finance Manual" (Effingham Wilson and Co.).

NATIVE RACES AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC UNITED COMMITTEE.

The first annual meeting of this committee was held on Friday, May 4, in Princes Hall, Piccadilly. The Bishop of Sodor and Man in the chair.

The annual report, which was read by the Rev. J. Grant Mills, hon. sec., showed that the United Committee, formed on March 30, 1887, was the outcome of several independent efforts, at home and abroad, of various individuals and societies in-terested in missionary and temperance work; and that on this committee are representatives of the principal missionary and temperance societies, as well as members of Parliament, philanthropists, &c.

The work of the committee has during the past year been principally one of investigation and of vigilance. As a committee of investigation they have collected much valuable information which they have circulated in the hope of creating a sound public opinion, and of rousing the conscience of the country. As a committee of vigilance, they have watched the action of Governments both at home and abroad, and when practicable, as in the case of Ceylon, Morocco, the islands of the Western Pacific, and the Congo, have made representations with a view to a mitigation of the alleged evils.

Committees in union with the United Committee have been considered and Committee an

formed for Scotland, and Oxford and Cambridge, whilst at Zurich last September an International Committee was formed.

The report refers with satisfaction to the recent debates in Parliament on the liquor traffic in India, the islands of the Western Pacific and Africa. Funds are needed to enable the committee to extend their work, and should be sent to the Hon. Sec., 127 Palace-chambers, Westminster, S.W. A paper read by Canon Ellison dwelt on the tokens of divine enread by Canon Ellison dwelt on the tokens of divine encouragement received during the year, and on information recently received tending to throw fresh light upon the subject. This embraced reports from the Indian Governments; action taken by the Cape Government in withdrawing the restrictions on the traffic and the report of a recent visit to Sierra Leone and Lagos by the Rev. W. Allan. It also alluded in sympathetic terms to the great loss sustained by the committee in the death of Mr. Chesser.

Miscellaneous.

THE settlement of the King of Oudh's estate has not yet been quite completed, but the Government of India has sanc-tioned the allotment of pensions aggregating nearly three lahks yearly to certain members of the late King's family and his dependents.

his dependents.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday remained flat and out of favour. Mysore and Nundydroog declined 1-16, and Ooregum 6d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 2 15-16 to 3 1-16, Nundydroog 1 to 1½, Indian Consolidated 8s. to 9s., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 8s. to 10s., ditto fully paid (£1) 13s. to 15s., Ooregum 14s. 6d. to 15s., ditto Preference 14s. 6d. to 15s., Devala-Moyar 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., Nine Reefs 16s. to 18s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 3s. to 4s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 3s., Indian Glenrock 5s. to 6s., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 to 1½, New South-East Wynaad 3s. to 4s., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 5s. to 6s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 4s. to 5s.

THE LATE SIR HENRY MAINE.—Probate of the will, dated January 2nd last, of the late Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., and Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, who died on February 3rd in his sixty-sixth year, has been granted to the executors, the Hon. Justice Sir James Charles Mathew, Mr. Frederick Pollock, of Great Cumberland-place, and Mr. Frederic Harrison, to each of whom the testator bequeaths fifty guineas; to his wife, Lady Maine, his leasehold house in fifty guineas; to his wife, Lady Maine, his leasehold house in Cornwall-gardens, with its stabling, the furniture, and house hold effects, horses and carriages, three small gold University meds, 200 of his books, and £1,000; to his son, Charles Sumner Maine, the remainder of his books, three large gold University medals, and a presentation salver; and to his son Henry Hallam Maine his Swiney Prize and Christ's Hospitals. gold medal. The residue of his property, the value of the personalty being declared at £46,715 6s. 7d., the testator leaves in trust to pay annuities of £1,200 to his wife and £200 to his son, C. S. Maine, during the lifetime of the former, and the remainder of the income to her, and on her death to pay two-thirds of the capital to his said son C. S. Maine and one-third to his son Henry Hallam Maine. The testator directs that the copyright of any books of which he is the author shall not be sold.

be sold.

Drowning of Admiral Ryder, K.C.B., who was Commander in-Fleet Sir Alfred Phillipps Ryder, K.C.B., who was Commander in-Chief on the China Station from 1874 till 1887, was drowned in the Thames under very melancholy circumstances. It appears that the Admiral, who resided at Wellswood House, Torquay, was on a visit in London to his brothers in Pall-mall, and, as he had been in rather indifferent health, he thought a trip on the river would do him good. On the afternoon of the date named he accompanied his brothers to the Vauxhall Pier, where three tickets for Battersea were purchased. As an up-boat had only that moment left the pier, they had nearly a quarter of an hour to wait, and after a few seconds' conversation the As an up-boat had only that moment left the pier, they had nearly a quarter of an hour to wait, and after a few seconds' conversation the Messrs. Ryder retired to the small waiting-room, leaving the Admiral on the pier. Henry Bowden, a pierman, who was the only other person on the pier at the time of the occurrence, states he heard cries of "A man in the water," and saw that the Admiral had fallen off the back of the pier. He must have stooped to get between the two guard chains, and then he had to walk a distance of 4ft. to get to the back of the pier. He must have stooped to get between the two guard chains, and then he had to walk a distance of 4ft. to get to the edge of the pier; and Bowden thought he must have made a good jump, or else the tide would have carried him against the timber of the pier. Before the hitcher or life-buoy could be used, the unfortunate gentleman had been carried by the tide a distance of about 100 yards. The captain of a steam tug threw a barge oar within reach of the drowning Admiral, who did not grasp it. It is also stated that a young waterman rowed quite close to him and offered him his scull. The body eventually sank, and was recovered some two hours later by the Thames police. The deceased officer was the junior of the six Admirals of the Fleet, and had a long and distinguished service. He was born in 1820, the seventh son of Henry Ryder, sometime Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who was third son of Nathaniel Ryder, who was created Baron Harrowby in 1776. He entered the Navy as cadet in 1833, and after 52 years of service he gained the highest rank that can be reached by a naval officer. In 1847 he was employed in North America and the West Indies in command of the Vizen, steam sloop, until May in the following year, when he was promoted for services at the capture of Serapique. During the war with Russia he was in command of the Dauntless in the Baltic and in the Mediterranean, and for his services in the war he received the medal with clasp and the command of the Daintless in the Baltic and in the Mediterranean, and for his services in the war he received the medal with clasp and the Turkish medal, and the Medjidieh of the Fourth Class. He was comptroller-General of Coastguard from 1863 to 1866. He was second in command of the Channel Squadron in 1868, after which date he was appointed as Naval Attaché to the British Embassy in Paris. In 1874 he was, as above stated, appointed Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, which post he filled till 1877, and shortly afterwards was made Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, where he remained till 1882. He was made a K.C.B. in 1884, and was a Commissioner for the Royal Patriotic Fund. Admiral Ryder was the author of a work on the saving of life at sea. He married in 1852 Louisa, daughter of the late Henry Dawson, of Launde Abbey, Leicestershire. At the inquest held on the 2nd inst. the jury found that the deceased dropped into the water while suffering from apoplexy. deceased dropped into the water while suffering from apoplexy.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1888.

IMMORALITY IN INDIA.

UNDER the above heading there have lately been certain questions asked in Parliament, and certain Press comments thereon, which might lead a stranger to India into the belief that that land of the sun and of the diminishing rupee has peculiar demoralising effects upon European constitutions. That eminent moralist, Lord Byron, certainly stated in verse that "what men call gallantry, and gods adultery, is much more common where the climate's sultry"; but divorce statistics go, it is said, against his lordship's dictum, and tend to prove that the nations of the North, who are described by the noble poet as being cold in blood, and their love scarcely deserving the name, are much greater sinners in a certain direction than Orientalsat all events, they are oftener found out, which, accordng to certain philosophers, is a sin in itself. scribblers in the English Press at home delight in picturing India as a place where the moral law, especially with regard to a particular commandment, does not possess the restraining power which it is supposed to do elsewhere. A London weekly paper, which often touches upon Indian subjects with a profundity of ignorance which entitles it to respect from its intensity, is of opinion that English ladies and gentlemen forget themselves when they get to Simla, and that in the hills the morals of Anglo-Indians are "bad at the best." This is of course a great libel, but it is a libel as old as the hills themselves. It is not, however, with this particular aspect of Indian society that we would deal to-day. Some well meaning, no doubt, but foolish members of Parliament (for all members of Parliament are not wise) have been pressing the Secretary of State for India to give an explanation of certain matters connected with military camps in India, which explanation ought to be altogether uncalled for here. Every military man recognises the wisdom of certain arrangements which help towards the conservation of the health of the soldier, and approves of those arrangements from a practical, not from an Archbishop's, point of view. The British soldier in India is a very expensive material from the first day on which he puts his foot on Indian soil. To have him continually laid up in hospital will hardly help to forming a

surplus for the Indian Finance Minister, but this will be the result if a number of goody-goody fanatics be allowed their way. The military authorities in the Quartermaster-General's Department in India, especially, have issued some very wise and practical orders, but the bishops and clergy have taken fright at the very matter-of-fact aspect of these regulations, and so a moral howl has been raised, which has found an echo in St. Stephen's. Neither We hold that this is to be regretted. civilians nor soldiers can be made strictly virtuous by Acts of Parliament, and so long as poor human nature is what it is, so long must rules and regulations be adopted to meet the exigencies of the moment, however moralists may murmur or prelates preach. Sir J. Gorst found considerable difficulty in giving a satisfactory reply to his questioners in the House of Commons regarding the matter about which he was asked, and his position was not strengthened by his assertion that there had not been time to receive an answer from India to a question put in February last. This was not even a shrewd diplomatic reply. It would have been far better to have declined answering the question altogether, as a question involving the discipline and efficiency of the army in India, and one which individual members of the House were utterly incompetent to deal with.

If the good bishops of India, and the painfully worthy professors of philanthropy at home, would only leave certain matters of a delicate nature affecting the British soldier in India, to be dealt with by those who are put in military authority over him, neither morality or commonsense would suffer. At present both are being endangered by "over-fussiness." Let the moralists preach on the mounttain tops to the grass-widow, the subaltern, and the civilian who rush to the hills for pleasurable excitement, but let them leave the health and discipline of the British soldier to those whose chief duty it is to look after them.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 14.)

KEELAN, Mr. H. E. T., surveyor, 1st grade, is granted furlough out of India for one year, from May 1.

Weekes, Mr. A., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, from March 6.

Ricketts, Colonel M. P., to officiate as commissioner, Nerbudda division, during the absence of Mr. A. P. Howell, Bengal Civil Service, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign

Fraser, Mr. A. H. L., Bengal Civil Service, junior secretary to the chief commissioner, Central Provinces, to officiate as commissioner, Chattisgarh division, during the absence of Mr. J. W. Chisholm,

proceeding on furlough.

The services of the undermentioned medical officers are temporarily blaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and

GRIFFITH, Surgeon-Major G., I.M.S., medical officer 18th Bengal Lancers

NAID, Surgeon C C., I.M.S., medical officer 11th Bengal Infantry.

ROE, Surgeon-Major W. A. C., civil surgeon, Rawal Pindi, to officiate as sanitary commissioner of the Punjab during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major A Stephen, M.B.

BRAY, Rev. W. H., a senior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, to be chaplain of Jubbulpore, from such date as he may take over charge of his duties

MELVILL, Lieut. P. J., officiating political assistant of the second class, is posted as first assistant to the political resident in the Persian Gulf.

ERARD—The services of Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., squadron com-mander and second in command 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, for employ-GERARD

ment on the staff of the army.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., is appointed to officiate as political agent of the third class, from March 19.

PRUMLER - The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Charles Prumler as Acting Consul-General Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. Stockinger.

MILITARY.

CRIPPS, Lieut. A. W., Bengal S.C., 20th Bengal Infantry, to be a deputy assistant commissary-general, second class, on probation, from Feb. 29.

LYNCH, Major-General W. W., C.B., to the Divisional Staff of the Army, vice Lieut.-General Sir M. Dillon, K.C.B., C.S.I., who has

Army, vice Lieut.-General Sir M. Dillon, K.C.B., C.S.I., who has vacated, on promotion, dated March 31.

Nixon, Captain J. E., Bengal S.C., squadron commander 18th Bengal Lancers, to be garrison instructor, vice Major H. D. Hutchinson, who has vacated that appointment, dated April 2.

Adve, Lieut. D. R., Leicester Regiment, probationer Madras Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, Hyderabad Contingent, 6th Infantry, on probation, from March 10.

Davis, Brig.-Surgeon J., Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of deputy surgeon-general, vice Deputy Surgeon-General E. H. Roberts, on sick leave, dated March 17.

The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School

having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School and being reported qualified, have been appointed surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date Oct. 1, Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date Oct. 1, 1887, the day of their joining the Army Medical School:—A. E. Roberts, D. M. Davidson, F. P. Maynard, J. C. Laniont, A. H. Nott, A. Coleman, W. W. White, D. T. Lane, M.D., R. C. Macwatt, W. H. E. Woodwright, W. J. Buchapan, J. Close, M.D., J. M. Macuamara, M.D., and H. M. Brabazou.
KAYE, Lieut. W. J. P., East Kent Regiment, wing officer 30th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from April 3, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.
The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months'

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :-

WILLIAMS, Lieut. C. S., Royal Fusiliers, wing officer 43rd Bengal In-

WILLIAMS, Lieut. C. S., Royal Fusiliers, wing officer 43rd Bengal Infantry, April 11, 1886.
BERKELEY, Lieut. R. B., Durham L.I., wing officer 44th Bengal Infantry, May 28, 1886.
DEWILTON, Lieut. A. W., Connaught Rangers, officiating squadron officer 19th Bengal Lancers, Aug. 22, 1886.
BOISRAGON, Lieut. G. H., Lincolnshire Regiment, wing officer 1st Battalion 5th Goorkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, Sept. 29, 1886.
BARWELL, Lieut. A. R., Manchester Regiment, has been appointed on probation to the Rengal Staff Corps from Jan 30, and has been an appointed on probation to the Rengal Staff Corps from Jan 30, and has been an appointed on the Rengal Staff Corps from Jan 30, and has been an appointed on the Rengal Staff Corps from Jan 30, and has been an appointed on the Rengal Staff Corps from Jan 30, and has been appointed on the Rengal Staff Corps from Jan 30, and has been appointed on the Rengal Staff Corps from Jan 30, and has been appointed on the Rengal Staff Corps from Jan 30, and has been appointed on the Rengal Staff Corps from Jan 30, and has been appointed on the Rengal Staff Corps from Jan 30, and has been appointed on the Rengal Staff Corps from Jan 30, and has been appointed on the Rengal Staff Corps from Jan 30, and has been appointed on the Rengal Staff Corps from Jan 30, and has been appointed on the Rengal Staff Corps from Jan 30, and has been appointed on the Rengal Staff Corps from Jan 30, and has been appointed on the Staff Corps from Jan 30, and has been appointed on the Jan 31 and Jan 32 and Ja

BARWELL, Lieut. A. R., Manchester Regiment, has been appointed on probation to the Rengal Staff Corps, from Jan. 30, and has been appointed to a Corps under the Government of India.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
BANBURY, Lieut. Colonel W. B., Bengal S.C., to be colonel, March 31.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. Colonel A. D., Bengal S.C., to be colonel, April 4.
MITCHELL, Lieut. Colonel J. W. A., Bengal S.C., to be colonel, April 4.
WORSLEY, Lieut. Colonel and Colonel R., Bengal Infantry, to be colonel in the Bengal Army, April 1.
TOMES, Snrgcon A., to be surgeon-major, Medical Department dated March 31.
MAWSON. Surgeon W. A., to be surgeon-major Medical Department

Mawson, Surgeon W. A., to be surgeon-major, Medical Department, dated March 31. PEEVOR, Surgeon G. H., to be surgeon-major, Medical Department,

dated March 31. DANTRA, Surgeon S. H., M.D., to be surgeon-major, Medical Department,

dated March 31. Hамплом, Surgeon H., M.D., to be surgeon-major, Medical Department, dated March 31.

DOYLE, Surgeon B., to be surgeon-major, Medical Department, dated

March 31 COBB, Surgeon R., to be surgeon-major, Medical Department, dated

March 31. STEVENS, Surgeon A. E. R., to be surgeon-major, Medical Department,

dated March 31.

CADGE, Surgeon W. H., to be surgeon-major, Medical Department,

dated March 31.

BIDDULPH—The promotion of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. Biddulph, Bengal S.C., is cancelled.

Garden, Brigade Surgeon A.,, M.D., is permitted to retire from the service, from April 18, subj ct to H.M.'s approval.

Carandini, Captain F. J., 8th Hussars, to be adjutant, Behar Light Horse, from March 19, vice Captain W. A. D'O O'Mealy, who has vacated the appointment.

Attenson, Mr. H., to be lieutenant Ghazipur Light Horse, vice Mr. J. E. Gill, transferred to the Oudh Light Horse.

GLOVER, Mr. T. H., to be lieutenant Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Mr. L. Gordon, transferred to the unattached list.

ENGLEBRIGHT, Captain J., 3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps, having completed fifteen years' service as a commissioned officer in the Volunteer Forces, is granted the honorary rank of major honorary rank of major

Cowie, Captain H. G., Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his FURIATIONS.

GOULDSBURY, Major D. E., Bengal Staff Corps, cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, Punjab (p.a.), for one year and 126 days.

CARBONARO, Lieut. E., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 17th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

STEPHEN, Surgeon Major A., M.B., sanitary commissioner, Punjab (p.a.),

STEPHEN, Surgeon Major A., M.D., Samter, for one year.

HILL, First Grade Senior Apothecary T. H., staff officer, Army Hospital Native Corps (m.c.), for 182 days.

LANCE, Colonel F., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force (p a), for 190 days; pension service, 34th year, commenced Dec. 10, 1887.

CARTER, Colonel C. A. E. S., Bengal Infantry, Military Accounts Department (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 30th year, commenced Jan. 20.

ROBERTSON, Colonel D., General List, Infantry, 44th Bengal Infantry ROBERTSON, Colonel D., General List, Intantry, 44th Bengal Intantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 28th year, commenced Feb. 27. Row, Lieut. G., Bengal S.C., 44th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced Jan. 22.

FISHER, Lieut. J., Bengal S.C., 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment (m.c.), for 182 days; pension service, 6th year, commenced March 20.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. E. E., Bengal S.C., 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted leave in India (p.a.), for 121 days. Thomson, Colonel W. B., Bengal S.C., unemployed supernumerary list,

TROMSON, Colonel W. B., Bengal S.C., unemployed supernumerary ist, is permitted to reside out of India.

MITCHELL, Mr. W., 1st grade officer H.M.'s Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (p.a.) for one year.

LE BRETON, Major W. I., B.S.C., Examiner of P.W. Accounts, Bombay, is granted special leave out of India for six months.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut.-Colonel C., R.E., is appointed to officiate as Examiner of P.W. Accounts, Bombay, during the al sence of Major W. I. Breton, B.S.C., on special leave.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, April 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

appointments:-CARKSON, Surgeon F. C., 6th Bengal Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major P. F. O'Connor, M.D.,

granted furlough.

CLARK, Surgeon W. R., 17th Bengal Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major W. E. Griffiths, granted

furlough. HUDSON, Surgeon E., 11th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon C. Vaid, transferred tem-

porarily to civil employ.

WATERFIELD, Lieut. J. E., wing officer and quartermaster 45th Sikhs, to be officiating adjutant 31st Punjab Infantry, vice Watkins, on

Newte, Lieut. J. F., officiating officer, on probation, 9th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 4th Sikh Infantry, vice Captain C. Dempster, on furlough.

BATTEN, Lieut. F. C., wing officer, on probation, 1st Madras Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 5th Punjab Infantry, vice Lieut. L. E. Cooper, on furlough.

BURN, Lieut. J. M., Royal Engineers, is posted to the Presidency and Oudbeckmand instead of the Magnat capacity.

Oudh command instead of the Meerut command.

Tomkins, Major W. P., Royal Engineers, on return from furlough, is reposted to the Biluchistan command, Military Works.

FURLOUGHS.

BITLER, Captain C. H., 17th Lancers, for twelve months, on medical certificate

CAULFEILD, Lieut. A. M., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

WYNYARD, Lieut. E. G., D.S.O., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, for

six months, on urgent private affairs.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, April 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make following

appointments:—
EDWARDS, Lieut. H. C., 3rd Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated March 17.

Sykes, Surgeon W. A., 18th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical

charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon A. W. Dawson.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Captain E. H., squadron officer 19th Bengal Lancers,
to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Gordon, seconded for
appointment as assistant secretary, Military Department, dated
Feb. 10.

MEDLEY, Lieut., A. G., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer 19th Bengal Lancers, vice Rivett-Carnac, dated Feb. 10.

Carnac, dated Feb. 10.

Shepherd, Lieutenant-Colonel T., squadron commander 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be 2nd in command 3rd Punjab Cavalry, vice Macpherson, appointed commandant 4th Bengal Cavalry.

Baldock, Lieut. C. B., Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 12th Khelati-Ghilzai Regiment, on probation, dated March 13.

Hodo, Lieut. T. C. M. T., Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 29th Punjab Cavalry, on probation, dated March 22.

Skene, Lieut. Colonel C. McD., D.S.O., 2nd in command 43rd Goorkha

Light Infantry, to be commandant 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, vice Davis, retired, dated Feb. 10.

HARE, Surgeon E. C., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Brigade-Surgeon J. Duncan, M.D., appointed to Shaikh Budin, during the ensuing season.

HAWKES, Captain G., wing commander 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkhas, to be officiating second in command 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas from date of joining, vice Gaselee

be officiating second in command 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas from date of joining, vice Gaselee.

EVATT, Lieut. F. W., wing officer 31st Punjab Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas.

Todd, Colonel F. J., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, is permitted to retire from the service on the retired pay to which he may be entitled from April 15, subject to the approval of Her Majeaty.

Cooper, Lieut. R., 7th Dragoon Guards, for six months, on urgent

private affairs.

WYLEY, Captain J. F., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, for six

months, on urgent private affairs.

Lamb, Captain G., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs

Scales, Lieut. W. H., 2nd Battalion Liperpool Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

White, Brigade-Surgeon T. H, Medical Staff, for six months, on private

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 11.)

Colvin, Mr. E, G., private secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, is allowed leave for three months from the 10th inst.

RAWLINSON, Captain W. C. W., aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, is appointed to act as private secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. G. Colvin.

PHILLIPS, Mr. H. A. D., under secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Rajshahye, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. E. H. Ruddock.

as magistrate and collector of Rajshahye, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. E. H. Ruddock.

CARLYLE, Mr. R. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sewan, Sarun, is appointed to act as under secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments, vice Mr. H. A. D. Phillips.

Gordon, Mr. H. W., district and sessions judge, Sarun, is promoted to the first grade of district and sessions judges, from Jan. 2, vice Mr. T. D. Smith, retired.

Bancock Mr. E. W. officiating district and sessions judge Rajshahye.

T. D. Smith, retired.

Badcock, Mr. F. W., officiating district and sessions judge, Rajshahye, on leave, is appointed to be a district and sessions judge of the second grade, from Jan. 12, vice Mr. H. W. Gordon.

Taylor, Mr. F. B., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is promoted to the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, from Jan. 12, vice Mr. F. W. Badcock, but will continue to act as district and sessions judge of Burdwan.

Slack, Mr. F. A., assistant magistrate and collector, on furlough, is appointed to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the second grade, from Jan 12, vice Mr. F. B. Taylor.

Lee, Mr. H., joint magistrates and deputy collector, is promoted to the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, from Feb. 17, vice Mr. S. S. Jones, deceased, but will continue to act as magistrate and collector of Bogra.

Plate, Mr. G. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Lohardugga, is appointed to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the second grade, from Feb. 17, vice Mr. H. Lee, but will continue to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

collectors.

FINUCANE, Mr. M., director of land records, Bengal, is appointed to be a magistrate and collector of the second grade, from March 7.

FIDDIAN, Mr. W., magistrate and collector, Dinagepore, on furlough, is promoted to the second grade of magistrates and collectors, from April 7, vice Mr. J. J. Livesay, retired.

DUTT, Mr. R. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Mymensingh, is appointed to be a magistrate and collector of the third grade, from March 7, vice Mr. W. Fiddian, but will continue to act in the second grade of magistrates and collectors.

B., Mr. B., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is promoted to the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, from March 7, vice Mr. R. C. Dutt, but will continue to act as magistrate and collector of Furridpore

HARRIS, Mr. E. B., assistant magistrate and collector, is appointed to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the second grade, from March 7, vice Mr. B. De, but will continue to act as magistrate and collector of Maldan.

collector of Maldan.

MARTIN, Mr. W., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Gopalgunge, Sarun, is also appointed temporarily to have charge of the Sewan sub-division of that district.

BAYLEY, Lieut. S. F., 13th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to act as aide-de-camp, on the personal staff of the Lieut. Governor of Bengal, from the 24th inst., vice Captain W. C. W. Rawlinson, on deputation. SHIRRES—The services of Mr. L. P. Shirres, und r secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India

are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce. This cancels the order of the 20th ult., granting Mr. Shirres special leave for six months.

PLATTS, Mr. S. G., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Dacca.

PIINJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 12.)

SHAKESPEAR, Mr. W., deputy conservator of forests, has been granted

six months' furlough.

Warson, Captain G. H., officiating cantonment magistrate, is made permanent in that appointment from Feb. 21, to fill an existing vacancy

TROWARD, Mr. T., officiating divisional judge, has obtained furlough for nine months, from April 10.

LAMBERT, Captain W., 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as

cantonment magistrate of Meean Meer from April 10, vice Lieut. C. E. H. Connell, transferred.

LEWIS, Mr. G. S., extra judicial assistant commissioner, is appointed to

be judge of the Court of Small Causes at Lahore.

HARRIS, Mr. W. A., is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Lahore, vice Mr. J. G. Silcock, transferred.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, April 14.)

FAYRER, Surgeon J., Medical Staff, is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Muttra district, in addition to his military duties, from March 24.

GILL, Mr. J. E., assistant commissioner, Hardoi, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Lalitpur, during the absence of Colonel Liston on furlough.

Conybeare, Mr. H. C., joint magistrate, Allahabad, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Allahabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. W. Porter.

FURLOUGHS.

FURLOUGHS.

HANNAGAN, Mr. J. S., subordinate judge, Lucknow, is granted privileave for three months, from April 1.

PORTER, Mr. F. W., magistrate and collector, Allahabad, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from May 1.

ALONE, Mr. B., district superintendent of police, Jaunpur, is granted privilege leave for three months, from May 7.

SHARPE, Mr. J. W., district superintendent of police, Azamgurh, is

granted privilege leave for three months, from April 15.

LAING, Mr. J. J., district superintendent of police, Bulandshahr, is granted privilege leave for three months, from April 1.

SMITH, Mr. H. A. F., district superintendent of Jhansi, is granted privilege leave for three months, from April 5.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 14.)

GORDON, Mr. L., assistant commissioner, Wardha, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Kamptee, during the absence of Colonel E. W. C. H. Miller, on furlough.

DUFF, Mr. J. C., district superintendent of police, Narsinghpur, is granted privilege leave for three months, from May 10 next.

SPENCE, Mr. H., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, Nimar, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Narsinghpur, during the absence of Mr. J. C. Duff, on privilege

BAGLEY, Mr. W. J., inspector G.I.P. Railway Police, is granted privilege leave for three months, from April 10.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 10.)

CLEGG, Mr. R. B., acting special assistant to the collector, magistrate, and Government agent, Godavari, privilege leave for three months from or after April 25
O'FARRELL, Mr. H. H., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Nellore, during the absence of Mr. C. D. Macleane, on leave.

BROADFOOT, Mr. R. D., to act as principal assistant to the collector and

district magistrate and agent to the Governor, Ganjam, during the employment of Mr. Willock, on other duty.

Butterworf, Mr. A., to act as head assistant to the collector and

district magistrate, Cuddapah, during the absence of Mr. Thompson, on leave

COWIE, Mr. D. W. G., to act as special assistant to the collector, magis-

trate, and Government agent, Gousson, Mr. Clegg, on leave.

Sweet, Mr. H. E., assistant superintendent of police. Vizagapatam district, to act as superintendent of police, Salem, during the absence

of Colonel Whitlock, on furlough.

Hewerson, Mr. E., superintendent of police, 4th grade, to be superintendent of police, 3rd grade, vice Colonel Court, retired.

Worsor, Mr. M. G. A., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to be assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, vice Mr. Arbuthnot, promoted.

MILLER, Mr. P. S., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to be assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade.

MULLALY, Mr. F. S., probationer and acting assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, Kurnool district, but to continue to officiate as

willow, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. St. A., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to be superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Colonel Hole, retired.

SULLIVAN, Mr. W. J. A., superintendent of police, 4th grade, to be superintendent of police, 3rd grade.

STODDARD, Mr. J. E., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to be assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, vice Mr. Young, promoted.

BAUDRY, Mr. G. E., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to be assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade.

WEST, Mr. A. C. S., probationer and acting assistant superintendent of police, to be assistant superintendent of police of the 3rd grade, Malabar district (Palghat).

Ross, Mr. H. T., superintendent of police, 4th grade, to be superintendent of police, 3rd grade, vice Lieut. Colonel Harris, transferred to Political Department.

LUSHINGTON, Mr. H. W., assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, to be superintendent of police 4th grade, Vizagapatam district.

TRAVERS, Mr. C. H., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to

be assistant superintendent of police, lst grade.

SULLIVAN, Mr. H. E., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to be assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade.

HASTED, Mr. J. E. H., probationer and acting assistant superintendent of police, to be assistant superintendent of police, 8rd grade, Madura district.

CARMICHAEL, Mr. C. D. J., assistant superintendent of police, Madras district, to be assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam district, but to continue to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, Salem district, during the employment of Mr. Stoddard, on

other duty.

JOHNSTONE, Mr. C. E., probationer and second class inspector of police,
Tanjore District, to act as assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevelly District, during the employment of Mr. Lindsay on other

dutv.

duty.

THOMAS, Mr. P. B., probationer and third class inspector of police,
Anantapur District, to act as assistant superintendent of police,
Ganjam District, Parla Kimedi, during the employment of Mr.
Fawcett on other duty.

LUSHINGTON, Mr. E. W., probationer and acting assistant superintendent
of police, South Arcot District, to act as assistant superintendent
of police, Tanjore District, during the absence of Mr. Wilkinson, on

leave.

HUNT, Mr. G. H., probationer and second class inspector of police, South Arcot District, to act as assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot District, during the absence of Mr. Sullivan, on leave.

CHERRY, Mr. J. W., deputy conservator of forests, first grade, to act as conservator of forests, Southern Circle, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Walker, on leave.

Hooper, Mr. E. D. M., district forest officer, Kurnool, to act as district forest officer, Salem, during the employment of Mr. J. W. Cherry on

LUSHINGTON, Mr. C. M., acting district forest officer, Nilgiris, to act as district forest officer, Kurnool, during the employment of Mr. E. D. Hooper on other duty.

MILITARY.

Hope, Colonel H. R., General List, cavalry commandant, 1st Madras Lancers, to be deputy adjutant-general, vice Colonel M. Protheroe, C.S.I., dated March 19.

WRATISLAW, Lieut.-Colonel M. H., General List, Infantry, deputy assistant adjutant-general, Nagpore Force, to be assistant adjutant-general, vice Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Clerk, who vacated, dated March 31.

THOMAS, Lieut. F. H. S., Staff Corps, to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

The following proportions are made subject to Her Majack-'s

following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's

approval:

AITLAND, Surgeon J., M.B., to be surgeon-major.

WALKER, Surgeon G. L., M.D., to be surgeon-major.
HUNTER, Surgeon J., M.B., to be surgeon-major.
SWAINE, Surgeon C. L., M.B., to be surgeon-major.
SMITH, Surgeon M. H., to be surgeon-major, dated March 31.
LAUGHTON—The services of Colonel A. F. Laughton, C.B., Madras

Staff Corps, principal commissariat officer, Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

FURLOUGHS.

TILLARD, Colonel J. A., C.B., R.A., assistant adjutant-general, R.A. (m.c.), for 182 days.

SHEPPARD, Licut.-Colonel C. H., Staff Corps, 11th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year, from March 3; pension service, 26th year, commenced June 28, 1887.

POLLARD, Major B. H., Madras Staff Corps, 19th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 21st year, commenced Dec.

'(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, April 13.)

PRESTON, Lieut. D. A. B., G. Battery, 2nd Brigade, has been posted to

the Depôt, 3rd Brigade, R.A.

Lisle, Lieut. H. D., has been transferred from No. 9 Battery, 1st
Brigade Welsh Division, to I Battery, 4th Brigade, D.A.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

ments :-BABER, Lieut.-Colonel H. T. H., 5th Madras Infantry, to be station

staff officer, Cuttack.

HAMFREY, Lieut. B. H'J., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer 11th Regiment Madras Infantry, and, with the sanction of the Government, a probationer for the Staff

Corps.

Bedder, Second Lieut. E. E., Northamptonshire Regiment, a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer.

Scott, Lieut. W. T. W., Bedfordshire Regiment, a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 15th Regiment

Madras Infantry.

ALLEN, Second Lieut. H. M., Welsh Regiment, a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry.

Passingham, Lieut. R. T., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to be officiating wing officer 27th Madras Infantry, and a probationer for the Staff Corps.

Walsh, Second Lieut. J. G. R., Royal Berkshire Regiment, a direct

probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry.

FURLOUGHS.

BENNETT, Surgeon W, H., has leave to England for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BUTLER, Veterinary Surgeon, E. R. C., has leave to England for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 19.)

MACBAY.—The services of Major W. G. W. Macbay, district superintendent of police, Khandesh, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

COTORAVE, Mr. W. G., acting superintendent of police, Southern Maratha Railway, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police in the Khandesh District.

PRATT, Mr. C., C.S., to be assistant to the collector of Dharwar.
PRATT, Mr. E. M., to be assistant to the collector of Kolaba.
Tucker.—The services of Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign

MILITARY.

TINLEY—The services of Captain G. F. F. Tinley, 1st Bombay Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

WARD, Lieut.-Colonel T. M., Staff Corps, assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough to Europe for one

year, on medical certificate.

HUNTER, Lieut. M. R., 41st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Oct. 11, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the

Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

MacBay—The services of Major W. G. W. Macbay, Bombay Staff
Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, April 13.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

ments:—
Cook, Lieut. C. C., R.A., who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers, on probation, dated March 30.

Lester, 2nd Lieut. C. D., 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 2nd Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated April 7

April 7. HEBBERT, Surgeon H., general duty, Mhow division, to officiate in medical charge 7th Bombay Infantry, during the absence of Surgeon H. P. Jervis.

WILKINS, Lieut. E. G. R., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 14th Bombay Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Lieut. Hazelgrove, seconded.

COUSSMAKER, Lieut.-Colonel M. F., wing commander 19th Bombay Infantry, to be commandant, from March 29.

STEVENSON, Captain F., wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Lieut.-Colonel Coussmaker, appointed commandant.

HANCOCK, Second Lieut. G. H., officiating wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), on probation.

on probation.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 26.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Colonel H. J. Lawrence, Inf.; Captain J. Haughton, S.C.; Colonel Rowband, Inf.; Surgeon-Major F. A. Smyth, Lieut. D. E. Mocatta, S.C.; Major E. H. Wilson, S.C.; Captain E. Glennie, R.E.; Captain W. Hastings, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Walter,

S.C.; Colonel J. D. Macpherson, S.C.; Captain C. C. Chenevix-Trench, S.C.; Lieut. K. P. Burne, S.C.; Lieut. J. B. Edwards, S.C.; Captain W. H. F. Macmullen, S.C.; Captain C. P. Triscott, R.A. *Madras Estab.*—Lieut. G. B. Hodson, S.C.; Captain G. S. Wingfield, 7th Hussars (A.D.C. to Govt.); Colonel R. Farrer, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Shappard S.C.

C. H. Sheppard, S.C.

Eombay Estab.—Colonel W. H. J. Stopford, Cav.; Lieut.-Colonel T. M. Ward, S.C.; Captain A. W. L. Bayly, S.C.; Captain G. C. Dobbs, S.C.; Captain H. R. D. Thomas, S.C.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel C. Martin, C.B., Cav., six months; Lieut. R. R. Swinton, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Major G. Henry, R.E., three months: Lieut. E. H. Bernard, S.C., six months; Lieut. A. L. Gallie, S.C. (prob.), six months.

Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Major G. E. Burroughs, fourteen days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Bombay Estab .- Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Hore, Inf.; Lieut. L. A.

MAY 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

-Captain H. M. P. Hawkes, S.C.; Lieut.-Co'onel J. L. Bengal Estab.—Captain H. M. P. Hawkes, S.C.; Lieut.-Co'onel J. L. N. Willis, S.C.; Major W. Sedgwick, R.E.; Surg.-Major P. F. O'Counor, Lieut. E. Townshend, R.E.; Major D. E. Goldsbury, S.C.; Lieut. J. Fisher, S.C.; Colonel C. A. E. S. Carter, Inf.; Lieut. H. B. B. Watkis, S.C.; Colonel F. D. M. Brown, V.C., S.C.; Lieut. W. Stewart, S.C.; Lieut. F. H. Kelly, R.E.; Captain R. F. Jameson, S.C.; Surg.-Major H. K. McKay, Surg. H. W. G. Macleod, Surg.-Major D. P. Macdonald, M.D.; Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Gowan, Inf.; Lieut.-Colonel B. Wemyss, Inf.; Lieut. H. S. P. Davies, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Captain J. A. Wyllie, S.C.; Lieut. L. W. C. Kerrich, S.C.; Lieut. C. E. Lloyd, S.C.; Lieut. R. C. Cockerill (prob.), S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Hammond, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Captain S. M. Schneider, S.C.; Major W. C. Black, Bengal Estab .-

Bombay Estab.—Captain S. M. Schneider, S.C.; Major W. C. Black,

Bengal Estab.—J. P. Rawlins, D. W. Thompson, H. L. Monk, Misra Shaukar Uma, H. C. Granville, H. P. Todd, W. Smith, C. H. Barratt, A. J. Hammond, G. R. Henderson, H. B. Finlay (Cov.), Major W.

Sedgwick.

Madras Estab.—H. A. D. Wathen, G. Stokes (Cov.).

Bombay Estab .- E. H. Aitken.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab—Major H. A. Graves, S.C., six months. Indian Marine Estab.—Mr. R. M. Beale (Engineer), six months.

CIVIL. Bengal Estab .-- C. E. R. Girdlestone (Cov.), three months' privilege leave, commuted to nine months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.-W. F. Sinclair (Cov.), three months' privilege leave, commuted to nine months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Taylor, Inf.; Major R. R. E. Drake-Brockman, R.E.

Bombay Estab. -Lieut. M. T. Shewen, S.C.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

GRAY-BUCHANAN—April 27, at Eastfield, Rutherglen, the wife of Colonel Gray-Buchanan, 3rd Battalion Scottish Rifles, of Scotstown,

of a daughter.

HAGGARD—May 4, at 18, Craven-hill, Hyde-park, W., the wife of Edward Arthur Haggard, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, of a

JORDAN.—May 3, at Mitcheldean, Gloucestershire, the wife of Frank Jordan, F.I.C., of a son.

Lewtas.—April 30, at Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of J. Lewtas, M.D. (Lond.), Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

Lyster.—April 27, at Celeshill, Warwickshire, the wife of Arthur E. Lyster, M.R.C.S., England, of a son.

OKEDEN.—April 28, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Parry Okeden, of Turnworth, Dorset, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIDSON—BISS—April 28, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Arthur James, only son of the late Colonel James Davidson, 31st Madras Native Infantry, to Alice Mary, only daughter of William Henry Biss, of 35, Queensborough-terrace, Kensington-gardens, W. Francis—Chilton—April 26, at Merrow Church, near Guildford, by the Rev. George Chilton, Vicar of Wanborough, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Graham Keeling, uncle of the bridegroom, and the Rev. L. R. Flood, Rector of Merrow, the Rev. Edward Howard

Francis, younger son of the late Dayrell Joseph Thackwell Francis, of Wethersell Grange, Cranleigh, to Violet Gertrude Mary Malin, daughter of Captain Chilton, late Royal (Bengal) Royal Artillery, of Merrow-Croft, near Guildford.

Metrow-Cort, hear Gundious, Whitzaker, Elerington, May 3, at St. Anne's Church, Dublin, Deputy Surgeon-General John Henderson Whitzaker, late 69th and 20th Regiments, to Matilda Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Rev. D. H. Elrington, Vicar of Swords, county Dublin.

DEATHS.

BRINGHURST—May 4, at Springfield Lodge, Chelmsford, Major John Henry Bringhurst, late of H.M.'s 90th Regiment, aged 73.

DENMEADE—April 4, at Maldon, Devon, John Denmeade, late P.W.D., India, aged 47.

DENT—April 28, at 8, Fitzroy-square, Edward Cecil Hudleston Dent, eldest son of the late Captain Robert Cecil Dent, of H.M.'s 1st

Light Cavalry, Indian Army, Madras, aged 37.

French—April 21, at Cannes, Alpes Maritimes, France, the Rev.

William French, M.A., Chaplain and Naval Instructor (retired list), formerly of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Curate of Harston, near Cambridge.

near Camoridge.

Hume—April 25, at San Remo, North Italy, Arthur Carmichael Hume,
Royal Irish Riffes, youngest son of the late Major-General John
James Hume, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 24.

METOALFE—RAINSFORD—April 14, at Brighton, Henry Cranstoun Metcalfe, late H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, aged 77. On Sunday,
April 23, at Hampstead, his daughter, Julia Cranstoun, the wife of John McLeod Rainsford, aged 35.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

Anderson - April 12, at Jhansi, the wife of William Cuthbert Anderson, I. M. Railway, of a daughter.

BRYANT—April 19, at Naini Tal, the wife of F. Beadon Bryant, Esq.,

of a daughter.

BEATTIE—April 13, at Calcutta, the wife of M. H. Beattie, of a son.

BIGNELL—April 12, at Kuch Behar, the wife of R. Bignell, of a daughter.

CONES-April 11, at Aligarh, the wife of J. A. Cones, Executive Engi-

CONES—April 11, at Angarh, the wife of J. A. Cones, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, of a son.

FERGUSON—May 3, at Plumley, Bovey Tracy, the wife of H. T. Ferguson, Esq., P.W.D., India, of a daughter.

FITZGERALD—April 10, at Kurrachee, the wife of Captain FitzGerald, Durham Light Infantry, of a daughter.

GIL—April 29, at Guntoor, Madras Presidency, the wife of Robert Pitman Gill, of a daughter.

HUGHES—April 11, at Manora, Kurrachee, the wife of James Hughes, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, of a son. IRWIN—April 11, at Naini Tal, the wife of H. C. Irwin, B.C.S., of a

KEANE—April 6, at Toong, D. and H. Railway, the wife of J. J. Keane, of a daughter.

MONTGOMERY-April 2, at Meerut, the wife of R. A. K. Montgomery, R.H.A., of a son. SKINNER—April 14, at Secunderabad, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel E. S.

Skinner, of a son.

Towers-March 25, at Belgaum, the wife of G. L. Towers, Government

Telegraph Department, of a son.

Thomas—April 28, at 12, Russell-street, Calcutta, the wife of W. L.
Thomas, of a son. (By telegram.)

WALKER—April 10, at Mahableshwur, the wife of J. W. Walker, C.S.,

of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Bowen—Oates—April 4, at Hyderabad, Deccan, Richard Edgar, son of the late H. Bowen, Esq., to Annie Elizabeth, daughter of the late G. Oates, Esq., Mechanical Engineer, H.H. the Nizam's P.W.D. CRUMP—GLEESON—April 7, at Saugor, C.P., H. A. Crump, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore, to Frances Gertrude, daughter of F. I. Gleeson, Chyponery

E. J. Gleeson, Chunar. FINCH-ELDERTON-April 9, at Peshawur, Lieut C. Finch, Royal Sussex Regiment, son of the late Major-General H. Finch, Bengal Service, to Mabel Adelaide, daughter of the late Captain E. H. P.

Elderton, 26th Regiment.

NOALL—HUGHES—April 9, at Calcutta, G. W. Noall to Laura Hughes.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—April 7, at Madras, Selina Atkinson, relict of the late E. Atkinson, of Madras, aged 69.

Baker—April 5, at her residence, Cottyam, Travancore, Amelia Dorothea, widow of the Rev. Henry Baker, Senior, C.M.S., aged 87.

BORROWDALE—April 12, at Madras, Edward, son of Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Borrowdale, H.E. the Governor's Body Guard.

Carter—April 9, at Lucknow, Eileen Maud Muriel, infant daughter of Lieut. J. T. Carter, the Leicestershire Regiment, Adjutant, Oudh Volunteers. Volunteers.

HATES—April 5, at Madras, A. R. Hayes, Professor of Mathematics, Raugoon College, aged 39. HEBDITCH—April 12, at Byculla, Grace, the wife of B. G. Hebditch,

aged 33.
HORNE—April 28, at Agra, Anna Julia, the wife of Dr. H. F. Horne, and daughter of Mrs. A. R. Pollock, 77, Gloucester-terrace, Hydepark. (By telegram.)
INGLIS—April 16, at Bombay, Thomas James, the infant son of Captain and Mrs. T. D. Inglis, Royal Artillery.
RICE—April 12, at Calcutta, Clara Elizabeth, relict of the late W. E.

MITH—April 16, at Byculla, John Smith, P.W. Inspector, G.I.P. Railway, aged 69.

Rice.



WALLER-April 3, at Calcutta, Ada Mary, daughter of the late W. G.

Amos, aged 25.

Ward, Royal Engineers.

Wilson—April 12, at Naini Tal, Colonel D. Ward, Royal Engineers.

Wilson—April 2, at Palampur, Major-General H. M. Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 69.

Wilson—April 10, at Nowgong, Maurice Barr, infant son of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Wilson, Political Agent.

THE PIGMY RACES OF MEN.

THE PIGMY RACES OF MEN.

A lecture on the above subject was recently delivered by Professor Flower, C.B., F.R.S., the Director of the Natural History Departments of the British Museum, at the Royal Institution. In the course of his address the professor, dealing with our actual knowledge of the smallest races of men, said:—The Andaman Islands in the Indian Ocean are inhabited by a race of great interest to the anthropologist. The earliest notices of these islands are contained in the accounts of Arab voyages of the ninth century, the ferocious hostility of the inhabitants to all strangers, and their reputed cannibalism being described in glowing colours. It is to this character that they owe their long isolation, although situated close to the track of a great commercial navigation. In 1783 the English Government of Bengal attempted to establish a penal colony on the islands, but it was abandoned a few years later, and the natives were left to themselves until 1857, when the project was revived with greater success and a settlement formed at which upwards of 12,000 convicts from the mainland of India are now maintained. The natives at first were very shy, and it was some years before amicable relations were established with them; but now, owing to the judicious and considerate treatment of successive English governors, they have laid aside their former reserve, not to say hostility, and much information has been collected, exhibiting their moral character and social condition in a much more favourable light than the earlier accounts led us to believe. They do not cultivate the ground and keep any domestic animals, but they have a rude kind of hand-made pottery, and make vessels for holding water out of the hollow stems of bamboos; they also make excellent fishing nets and baskets. They are perfect swimmers and divers, and expert at managing canoes. Their principal weapon is the bow and arrow, but they also use spears, harpoons, &c. They have no metals, and appear not to know how to produce fire, though they alw heads are of the short round type. The great interest of the Andamanese natives is that they are the only remaining pure specimens of a race of small stature, dark colour, and frizzly hair which appear to have been the earliest inhabitants of a large part of Southern Asia, including India, Siam, Cochin China, and all the islands of the Asia, including India, Siam, Cochin China, and all the islands of the Indo-Malayan Archipelago—a race to which the name of Negrito has been given. Traces of these people are still found at various spots over this area, as in the Philippine Islands and the Malay Peninsula, but always occupying the most mountainous and inaccessible regions, and more or less persecuted by the later comers, who have occupied the more fertile portions of their land. In most cases their original characters are changed or nearly lost by a mixture with other races, but just enough remain to indicate their former existence. Passing to the continent of Africa. we find in the southernmost parts the wellout just enough remain to indicate their former existence. Passing to the continent of Africa, we find in the southernmost parts the well-known Bosjesmen, or bushmen, exhibiting a very peculiar modification of the Negro type. Their average height is very much the same as that of the Andamanese, and they have the same very crisply curled short black hair, but in many other respects they are widely different. Separated from them, both geographically and in physical characters, are a peculiar race of very little people called by Hamy Negrillos, who are found living in scattered communities among those of the ordinary full-sized Negroes nearly all across the continent Hamy Negrillos, who are found living in scattered communities among those of the ordinary full-sized Negroes nearly all across the continent of Africa, within a few degrees of either side of the Equator. Our first knowledge of them is due to Andrew Battell, in his interesting and apparently truthful description of the Loango coast, written in the end of the 16th century. His accounts were corroborated by Du Chaillu, Stanley, and others. To this group of people belong the Akkas, who live a short distance to the west of Lake Albert Nyanza, discovered by Schweinfurth in 1870, and more recently investigated by Emina Pacha, from whose letters some extracts were read by the lecturer. These appeared to be really the smallest race known, full-grown men and women being often not more than 4ft, high. Though grown men and women being often not more than 4ft. high. Though grown men and women being often not more than 4ft. high. Though so small in stature they are active and courageous, great hunters of elephants, and use the bow and arrows with the same dexterity as their cousins, the Negritos of Asia. Our information about them is, however, at present very scanty, and a fuller investigation into their characters, habits, customs, traditions, and language would repay the labour spent upon it. This subject the lecturer concluded by recommending to the serious attention of future African explorers.

THE new Government House at Simla is nearly finished, but it will not be ready for occupation for at least a month or two yet, and it is doubtful whether the present Viceroy will reside in it. Messrs. Maple and Co. (of London) have done wonders with the furnishing and decorating of the new Palace.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.--MAY 1.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the Government of India, in a telegram to the Secretary whether the Government of India, in a telegram to the Secretary of State of June 5, 1887, relating to the lease of the Burma Ruby Mines to Mr. Streeter, stated, "We see no just ground for can celling this arrangement"; and whether the Government of India had subsequently discovered any just ground for cancelling the arrangement referred to, and, if not, whether Her Majesty's Government would sanction the arrangement.

Sir J. Gorst: The words are correctly quoted. If the honmember will lock at page 31 of the papers he will see that the Government of India reported that no binding agreement had been entered into, and at page 32 he will see that the Secretary of State maintained his original position of refusing to sanction any lease of the mines until full information respecting their value and respecting Native rights had been

specting their value and respecting Native rights had been

Sir R. Letheridge asked whether the House was to understand that Her Majesty's Government would sanction the arrangement if they found on further inquiry that it was a

just one?
Sir J. Gorst said he had frequently informed the House that the Secretary of State for India had sent an expert to the Burma Ruby Mines. That expert had visited the mines, and had made, or was on the point of making, a report to the Government of India, and the Secretary of State had every confidence that the Viceroy and the Council would do full justice to the revenues of India, and to the parties concerned, when they had a full and complete report before them.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked when the correspondence on

the subject would be published.

Sir J. Gorst said the correspondence must be kept back for the report of the expert referred to.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. STUART, Sir J. Gorst said: The despatch recently received from the Government of India on the subject of the Contagious Diseases Act is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council. As soon as the consideration is complete the despatch will be laid upon the table with other papers upon the subject.

MAY 2. INDIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Mr. Conybeare asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what had been the result of the special inducements to retire offered to the officers in the blocked years of the Indian Telegraph service; whether such inducements had had the desired effect, and, if not, what was the cause of failure; whether it was the fact that promotions in the telegraph service were now made only twice a year; whether the effect of this arrangement was to inflict a loss of, perhaps, several months' pay and promotion in the case of those who were moved up into vacancies in the intervals between the biennial promotion days; and whether such a rule was in force in any promotion days; and whether such a rule was in force in any other branch of the public service.

Sir J. Gorst: The first period at which retirement might have taken place was March 21st. No intimation as to the result has yet been received. Permanent promotions are now only made twice a year, but acting promotions are made as vacancies occur. The full pay of the higher rank is not attained until the permanent appointment is made. Meantime an acting allowance is received. No such rule is in force in other

departments of the public service.

SIR H. RUMBOLD'S CLAIM ON THE NIZAM.

Mr. M'LAGAN asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the claim for eleven lakhs of rupees submitted to the Nizam's Government by Sir Horace Rumbold, British Minister Nizam's Government by Sir Horace Rumbold, British Minister at the Hague, which had been settled by the payment to him of three lakhs, was the same claim as that referred to in the extract from the Hyderabad report for 1294, Fasli (1884-5); and whether that claim was settled with the knowledge and under the advice of the Resident, whose guest Sir Horace Rumbold was last winter, when he went to Hyderabad armed with letters from Lord Lytton and other influential persons, see stated in the Indian papers: if so upon what grounds the as stated in the Indian papers; if so, upon what grounds the Resident advised the admission of a claim which had been rejected a few years before "under the advice of the Government of India."

Sir J. Gorst: I must refer the hon. member to my answer to his question on April 9, when I stated that the Secretary of State had no official information on this subject. Both the Secretary of State and the Viceroy expressly refused to interfere in the matter of this claim.



MAY 4.

INDIA HOME CHARGES.

Mr. Hanbury asked the Secretary of State for War whether eement had been arrived at between the War Office and the India Office as to the basis on which the Indian Government should pay for home effective charges, or whether it was the fact that no definite arrangement on this point existed as to the future, and that even the accounts of the last six years remained open and without any decision having been come to on the subject.

Mr. E. Stanhope said an agreement had not yet been arrived at on the extremely difficult subject of the payments of home charges by India; but an early settlement is anticipated by the Committee under the presidency of Lord Northbrook. The main charge had been agreed upon up to the 31st of March, 1885, but the payment of deferred pay for the three years then ending has still to be adjusted. The special claims now under consideration are those for exceptional years during which large reinforcements were sent to India.

which large reinforcements were sent to India.

Mr. Hanbury gave notice that on the motion to go into Committee on the Indian Budget he would call attention to the extravagant nature of many of the Indian home charges

-(hear, hear).

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT IN INDIA.

Questions were addressed to the Under-Secretary for India by Mr. S. WILLIAMSON, Mr. WINTERBOTHAM, and Mr. STUART with reference to the reported issue of a circular memorandum from the office of the Quartermaster-General in India in June, 1886, addressed to general officers commanding divisions and 1886, addressed to general officers commanding divisions and districts, requesting them to requisition cantonment magistrates for the supply of "young and attractive women" to the military camps; and Mr. Williamson asked whether the Under-Secretary had received the information which he promised to obtain on the 24th of February.

Sir J. Gorst said: The Secretary of State has not received, and has not had time to receive, an answer from the Government of India. He has not higher the data transcript to the state.

ment of India. He has nothing to add at present to the statement of India. He has nothing to add at present to the statement on this subject already made several times to the House—viz., that the Secretary of State is causing full inquiry to be made into these allegations, and that he has taken measures that if such practices as those described exist they shall be stopped forthwith—(hear, hear).

Mr.Stansfeldasked when the Government would be able to

state their intentions as to carrying out in India the resolution of the House of Commons some Sessions ago against the

compulsory examination of women.

Mr. WINTERBOTHAM asked whether it had not been stated in another place that the result of the inquiries was already in the hands of the Government, and, if that were not so, the hon, gentleman would not think it worth while to telegraph to India to know whether so serious an allegation was true or

Sir J. Gorst said that, after the answer he had already given, it would be unbecoming in him to make any further statement in reply to the question without notice.

Mr. STANSFELD said he did not ask for any statement; he only asked when the Government would be prepared to state

their intentions on the subject.

Mr. S. WILLIAMSON said it was a long time since the 24th of February, when he first asked a question about the circular. It did not take business people such a time to get information from India. He trusted that before Whitsuntide the Government would be able to get at the bottom of this business.—(hear, hear).

RAILWAY MATERIAL AND HARBOUR DUES IN INDIA.

The Marquis of Hartington asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Government had come to any determination which he could communicate to the House with respect to the exemption from the payment of dock and harbour dues, now claimed by the Government of India, on shipments of material intended for the construction, maintenance, or use

of railways in India.

Mr. W. H. SMITH: The Secretary of State in Council for India has come to the determination that in future exemption from dock and harbour dues be not claimed on the following classes of goods shipped from Great Britain, or for ships carrying them, on account of the Government of India:—1, coal; 2, all rolling stock for railways; 3, permanent way for railways; 4, all goods manufactured in this country for use on railways, or being of such a nature that they cannot be used except for railway purposes.

Mr. Sinclair asked whether the word "dues" was intended to include rates, and whether "coal" included coke.

Mr. W. H. Smith: I have read from the text of the resolution passed in the India Council, and I have no doubt whatever that coal would include coke, and that dues would include that the coal would include coke, and that dues would include the coal would incl include rates.

MAY 5.

PORT TRUST FOR ADEN.

In answer to Sir R. TEMPLE,
Sir J. Gorst said: The establishment of a port trust for Aden has been for some time under the consideration of the Government of India; but no intimation has yet been received that the question is settled on a port trust in existence. Dredging is going on meanwhile under the orders of the Government of Rombour. Government of Bombay.

MR. TAYLER, LATE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Sir R. Letterde asked, with reference to the allegation that the India Office contained no record of any communications between Mr. Tayler and Sir S. Northcote in 1867, whether the India Office possessed any record of communications in 1869.

tions in 1868.

Sir J. Gorst: There is no official record of any communication between Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Tayler in 1868 other than that printed in Parliamentary paper 308 of 1879; but a letter addressed to Lord Salisbury in 1877, which being but a letter addressed to Lord Salisbury in 1877, which being practically an application for honours was, according to the usual practice of the India Office, dealt with personally by the Secretary of State for India in Council, is still preserved in the India Office. This letter enclosed copies of the correspondence which Mr. Tayler alleged to have taken place between himself and Sir S. Northcote in 1867-68. There is no record of Sir S. Northcote's alleged assurance other than a statement of Mr. Tayler; nor any record of such assurance having been communicated to the Duke of Argyll. There is, however no ground for supposing that the case was not fully having been communicated to the Duke of Argyll. There is, however, no ground for supposing that the case was not fully investigated by the Duke of Argyll. The questions submitted to the Duke of Argyll by Mr. Tayler's memorial of October, 1868, were:—(1) That the order for his removal from the office of Commissioner of Patna in 1857 might be cancelled; (2) that he might be recommended to Her Majesty for honorary distinction; (3) that pecuniary compensation might be awarded him

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL CARTER, who has gone on furlough, is succeeded as Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, by Colonel C. F. Thomas, who has just returned from special duty, Burma. Colonel Thomas acts until further orders.

THE despatch, sanctioning the redistribution of Divisional and Brigade Commands in India, is now on its way out from England. Under the reorganisation Quetta will become a division, while the Sirhind division will cease to exist, its staff being made available for Beluchistan.

The 7th Bengal Cavalry, the headquarters of which have just returned to Allahabad, are likely, says the *Pioneer*, to remember their campaigning in Burma for the next two years at least; though even they have not been so crippled as the Hyderabad Cavalry. Their losses in men was not heavy, compared with those in many infantry regiments—four men were killed, fourteen died from disease, two were wounded, and thirty invalided; but in the matter of horses they have been most unfortunate. At first kumri carried off a number, and then that mysterious and malignant fever, surrah, broke out during the rains with terrible severity. The regiment lost in all 276 horses and 108 ponies; and in addition to this, about eighty horses will have to be cast through the incidental wear and tear of the campaign. The regiment has been supplied with tear of the campaign. The regiment has been supplied with about 150 remounts, to go on with, and they will probably get forty more; but as the Remount Committee has finished its work for the season, the 7th will have to wait a year at least before the full complement of all the Queen's horses for all the Queen's men is made up. And it left India one of the best mounted of the native regiments in Bengal.

Colonel R. M. Skinner, Bengal Staff Corps, retires on an ordinary pension of £456-5 per annum, and an additional pension of £327 per annum, or £783-5 in all.

Brigade-Surgeon J. E. T. 'Aitchison, M.D., C.I.E., Secretary to the Surgeon-General Her Majesty's Forces, now on furlough in England, is retiring from the service.

LIEUT.-COLONBL R. T. CHAPMAN, General List, Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the 16th of April on a pension of £500 per annum.

THE following Transport Officers have been ordered to rejoin their regiments:—Captain H. Capel-Cure, 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment; Captain H. St. L. Wood, 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment; Lieut. C. P. Scudamore, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers; and Lieut. J. L. Stewart, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Brevet-Major Cather, R.E., D.S.O., on the abolition of his appointment as Director of Transport, Upper Burma Field Force, has been ordered to proceed to Madras with the necessary clerks and records for the adjustment of the Burma. War Transport Accounts.



Brigade-Surgeon V. H. S. Chesnave, I.M.S. Examiner, Medical and Fund Accounts, Bengal, has proceeded to England on ninety days' privilege leave.

MAJOR J. LACKERSTEIN, V.C. Rifles, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Presidency Volunteers during the absence of Colonel F. Chatterton, on leave out of India.

MAJOR DORWARD, R.E., on being relieved of his appointment as Commanding Royal Engineers, Upper Burma Field Force, has been directed to proceed to India; and Captain E. W. Dunn, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, has been transferred to the Headquarter Office at Simla in the same capacity.

THE following 'appointments in the Upper Burma Field Force were abolished on April 1:—General Officer and Staff of the 2nd Brigade, Commanding Royal Artillery, Adjutant Royal Artillery, Director of Transport, Brigade and Command Transport Officer, Special Service Officers, Assistant Superintendents of Signalling, Field Engineers. The officers holding these positions have reverted to regimental duty or other substantive appointments.

BOMBAY TROOPS IN BURMA.

The following is an extract from Brigade Orders by Brigadier-General Sir R. C. Low, K.C.B., A.D.C., Commanding 4th Brigade, Upper Burma Field Force:—

Myingyan, March 30, 1888.

The 23rd Bombay Light Infantry being about to leave the Command, the Brigadier-General wishes to put on record the services of the regiment while in Upper Burma.

The regiment arrived in the summer of 1886, and has taken a prominent part in the pacification of the country. During the last year it has formed the garrison of Pokoko, and the various posts attached to that command; and it is largely owing to the ability and judgment of the officer commanding the regiment, Colonel Gatacre, C.B., who has also been in command of the Pokoko District, and to the indefatigable manner in which the officers non-commissioned officers and man of in which the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment have devoted themselves to their duty that this part of the country has been reduced to comparative quiet and freedom from dacoits.

The regiment has lost one Native officer and nine men killed in action during the two years. It has only sent forty-eight men invalided to India, this being mainly due to careful recruiting in the past and to care having been taken that only efficient soldiers remained in the ranks.

The conduct and discipline of the men have been excellent, and the turn-out of the men has been remarkable for its neatness: and the men at all times have shown a soldierlike pride in the smartness of their appearance. The Brigadier-General has especially noted this in small outposts and in parties on the line of moreh

has especially noted this in small outposts and in parties on the line of march.

Colonel Gatacre, C.B., has commanded the regiment throughout its time in Upper Burma, and the Brigadier-General congratulates him, as also the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, on having established a reputation for the regiment of being one of the smartest Native infantry regiments of the time.

The Brigadier-General wishes all ranks a hearty farewell and a prosperous journey to their Presidency.

THE annual report of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department shows that during the year 1886 there were 367 ascertained cases in India. Fifty-four persons were killed by dacoity, and 192 were wounded, while the amount of plundered property was Rs. 3,16,644.

FLOURISH the Berars. When the crime lists are swelling, the criminal courts becoming choked, and the inadequacy of the police being denounced in other Provinces there took place in the Berars last years a decrease in all classes of offences against person and property, and property only, which in the Punjab, for instance, have become so alarmingly numerous of late years. The finances, too, are in a prosperous condition, showing a surplus of 18 lakhs on a total revenue of 110 lakhs; and there has been a marked increase in the number of schools and there has been a marked increase in the number of schools and scholars and in the average attendance. It is not often, moreover, that we read of municipalities spending 52 per cent. of their revenue on sanitation; and though it is disappointing to find that in the rural parts of the province there is little sign of any tendency towards improvement, the local administration can scarcely be accused of self complacency in regarding these indications of awakening interest in the towns as "cheering." Lastly, trade is steadily developing, the aggregate of imports and exports last year showing an increase in value amounting to 108 lakbs. The one black spot in the year's record is the mortality. The Berars still vie with the Central Provinces in recording the highest death-rate in India. That over a whole province the death-rate should be 36.7 per 1,000 of the population, a higher rate than rules in the most unhealthy cities of Great Britain, is an ugly testimonial to the character of the climate. there has been a marked increase in the number of schools and

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 2, India (s), Calcutta. BOMBAY.—April 27, Deccan (s), Colombo.—29, Siam (s), London. May 3, Inchmaree (s), Cardiff. CALCUTTA.—April 30, Brindisi (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 2, Cuba (s), Bombay; Clan Sinclair (s), Bombay.—3, Jumna (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—May 2, Huntingdon (s), Italy.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers

S.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, from London, May 10; from Brindisi, May 21. S.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, from London, May 10; from Brindisi, May 21.

For Bombay: Rev. W. G. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Wharton, Mr. G. A*
Anderson, Mrs. Alexander and three children, Mrs. Ranger, Rev. J. Land Mrs. Wyatt, Miss Wyatt, Mr. E. E. Baily. From Brindisi: MrJ. D. Ferguson, Mr. F. Fryer, Mrs. Fryer, Mr. F. W. Badcock, Major
Thomas, Mr. Younghusband, Colonel Carey, Mr. J. P. Kelly, BrigadierGeneral Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Snow, Mr.
Gregory, Colonel C. E. S. Thomason.

For Malta: Mr. Hadley, R.N., Mr. Fincham, R.N., Mr. Griffiths.
For Brindisi: Mr. F. P. Latham, Mrs. A. P. Latham.

S.s. Bengal, from London, May 10; from Naples, May 18. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, Mr. A. Mathewson, Rev. G A. Ford, Mr. A. C. Stewart, Mr. J. C. Hall, Mr. G. Thomas, Miss Gomes, Miss Kate Burke, Miss Frances Hamlin, Mr. S. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. A. Wright, Mr. T. Carter, Mr. E. Campbell, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. Shewnarain. From Naples: Mr. Vanderspar.

For Naples: Mr. Morgan, Mr. Mall, Mr. Dow, Mrs. Newton, Mr. H. Greenbill

Greenhill

For Colombo: Mrs. and Miss Stephenson, Miss M. B. Stephenson.

From Naples: Mr. A. B. McKean.

S.s. Pekin, from London, May 17; from Marseilles, May 24. For Bombay: From Marseilles: Surgeon-Major J. E. Burroughes, Mr. W. A. East.

S.s. Clyde, from London, May 25; from Brindisi, June 4. For Bombay: Colonel Hore, Mrs. Hore, Colonel Watson, Mr. A. Sawyer, Mr. H. M. Gibbs, Mr. Miles and infant. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Cavendish, Mr. F. L. Reid, Mr. Hamilton. For Aden: Rev. J. A. Dougherty.

S.s. Chusan, from London, May 25; from Naples, June 1. For Calcutta: Mr. G. and Mrs. Hayes and two children, Mr. T. Hindmarsh, Mr. H. Heatley, Mr. S. Gresham, Mr. W. McNab, Mr. P. For Colombo: Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Anderton.

S.s. Ganges, from London, June 7; from Brindisi, June 18. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Betham. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Birrell, Mr. C. W. Martin, Colonel Hon. N. G. Lyttleton, Mr. G. Adams, Mr. C. Maclean, Mr. T. Inglis, Mr. H. Beadon.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail May 17.

For Colombo: Mrs. Whistler Smith. For 'Calcutta: Mrs. M. B. J. Spears.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia, left Bombay, April 19.

For Liverpool: Colonel and Mrs. Moore-Lane, Miss Moore-Lane, Miss M. Moore-Lane, Miss Margaret Moore-Lane and Mr. T. Moore-Lane, Mrs. J. McAndrew, Surgeon-Major A. and Mrs. Stephen, Mr. Estampe, Captain and Mrs. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Abbott, child and infant, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Brereton, infant and nurse, Dr. and Mrs. H. Cook, three children and nurse, Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Tollemache, Miss Tollemache, Miss Downs, Miss Given, Brigade-Surgeon A. Garden, two Misses Garden, Mr. and Mrs. Cumberlege, Miss Griffith, Surgeon and Mrs. W. J. Jervis and infant, Miss Chapman, Mrs. Boyd and child, Mrs. Dobbs and child, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Bennett, three children and ayah, Mrs. McKee and child, Miss Anderson, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Troward, two children and nurse, Capt. H. R. Holmes, Mr. F. Gleadow. Per Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia, left Bombay, April 19.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Victoria, from Liverpool, May 5. For Bombay: Mr. C. A. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Mrs. Trevor, two Misses Trevor, Mr. A. F. Johnson, Mr. L. L. Thomas, Mr. P. M. Madge.

Per Star Line s.s. Capella, from Liverpool, June 1. For Colombo: Mr. E. R. E. Geddes, Miss F. C. C. Geddes. For Calcutta: Dr. R. Whitelaw.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS. Per s.s. Clan Buchanan, from Liverpool, April 26. For Calcutta: Mr. J. Gradwell, Mr. J. Seville. For Madras: Mr. Summerfield, Mr. Aspen. For Colombo: Mr. B. Kay.

Per s.s. Clan Sinclair, from Liverpool, May 1. For Bombay: Mrs. A. Mitchell.

Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, from Liverpool, May 19. For Madras: Mr. G. L. Murray.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, April 14.

April 14.

From London: Rear-Admiral Fremantle. Lieut. Walter, Miss Murphy, Mr. Davies, Mr. Burdon, Mr. Watkin, Dr. Duncan, Mr. Forbes, Rev. G. Sellar, Mr. Mckrow, Mr. and Mrs. Riches, Second Lieut. Bray, Second Lieut. Lambard, Second Lieut. Edleman, Second Lieut. Morris, Second Lieut. Davidson, Second Lieut. Crozier, Mr. Ash, Mr. Bacon, Miss Watkins, Mr. Ellwood, Mr. Pilkington, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Trinker, Dr. Roberts, Mr. Holliday, Mr. Harvey.

From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Selby, Mr. Bradbury, Dr. Taylor.

From Aden: Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Lovel.

At Brinder, per P. and O. s.s. Massilia, Capt. Shallard, April 27.

From Bombay: Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. R. Inglis, Captain Spragge, Colonel Hall, Major-General Sir G. White, Mr. J. M. Horafall, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mrs. Horafall and child, Mr. Robie, Mr. Liebroth, Mr. H. L. Monk, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Larenthorpe, Dr. Chesnage, Lieut. Rich, Mr. Stanes, Lieut. Younghusband, Mr. T. Harris, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Fraces. For Marscilles: Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Barttelot, Major R. H. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Warren, Dr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Mitchell and two Misses Mitchell, Mr. Blennerhasset, Mr. T. A. Apear, Mr. G. Foster, Mr. Hemicus, Captain Lowe, Mrs. Baker and infant, Lieut. Scales, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. East, Sir S. and Lady Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Dyson and two Misses Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Learmouth, Colonel Prinsep, Mr. F. C. Miller, Mr. R. Cooper, Dr. Ellaby, Dr. Duraut, Mr. Hannat, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Davies, Lieut. Capper, Mr. and Mrs. McLaren and child, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Macleane, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Allardyce, Colonel Gatacre, Mrs. Porter and child, Major Sir G. Larpent, Mr. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Summer, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Walter and infant, Major M. Talbot, Mr. Maller, Colonel Gordon, Mr. Mekins, Captain Dewar, Mr. and Mrs. Ravenshaw and two infants, Miss Gordon, Captain Newham, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Lee and two children, Mr. Payter, Mr. and Mrs. Haddon and family, Mrs. Faggart, Capt. Palmer, Mrs. Oates, Mrs. Hume, three Misses Spencer, Mr. Dean, Mr. Roger, Mr. Batiliis, Miss Watkins, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Rogers and two children, Mr. Lee, Colonel Gowan, Mrs. Tothill, Mrs. Thorne, Rev. and Mrs. Williams and family, Rev. H. Fox, Mr. Smith, Mr. Tothill.

From Adlen: For London: Mrs. Vidal. At Brindisi, per P. and O. s.s. Massilia, Capt. Shallard, April 27. Tothill.

From Aden: For London: Mrs. Vidal. From Ismailia: For London: Mrs. Tait, Miss McCrush.

From Port Said: For London: Lieut. Searle.

At MARSEILLES, per Hall Line s.s. Branksome Hall, April 23.

From Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. Smith and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and four children, Major Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Dobbs, a gentleman. For London: Colonel Hammond, Rev. Macduff, Lieut. Townshend, W. P. Rawlins, Esq., Surgeon-Major O'Connor, Mrs. Field, Lieut. Jervis, Major G. W. Forbes, Mr. Grundy, H. C. Granville, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone and two children, Lieut. Morris, C. H. Barratt, Esq., Capt R. F. Jameson, Major and Mrs. Gouldsbury, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonell and two children, Mrs. and Mrs. Walter Smith and two children, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Udney, Mrs. Beaumout and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter aud family, Mrs. Michod and two children, Major Fox Brough, Surgeon-General C. Planck, Mr. C. J. Michod, Colonel Willis. For Liverpool: Miss Gerard Mrs. MacPherson, Mrs. Murray and four children, Master Dick. From Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. Smith and four children, Mr. and

At Liverpool, per Anchor Line s.s. Asia, May 2.

From Bombay: General Leslie, Mr. Hill, Mr. J. H. Harrison, Mr. and From Bombay: General Leslie, Mr. Hill, Mr. J. H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. O'Farrell, two children and ayah, Miss Fallon, Miss Phillips, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Fletcher and infant, Mrs. Tucker, infant and ayah, Mrs. J. H. Fisher, Mrs. Vining, two infants and ayah, Mr. S. Hodgert, Mrs. Eaton, infant and ayah, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Weir and two children, Miss Wollaston, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Wilkie, infant and nurse, Miss Walker, Mrs. Neeld, Master Neeld, Miss Knowles, Miss Swan, Dr. and Mrs. Hall, Rev. and Mrs. Shillidy, five children and ayah, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Young and child.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ganges, Capt. E. Stewart, left Bombay, April 20.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ganges, Capt. E. Stewart, left Bombay, April 20.

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wante.

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Comte de Breteuil, Comte de Saultz, Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Manderson,
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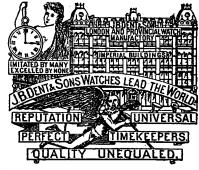
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 27th April; from Allahabad and Madras to the 25th April; and from Calcutta to the 24th April.

LORD DUFFERIN, it is stated, intends, in the absence of any unforeseen occurrence, to remain in India until December next, and will, if possible, pay his promised visit to Kashmir during the autumn.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Viceroy's Council took place at Simla before the mail left to consider a communication on the subject of the Hyderabad (Deccan) scandal, received from the Secretary of State for India. The *Pioneer* says that the telegram from India lately published in the *Standard* is "a deliberate suggestion of untruth," and shows how easily a journal of high character may be misled when without the means of checking the information supplied to it by correspondents in distant countries.

THE Viceroy will hold a levée at Simla on the evening of Tuesday, May 22nd.

THE Commander-in-Chief arrived at Simla a day earlier than he was expected. The tour of inspection just completed is the longest ever undertaken by a Commander-in-Chief in India.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN installed the Nawab of Rampur on April 18th, and is now at Naini Tal.

It is probable that no Birthday Gazette will be published this year, doubtless owing to the distribution of Jubilee honours.

No date has yet been fixed for the first meeting of the Viceroy's Council, which is likely to be delayed for some

THE Legislative Session at Simla is likely to be a slight one. The amendment of the Sea Customs Act with reference to duty on salt will shortly come under consideration.

REAR-ADMIRAL THE HON. E. R. FREMANTLE has assumed command of the Eastern Squadron in Bombay.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK RICHARDS left Bombay by last mail steamer.

THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR'S Prime Minister has resigned.

It is reported that the Maharaja of Cashmere has appointed a Commission to inquire into several charges against the Dewan Luchman Das. One charge is that the Dewan helped himself to State money from the Treasury.

REINFORCMENTS consisting of about three infantry regiments with ammunition have been despatched from Jammu to co-operate with the troops at Gilgit against the Hunza and Nagar tribes. They proceed via Bandipore to Gilgit, the passes of which are no longer closed by the snow. Cholera is still hanging about in Cashmere.

CHOLERA has broken out badly in Srinagar. About thirty deaths have occurred in the last three days. A serious epidemic is probable. The Jummoo route is closed. Remedial measures are being taken.

THE Sikkim Force have been prevented by heavy snowstorms from making the intended reconnaissance in force to the Jalep-la Pass. SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN will stay a week in Egypt on his way home.

It was reported at Jamrud on the 16th April that the Amir had left Jellalabad for Kabul a day or two previously.

MATERIAL is arriving daily at Manickpore for the Manickpore-Jhansi section of the Indian Midland Railway.

THE officiating Judgeships in the Calcutta High Courtwill be filled by the appointment of Mr. R. F. Rampini, District and Sessions Judge of Bardwan, and Mr. H. W. Gordon, District and Sessions Judge of Sarun.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF ORLEANS proceeds to Simla to report himself to the Commander in Chief before joining the 4th Battalion 60th Rifles at Chakrata.

LIEUT.-COLONEL FILGATE, Accountant-General in the Public Works Department, who was recently taken ill whilst on official tour between Madras and Bombay, will leave for England in the middle of May, and retire at the end of his furlough. Major Begbie, R.E., now at home, who has already twice officiated in the appointment, will eventully succeed Colonel Filgate, Mr. R. G. Macdonald officfating until Major Begbie arrives—about the end of September next.

September next.

DR. GREGG, now Civil Surgeon of Hughli, will officiate as Protector of Emigrants when Dr. Grant goes on leave. Dr. Gregg's place at Hughli will be taken by Dr. Monteith, who served in Bengal for some years before the formation of the Chief Commissionership of Assam, and has now reverted to the Lower Provinces.

A FATAL boating accident is reported from Poona. Lieut. Falkiner, R.A., and Surgeon-Major Prendergast were drowned there on April 20th, owing to their boat capsizing. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief telegraphed his regret from Bombay Army Heanquarters, and was represented at the funeral by General Solly Flood.

THE MAHARAJA OF KAPURTALA has subscribed Rs.1,000 to the Fund for providing Calcutta with a statue of Lord Dufferin and a portrait of Lady Dufferin.

THE TIBETANS showed fight, for the first time since they were driven out of the stockade, at Jeyluk, on April 19th. Colonel Graham made a reconnaisance in force to Kapup, and, coming on an outpost of the enemy there, exchanged shots. The Tibetans shortly afterwards retreated, and Colonel Graham, after carefully examining the whole valley, withdrew to the camp at Gnatong, now strongly entrenched. There were no casualities on our side.

A THUNDERSTORM, accompanied by a gale of exceptional violence, broke over Mandalay. The famous spire above the Throne Room in the Palace was shaken like a reed, and now remains bent.

THE Bannu Railway Survey is almost completed, and the plans and estimates are to be made out this hot weather and submitted for sanction. There are three alternative routes: one via Dera Ismail Khan; one from Khusalgarh at the terminus of the branch line from Rawul Pindi; and the last branching off from Khundean on the Sind-Sagar Railway, running to Mianwali, and crossing the river between that point and Esa Khel or Kala Bagh, thence skirting round the hills to Bannu. The last will probably be the line ultimately adopted, as it is the most direct route from the Hindus to Bannu.

THE Maharajah of Cooch-Behar has made a public avowal of his belief in the principles of the religious faith of his late father-in-law, Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. In reply to an address presented to his Highness by the Apostolic Durbar of the New Dispensation, the Maharajah said that, as a believer of the New Dispensation, he had already built a suitable place of worship at Cooch-Behar, which he hoped to consecrate at an early date.

NOTES.

THE honourable members who have of late been worrying the Secretary of State for India about the existence of a certain Military Memorandum regarding female campfollowers in that country had an "innings" to themselves on Wednesday last, and succeeded in getting an assurance that orders would be issued cancelling the Memorandum, and disapproving of its principle and purport. So far, in their own opinion, and in the opinion of other "nice" scored a success. In the opinion of all who are acquainted with the true bearings of the case the result will be very injurious to the British soldier in the East, whose health will suffer without the cause of virtue or of morality being in the slightest degree benefited.

On this point a military contemporary says that as the object of the Memorandum (which was issued in 1886) was the preservation of the health of troops in camp, its cancelment will be followed by increase of hospital patients and weakened efficiency of regiments. "These," says our contemporary, "are misfortunes bad enough at home, but in India, where the health and efficiency of every European soldier is of the utmost importance in a political, pecuniary, and moral view, the evil wrought by mischievous inter-ference with sanitary regulations is intensified." The subject is not a savoury, but it is an important one; and it is to be regretted that the Secretary of State did not simply tell the troublesome inquirers that he declined to interfere with orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief in India, who is responsible for the well-being and efficiency of his troops. The British soldier ought, no doubt, to be a model of purity and temperance in all things; but, then, he is of human nature, and his chaste friends in Parliament would do well to remember the Horatian aphorism: "Naturam -expellas furca, tamen usque recurret.'

THE expenditure on the Indian Army is, in round numbers, Rs. 19½ millions; or, in other words, the whole of the money realised from land revenue is spent on the army—so the soldier in India is a costly machine to be taken care of, especially the British soldier, whose cost there is said to be about £80 per head, in addition to the annual expense in maintaining him. A contributor to an Anglo-Indian contemporary, writing on military expenditure, describes the situation at present thus:—"The Commander-in-Chief, backed by public opinion, says, "I must have the army efficient for defending the country;" the Finance Minister, with a depreciated rupee and falling opium revenue, says, "I cannot spare more money for the army," and the writer asks, "In these circumstances, can nothing be done to make the money spent on the army go further?"

This is the question which is being asked here, where the relations between the military authorities and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are very similar to those existing between the Commander-in-Chief and the Finance Minister of India. The contributor whom we have quoted gives his own idea as to how the embarrassing situation is to be met. He would entrust the Commander-in-Chief with the control of all military expenditure, giving that officer to understand "that all army improvements which the march of military science render necessary must be met from savings." We fear that the remedy would be worse than the wasting disease it is proposed to cure. Commanders-in-Chief in India, with the exception, perhaps, of Sir William Mansfield, have not been gifted with the genius to make "savings" out of military administration. There is, however, hope for Sir Frederick Roberts to cling to now. There is a panic that we are in immediate danger of an invasion of England, and a seizure of London by a coup de main. It is possible that we may be saved by the promptitude of the Daily Telegraph in sounding the note of alarm, and by the magnificent manner in which Captain Pickwoad (not Pickwick) has summoned the 1st City of London Artillery Volunteers, which he

commands, to the defence of our hearths and homes. But the outcome of the agitation will be the voting of more money for the protection of the Empire, and in the scramble for the millions India ought to come in for its share.

A HANDSOME and immediate grant towards Indian military expenditure will enable Sir Frederick Roberts to avoid the invidious task of making "savings" by a process of reduction of salaries or appointments, and such a grant ought to be a certainty if the British nation gets properly worked up into a state of panic such as soldiers, makers of war material, contractors, and special correspondents desire to see and profit by. Macaulay has said that there is nothing so ridiculous as the British public in one of its spasmodic fits of virtue, but there is one aspect more ridiculous, and that is the British public in one of its spasmodic fits of panic.

But, so far as India is concerned, we have been led to understand that nothing is wanted for the security of our Empire there but a little more money. The following, however, which is an extract from a North-Western paper, is not altogether reassuring:—

Our arrangements for meeting the Cossack on the North-West Frontier are now supposed to be complete! On the flash of the telegraph "Krieg Mobil" so many trains a day are to pour up the Sind-Peshin and Bolan railways. At least, so it is believed to have been settled by General Ellis, A.G., Colonel Wallace, director North-West Railway, and the other military and railway experts at the conference in Quetta last month. But when the 23rd Pioneers were sent from Umballa to Quetta for work on the Khojak Railway under Mr. F. O'Callaghan, C.S.I., chief engineer on that line, the regiment was blocked at Sibi for want of a train to take them on. Surely it should not have taxed the resources of the North-Western Railway to send up one regiment to the front without a breakdown.

The writer of the above complaint does not wish to be too hard upon the railway authorities, being of opinion that "the traffic management only requires a really great occasion to show what it can do." A Russian invasion might answer the purpose, but the mere getting of a single regiment to the front is evidently considered as a waste of power.

THE eccentricities of the Income-tax in India are but dimly realised. In the Panjab last year only 38,672 persons paid it, or 0.2 per cent. of a population of ten millions. While 7.4 per cent. of all the persons assessed in the province were Government servants, their contributions amounted to 19.2 per cent. of the total tax. This shows, says a Mofussil paper, either that Government servants are better paid, on the whole, than private persons, or that the latter are skilful at evading the tax, which Government servants, of course, cannot hope to do. The incidence of the tax was Rs. 50 13-0 on each thousand persons of the population. The total amount of the tax levied was nine and a-half lakhs, and the cost of collecting it was Rs. 38,000. The Panjabis seem to kick against the Income-tax energetically and successfully; for nine and a-half per cent. of the total demand was abandoned last year because of objections and appeals. In four of the districts every man who made an objection seems to have gained his point.

Whatever scare there may be here about an immediate invasion of England or India, the English community at Quetta appear to be taking life pleasantly. Here is a week's programme of the doings there lately:—A "delightful" Cinderella, which did not end at twelve o'clock; two other dances; a promenade concert; a bazaar; a ladies' luncheon; two days' racing; two days' polo; two days' cricket; theatricals and a gymkhana. This is not a bad record when it is also taken into account that daily drills and manœuvres have to be kept up, and that the hours of office work are supposed to be from ten till five.

AT Hyderabad the Volunteer Rifles have also been distinguishing themselves by hard work and festive relaxation. They have been inspected by Major-General Gib, C.B., and



highly commended by him for their skill in manœuvring in the field. They were then marched, writes a local reporter, to the Club, "where a sumptuous repast was considerately prepared." This was manœuvred equally skilfully; but the reporter adds: "An unfortunate accident marred the merriment—one of the volunters had his hand rather badly cut by the bursting of a soda-water bottle, and a melée, we regret to observe, unhappily brought the day's proceedings to a close. We fear that there was much feasting in honour of Bacchus." Messrs. Slagg, Smith, Caine and Co. ought to see to this. It confirms their view of the connection between the drink question and the defences of India.

A RUMOUR is said to be prevalent in Chandernagore that the French Government is willing to dispose of their possessions in India to the British Government at a reasonable price, as the cost of administering French India is greatly in access of the revenue it yields. We doubt the truth of the rumour, notwithstanding that economy in administration is one of the boasted virtues of the present French Republic. The cost of keeping up the petty territories of Chandernagore and Pondicherry is, no doubt, great, but so is French vanity; and that has to be taken into account in any question of territorial transfer.

Our readers will, we think, thank us for reproducing the able and interesting paper read recently by Sir William Hunter before the Royal Colonial Institution. Pressure on our space prevents us from giving the whole of the paper to-day; but its conclusion will follow in our next, when we shall notice some of the views which the lecturer put forward, and on which there will be, of course, some differences of opinion. We invite correspondence on this ences of opinion. important subject.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

The recent insubordination of the students of the Madras Christian College has developed into a political question of considerable magnitude. The popular cry has been raised that the Hindoo religion is endangered by the existing system of English education, while the complaint is made on the other side that the large funds subscribed in England and Scotland for miscionary numbers are used for the number of promotion side that the large funds subscribed in England and Scotland for missionary purposes are used for the purpose of promoting secular education among the Hindoos. Large numbers of impoverished Europeans and Eurasians remain utterly neglected, and a Hindoo tract society has been established, with its headquarters at Madras, for the purpose of propagating Hindooism and attacking Christianity. A large meeting of students of various colleges was held at Madras on Thursday. Those present were addressed by Ragunath Rao, Holkar's late Minister. After laying stress on the value of religious instruction, he urged that a national college should be founded. A paper was circulated inviting subscriptions towards the Hindoo Theological Fund. It referred to the proselytising influence of the missionaries, and asserted that this had resulted in serious consequences. Hence an urgent necessity had arisen for a purely Hindoo college.

In the meantime five students have been expelled from the Christian College, and many have been fined. Large numbers of those who have returned state that their sole object is to obtain their attendance certificates at the present examinations, and that when these are concluded they will leave the college.

tions, and that when these are concluded they will leave the college. The Director of Public Instruction had announced that none of the students expelled from the college will be permitted to enter any Government school or college. The leading Madras newspaper in an editorial note points out that this college has been the foster-mother of hundreds of Brahming with the college has been the foster-mother of hundreds of Brahming. mins, who have graduated, and remained Brahmins. It imparts education to students who have not the slightest intention of ever becoming Christians, and who, as a matter of fact, never do become Christians.

The title of the college is utterly misleading. The theory of its existence is that it constitutes a means to the end of making converts to the creed professed by the members of the Free Church of Scotland. But no converts are made, and as an institution maintained for the object of propagating Christianity the college is an utter failure The same must be said of other large missionary colleges in Madras and other Presidencies.

A telegram from Kurrachee announces the arrival of Ayoob Khan and Hassim Khan, with 23 Sirdars, 60 attendants, and 800 followers. One of Ayoob's daughters died on the night previous to his arrival. He left for Rawul-Pindi by special train yesterday.

A telegram from Delhi announces the conviction of Ganga Sahai, a famous dacoit. He was found hiding in the jungle on the Meerut side of the Jumna, and was captured after a desperate resistance, and has been sentenced to twelve years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Calcutta Municipal Bill was passed in Council yesterday. A certain netwee member protested against the Bill

day. A certain native member protested against the Bill being passed into law, as many of the clauses had been carried with a total disregard of the representations of the British Association and residents in Calcutta. He hoped that the Viceroy would veto the Bill.

A telegram from Bombay states that the municipality of Ahmedabad has been suspended for persisting in imposing octroi duties, against the repeated warnings of the Government. The administration had been brought to a deadlock, the employés were unpaid, and no revenue had been realised for the purpose of defraying current charges.

The revenue of the Government of India exceeded by three labby the revised estimates for Moreh last after four labby

lakhs the revised estimates for March last, after four lakhs for special defence works had been provided.

A team of Parsee cricketers which has left for Europe has arranged to play thirty matches in England, and will return in six months.

It is reported that the inquiry which is being conducted by the local administrations into the poverty of the masses of India, particularly into the agricultural tracts, is being made as expeditiously as possible. The Government of India has asked that the replies of the local governments shall reach them punctually by June 1, "as the Viceroy, who desires to deal personally with the subject, will leave India earlier than was anticipated." These words are quoted from an official circular circular.

In connection with Lady Dufferin's fund, the following gentlemen have contributed towards the cost of a Zenana hospital:—Gubboy, Rs.10,000; Gunga Persad, Rs.10,000; Shyam Charan Law, Rs.5,000; Ram Narain Singh, Rs.2,000; and Rameshwar Singh, Rs.5,000. A destructive fire has occurred in Poonah. After causing great damage it was extinguished with the aid of the troops.

THE DECCAN COMPANY.

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

The Hyderabad mining question is still discussed by the Indian Press, and arouses considerable public interest. Abdul Huk is kept under close surveillance at Hyderabad. He has been in consultation with certain leading members of the Bombay Bar, who have been retained, and who receive very large fees. It is stated that the Hyderabad authorities have been engaged in investigating the subject for the last three months, but that the first intimation received by Abdul Huk was his suspension. During his stay in England Mehdi Ali will represent the Hyderabad Government, not only at the inquiry, but generally, being authorised to adopt the necessary measures to cancel the concession, to affect a compromise with the shareholders, or to arrange for the reconstruction of the company, or to form a new one for the development of the mineral resources of Hyderabad.

Abdul Huk has been a large investor in Bombay, has purchased Watson's Hotel for a large sum, has built a range of palatial chambers near the Yacht Club, and has also purchased the old Secretariat offices, where he purposed building a Brokers' Exchange and a Burlington Arcade.

SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

It is reported from Nepaul that the Tibetans intend shortly to attack our troops in Sikkim. Supplies have been ordered for the whole force up to the end of June.

The Lieutenant-Governor will visit Gnatong at an early

date.

THE MURDER OF MR. DALGLEISH.

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

Further particulars, though not of a very satisfactory nature have been received of the murder of Mr. Dalgleish. The murderer, whose name is Dad Mohamed Khan, appears to have been marching for some days in company with Mr. Dalgleish. The latter went to the Khan's tent on the evening of April 8 to converse as usual. What passed has not transpired, but Mr. Dalgleish was almost immediately attacked. The murderer first fired a shot at close

quarters, which struck Dr. Dalgleish on the right shoulder, and then a second, which inflicted no wound, the bullet being turned by a coat button. The murderer then attacked the wounded man with a sword. The first blow gashed the would with a sword. The life blow gashed the victim's right arm, which was held up for protection; the next apparently fell on the left hand, which was found to have been severely cut. Several wounds were inflicted on the back of the head. Mr. Dalgleish must then have fallen forward on his face, and with another blow his head was almost severed from the body.

The remains lay for two days on the ground. The dead man's servants were forced to go with the murderer's party for two marches onwards. When released they returned to the spot and brought the body into Leh, arriving there on April 27. Though the tents were only 30 yards apart, the servants allege that they heard nothing of the struggle. All the property of Mr. Dalgleish was taken except a pocket-book and some money which were left on his person.

BURMA.

RANGOON, MAY 12.

Mr. Bradlaugh's question in the House of Commons with reference to the rates charged the Government by the Irra-waddy Flotilla Company has caused much surprise here. The Rangoon Gazette publishes an article stating authoritatively that the Government never was charged higher rates for freight than the public, and that in many instances the Government paid a lower rate than the public. It adds:

"So far from the Government having been charged 26 rupees per ton freight to Mandalay, much of the Government goods, including the rails and materials for the Tounghoo-Mandalay

including the rails and materials for the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway, was carried at less than half that rate."

The Chief Commissioner yesterday opened for goods traffic the railway from Tounghoo to Pyinmana. The remaining section of the line to Mandalay will be available before the end of the year. All the Government freight for Mandalay will thenceforward be sent on by rail.

The reinforcements sent from Mandalay against the Chins number about 800 men. When these arrive 3,000 soldiers and military police and two guns will be available for service in the Kubo and Chindwin valleys. There will also be the troops which the Chief Commissioner has requested the General sommanding the Eastern Bengal Division to assemble at Munipore. No difficulty is anticipated in driving back the Chins and punishing them.

The bodies of Lieutenant Elliot, Mr. O'Dowda and the

Chins and punishing them.

The bodies of Lieutenant Elliot, Mr. O'Dowda and the privates of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, killed by dacoits on the 5th inst., have been recovered by Captain Knox, of the Hyderabad Cavalry, who searched the jungle for six hours with a strong body of troops. All the bodies were found unmutilated, lying where they had fallen. Near Mr. Elliot were the bodies of two dacoit bohs, who had been shot by him with his revolver. The corpses of Mr. O'Dowda and the private soldiers were found in the centre of the dacoits' camp, which appears to have been held by a strong party when it was attacked.

A very successful engagement with Kachyens is reported near Mogoung. Boh-Ti, a Kachyen Tsawbwa, who had been harassing the Mogoung garrison with 200 followers, occupied a hill four miles from Mogoung. Lieutenant O'Donnell, commandant of the garrison, and Mr. Elliot, Assistant-Commissioner, with 150 of the military police, attacked and completely routed Boh-Ti. Twenty Kachyens were killed, three wounded, and six made prisoners, and the rest fled precipitately.

It is reported that the Local Government has detected a treasonable correspondence between certain Phoongyees in Lower Burma and the Mengwoon Prince of Pondicherry. The Mengwoon is a son of the late King Mindonemin, and during his father's life he headed a formidable revolt against the King. He is the most dangerous Alompra Prince still at large. He

He is the most dangerous Alompra Prince still at large. He is reputed to possess much influence among the Shans. A report has been current among the Burmese that the Mengwoon had landed in Burma. It has been ascertained, however, that he is still at Pondichery.

The 27th Regiment of Punjabees sailed to-day for Calcutta. The expediency of lessening the garrison in the present disturbed state of the province is much questioned.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T" in our next.

THE death is reported in a border foray of Kamal Khan, the well-known freebooter of the Peshawur frontier.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL ERA IN INDIA.

A Paper read at the Royal Colonial Institute on May 8 by Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

During the present generation India has appeared in a new character in the markets of the world. The India of antiquity was a dealer in curiosities. The India of the East India Company was a retail trader in luxuries. The India of the Queen is a wholesale producer of staples, doing an enormous export business in the foods which feed and the fibres which clothed in the contraction of the present the contraction of the present the contraction of the present the contraction of the contr business in the foods which feed and the fibres which clothe distant nations. Nor is the change less complete in regard to what India now wishes to buy from other countries than in regard to what she offers for sale. Ancient India insisted on being paid for her curiosities and luxuries in hard cash, silver or gold. Modern India has during more than half a century taken payment for her products chiefly in British goods. She is now entering the market as a competitor with the British workman, alike with the farm labourer of Norfolk and with the Lancashire mill-hand. It is probable that before long she will appear in equally keep competition with the British she will appear in equally keen competition with the British capitalist.

capitalist.

I venture to ask the attention of the Royal Colonial Institute to the position which India is thus taking up. That position is not without its perils. We have, on the one hand, this great and powerful England, hard pressed by the necessity of finding work for its own population, and able to impose its economic theories and its imperial laws on the competing population of India. On the other hand, there is the vast Indian people, a people whom we can wrong if we please, but whose wrongs would assuredly bring shame and punishment to England; a people no longer silent under injury or incapable of union, but trained by ourselves to criticise our acts, and throbbing with the aspirations of that new national life, which we ourselves have called into being. I believe that which we ourselves have called into being. I believe that during the next few years there will come moments of great temptation to England to deal unfairly with India. For the development of India as a manufacturing and food-exporting country will involve changes in English production, which, all though bringing their compensations in the and must fore time though bringing their compensations in the end, must for a time be attended by suffering and loss. We should not forget that in the last century, when Indian cottons competed with English fabrics in England, prohibitive restrictions were laid upon the import of Indian cottons into Great Britain. In the the import of Indian cottons into Great Britain. In the present century, when English piece goods are being threatened by the Indian mills, the Indian customs tariff has been more than once dealt with in the interests not of the Indian revenue, but of the English manufacturer. Some of our most injurious mistakes towards India have, indeed, been mistakes of ignorance rather than of injustice. I believe that a fuller knowledge of the facts will create a more steadfast resolve to de right that the metional conscious will become more knowledge of the facts will create a more steadfast resolve to do right, that the national conscience will become more sensitive as the national intelligence becomes more clearly informed. And I know of no body of Englishmen capable of rendering truer help to England in the great issues that may arise, than this Royal Colonial Institute, representing, as it does, the common interests instead of the dividing rivalries of the British dependencies throughout the world, and labouring as it labours to unite them all on the foundation of instice to as it labours to unite them all, on the foundation of justice to

each.
The permanent factors which have regulated India's trade with Europe are the cost of carriage, and the comparative cheapness of production in India. I place the cost of carriage first, although in logical sequence it should come second. For the cost of carriage long exercised so paramount an influence as to overbalance the comparative cheapness of production, except in regard to a few costly and portable articles. A third factor in the Indo-European trade, although by no means so constant, has been the comparative value of silver in the East and the West. I propose to examine the practical effect of these three influences on the revolution which has lately taken place in Indian commerce, without claiming completeness for the division. I do not ignore, for example, the effect of India's annual payment to England, although it is not needful for my present purpose to dwell upon it.

present purpose to dwell upon it.

The carrying trade with India has had four eras. The first epoch was the caravan age, when the transports of Indian commodities were conducted by the journey across inner Asia to the Levant. It is obvious that only articles which would bear a very large increase to their cost of production could reach Europe by this means. For whichever of the three principal land routes were taken, the cost of carriages was so high, and the risks of plunder and attack were so serious, that before an Indian article could reach the Mediterranean it represented not only many intermediate pro-Mediterranean it represented not only many intermediate pro fits, but the lives of the beasts of burden who perished by the way, and often a man's ransom. The caravan age was the age of Indian gems and drugs. The second era of the Indian carrying trade marks the early timorous attempts of man to master the terrors of the ocean. It combined land-transport with a sea voyage. The Persian Gulf and afterwards the Red

Sea were used to shorten the land route, and eventually superseded it. During this period, which extends from the Book of the Chronicles to the expedition of Vasco da Gama, the articles brought from India grew in bulk and multiplied in variety. In addition to gems and drugs, the finer classes of Indian fabrics and metal-work began to reach Europe. For examination of the commedities brought by the greyon an examination of the commodities brought by the caravan route, and via the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, I beg to refer to Sir George Birdwood's excellent, although scattered writings in the past, and to the great work on Indian Commerce, in which he is now embodying his long and useful labours. Like all students who have devoted some care to the subject, I look forward to the publication of that work as to a new landmark in the work of the subject of the in our knowledge regarding India.

The third era in Indo-European commerce was the period of the Cape route. This period comprises the history of the modern European nations in the East—the picturesque progress of the Portuguese, the methodical monopoly of the Dutch, the gallant but ill-supported efforts of the French, the slow hesitations and final supremacy of England. The comparative cheapness of the Cape route opened out the hand-manufactures

of India to Europe.

The introduction of railways into India, the extended use of steam-shipping, and the cutting of the Suez Canal, inaugurated the fourth and present era of Indian staples. For the first time in history, India has been enabled to appear to Europe in her true commercial character, not as a dealer in curiosities and trinkets, nor as a maker of art fabrics for the rich, but as a producer of raw materials on an enormous scale. Her old trade in precious hand-made articles has given place to a vast exportation in fibres and food-stuffs; and a new commerce in manufactures by steam machinery is springing up. The essential competition between India and Europe is now the competition competition between india and Europe is now the competition between the productive powers of the tropics and of the temperate zone. We shall see hereafter that the advantages are not all on the side of the sun. What at present we have to deal with is the fact that this competition in heavy and bulky staples has been rendered possible by the new era in the Indian carrying trade, represented by railways, steam naviga-

tion, and the Suez Canal.

I have conjoined railways, steam navigation, and the Suez Canal as the three motive powers in the present development of the Indian carrying trade. For it is impossible, without a minute statistical analysis, which would here be out of place, to accurately estimate their functions, taken separately, in the reduction of freights and in expediting the operations of Indian commerce. It is these results, taken together, which are throwing open the agricultural staples of India to Europe. But the joint effect of the three causes may be clearly brought out by a few facts concerning the recent growth of Indian trade. During the first twenty years of the last century the annual imports into England by the East India Company were valued at three-quarters of a million sterling, and consisted of calicoes and other woven goods, silk, diamonds, spices, drugs and saltpetre. The Com-I have conjoined railways, steam navigation, and the Suez million stering, and consisted of cancoes and other woven goods, silk, diamonds, spices, drugs and saltpetre. The Company's exports from England to the East slightly exceeded haf a million sterling a year, of which value more than 80 per cent. were made up of bullion. A century later, when the company's Indian monopoly had been for many years abolished, and the trade of that country was legally as years to the world as it now is the exports from India were open to the world as it now is, the exports from India were valued, in 1834, at 9½ millions sterling. During the next twenty years the exports of Indian merchandise crept up to an average of 20 millions for the five years ending 1854. The following twenty years mark the introduction of railways into India the development of stem shipping so the Canada the India, the development of steam shipping, via the Cape, and the opening of the Suez Canal. In that period Indian exports of merchandise expanded to an average of 57 millions for the five years ending 1874. During the next ten years the influences of the Indian railways, of steam navigation, and of the Suez Canal came into full work. Indian trade advanced by rapid strides, until, in 1884, the exports of merchandise had reached the enormous total of 88 millions sterling. The export of bulky commodities, which had formerly been carried from India in smaller quantities, received an immense expansion, while an enormous trade in a new bulky staple had grown up. Wheat, which, before the development of Indian railways and the Suez Canal, held an insignificant place in the list of Indian exports has become expectated of Indian exports. Indian exports, has become a great staple of Indian com-merce. During the ten years ending 1884, its exports increased from about three-quarters of a million sterling to nearly nine millions

The foregoing summary indicates the joint effect of the three principal influences in the modern carrying trade of India. I am speaking the language of verified statistics when I say that, taken together, they have introduced a new era into Indian commerce; a new era not only in regard to the gross volume of the trade, but also in regard to the bulkier sorts of Indian staples which can now be placed with a profit in the European market. Every improvement in marine engines, every new railway laid down in India, every centime by which the Suez Canal charges can be reduced, means a development of the bulkier Indian exports, and brings nearer the age of unrestricted competition between the agriculture of the tropics

and of the temperate zone.

Taking the temperate zone.

The tornal began to really exert its influence, the revolution in Indian shipping may thus be indicated. A large number of vessels then carried about one-half of the present tonnage. The tonnage represented by the larger number of vessels at the beginning of the temperate was only 4½ million tons, against 7 million tons at the end of the decade. The increase in the average size of the vessels has been shared both by sailing and steam ships. Of sailing been shared both by sailing and steam ships. Of sailing vessels entered and cleared at Indian ports in the foreign trade there were about two thousand lewer at the close of trade there were about two thousand lewer at the close of the decade, yet their gross tonnage was exactly the same as at the beginning, or just under three million tons.* On the other hand, the number of steam vessels (entered and cleared) had nearly doubled, from 1,627 to 3,094, and their tonnage had more than doubled, from over 1½ million to over 4 million tons. As regards the shipping which does the foreign trade of India, the three salient facts are—(1) a considerable decrease in the number of the vessels; (2) an enormous increase in their size and carrying capacity: (2) an enormous increase in their size and carrying capacity; (3) a vast expansion in the amount of business done by steam vessels, while there is still enough business of another class to enable the sailing ships to hold their own. As regards the route taken by this increased volume of trade, the number of vessels entered or cleared at Indian ports vià the Suez Canal more than doubled between 1874 and 1884, while the tonnage thus carried multiplied by more than threefold. In 1884, 65 per cent. of the total commerce of India passed through the Suez Canal, leaving only 35 per cent. to go by all other routes put together. The increase in the volume of Indian trade has, therefore, been carried by steam vessels, and through the Suez Canal.

That increase, however, could not have taken place but for another influence which is every year asserting itself more strongly. The Indian railways alone have rendered it possible for the new Indian staples to reach the sea. I do not undervalue the work done by the rivers. But most of the great navigable channels of India (except in the deltas) have developed, along the chief part of their courses, a population so dense as to leave a comparatively surplus of food-stuffs available for export. The capabilities of the rivers as goods-corrier had carriers had, moreover, received their expansion many years ago. Indeed, it seems doubtful whether the general rise in wages which has taken place in India has not told against the slow river traffic in the new industrial era. The navigable rivers, however, tap only a small proportion of the Indian pro-Throughout enormous tracts there was practically no outlet for the produce of the soil; and a too fruitful season made grain a drug in the local market, unsaleable at a remunerative price. In such seasons Indian administrators were long familiar with the difficulty of collecting the revenue in isolated districts, owing to the peasant being unable to obtain money from his pro-A too abundant harvest was almost as much feared as a failure of the crops. The cost of transit by road was, in the case of long distances, prohibitive of export. If anyone wishes to understand the revolution which is being effected in such districts and provinces, I would ask him to read the evidence given before the Parliamentary Committee on Indian railways in 1884. It is easy to exhibit the expansion of the Indian railway system by statistics of mileage—to say, for example, that during the last year (1886-7) for which the returns have been made up, over 1,000 additional miles were opened, and over 13,000 miles were at work, while 3,000 more miles were sanctioned and under construction. But these figures give a faint indication of the economic changes which are being produced, of the new prosperity which is being created for India, and of the production the new food-producing areas which are being opened up to the

Whether the sea carriage of Indian staples can be further reduced is a question which lies beyond my knowledge. But that the equally important element of its land carriage will be cheapened is a certainty. The whole plan of Indian railway that the equally important element of its land carriage will be cheapened is a certainty. The whole plan of Indian railway finance and construction has, during the past fifteen years, undergone radical change. Instead of the old guaranteed system of five per cent, the system of State lines and of "assisted" lines, with a temporary guarantee of not much over three per cent., has been introduced, while the Native Princes have awakened to the duty of opening up their own territories. Instead of the Indian railways depending chiefly on wood, or on fuel brought from England one great coal field after on fuel brought from England, one great coal field after another has been discovered, and is now being worked in India itself. In 1885 the quantity of Indian coal used on the Indian

^{*} It should be mentioned that a change in classification to some extent obscures these returns. I have followed the statement given in the Parliamentary report on the Moral and Material Progress of India, 19th number, ordered to be printed, 1885.



raniways was more than double the quantity of the imported English coal. Indeed, it was almost equal to the whole amount of the English coal and the wood-fuel put together. A new fuel supply seems also to be developing in India. The experiments made last year with petroleum on the Sakkar line showed the average cost of working per 100 miles at Rs.36 with the local petroleum, as against about Rs.55 with coal. The expansion of the Indian railway system, and the greater economy in the construction and the working of Indian railways, have still to produce their complete results in cheapening the carriage of Indian staples to Europe. No words could be so significant as the list of reductions in good-rates, which the Director-General of Railways in India gives in his last report. If the other elements in the circulation remain equal, it is certain that within a few years the wheat and food-stuffs, and general field produce of India, will be laid down in the English market in largely in--creased quantities and at a considerable lower cost.

The growth of this great export trade in agricultural staples has not been an unmixed blessing to India. That country has benefited on the whole, but certain parts of it and certain classes of its population have suffered severely. When the railway opens up a new food area local prices rise, and the husbandman grows rich; but the artisan and the landless labourer have to pay more for their daily bread. About twolabourer have to pay more for their daily bread. About two-thirds of the people, being agriculturists, benefit by the change, while the struggle for life is made harder for the remaining third. For the landless labourers it is sometimes made very hard indeed; and the landless labourers mow amount to 12 per cent. of the whole population. But wherever the railway comes, wages sooner or later rise. In many cases the rise in wages exceed the increased cost of living; in others, and especially at a distance from the line, a period of suffering has to be endured before this economic adjustment takes place. The new industrial era has also impaired or ruined many of the old cities and ancient marts of India. The Mughal capitals, Agra and Delhi, lay more than a thousand miles from the mouth of the Ganges. Even the capitals of the seaboard provinces were chosen for Even the capitals of the seaboard provinces were chosen for military purposes, with small regard to the commercial capabilities of their situation. One of the earliest results of British rule in India was the growth of new mercantile towns. The introduction of railways effected another great series of displacements in the centres of trade. One set One set of cities after another has been left to stagnation and decay. But here again, compensating influences are asserting themselves. The more complete development of the railway system is given new life to the ancient cities, which were for a time left high and dry; and while the modern seats of trade are multiplying, many of the old ones are reviving. Calcutta was for long the type of a commercial capital created by river carriage; Bombay is a mercantile metropolis developed by railway traffic.

The cost of transit is, however, only one of the factors in the Indo-European trade. The fundamental question is what commodities can India produce more cheaply than other countries? It is apparent to even casual observers that in India nature does a great deal more for agriculture than in England. The sun works harder; the rainfall holds a more certain and a more beneficial relation to the requirements of the crops. The soil although righer throughout large areas. The soil, although richer throughout large areas does not appear to be superior on the whole, but any general statement on this subject passes beyond the bounds of verified knowledge. Broadly speaking, it may be said that nature does much more to help the husbandman in India than it does for the English farmer. The cost of production is less, the cost of living is less, the rates of wages are naturally and parmelly lower. normally lower. An equal amount of human labour produces, with the aid of the sun and the rainfall, a larger value of saleable produce. India starts, therefore, with an advantage in any competition in the agricultural staples, which may be rendered possible by the decreased cost of carriage. On the other hand, Indian labour is more languid, and the English agriculturist has two powerful allies hitherto but slightly known in India, science and capital. For the little capital which the Indian husbandman employs he pays a much higher rate. And while the sun does more work in India, it enervates the human worker.

There are, however, two economic elements in the cost of production in favour of the Indian agriculturist, which perproduction in favour of the Indian agriculturist, which perhaps more than compensate him for his less vigorous physique and for his want of science and capital. These are low rents and fixity of tenure. Generalisations are perilous and of little worth, but I think I am within the mark in saying that rents in England are still four or five times higher than in India. Moreover, throughout the greater part of India the husbandman has a hereditary knowledge of his fields. He understands evactly what each plot is earlyle of and what understands exactly what each plot is capable of, and what are the best methods of working it. He is assured that the benefits of every improvement which he makes will be reaped by himself or his children. Putting aside all theories, and abstaining from any conclusion based upon general considera-

tions, the net result is that food staples and seed crops of ndia are produced at a much lower cost than in England

The export of Indian staples was until lately handicapped The export of Indian staples was until lately handicapped not only by the cost of carriage, but by bad fiscal laws. Internal Customs lines impeded internal trade, and the British Government levied export duties at the harbours. The internal Customs lines have now been abolished, and with one exception the export duties on staples have been given up. I shall illustrate the joint results of these fiscal reforms, and of the greater facilities of land and sea carriage, by the property of three greater Indian staples wheat ill eads. recent history of three great Indian staples, wheat, oil-seeds,

wheat has always been one of the principal crops in India, and occupies more than half the area devoted to food-grains throught extensive provinces. The whole area under wheat in Great Britain is less than half the area under wheat in the single province of the Punjab. The Indian outturn per acre, although much less than the average in England, is only slightly under the average in France, and can be very largely increased wherever it pays the peasant to adopt a more intensive system of husbandry. Until 1873 the Indian wheat trade labonred under an export duty, and the export in that year was only 13 million cwts. Since the abolition of the duty the export has increased to twenty-one million cwts. The agricultural returns show not only that the wheat acreage has greatly increased, but that it is still capable of a much larger increase. In such questions the statistics for considerable periods must be compared, and it is misleading to draw conclusions from yearly fluctuations

It seems probable that the railways now in progress will open up new areas of export, and that, notwithstanding occasional fluctuations, the shipments of the new staple will increase. The cost of production is so much less in India that the ultimate dimensions of the wheat trade are chiefly a ques-

tion of possible reductions in the cost of carriage.

Another of the bulky Indian staples has a similar history.

Oilseeds were freed in 1875 from their former export duty. Up to that time their average exportation had been about four million cwt. a year. In 1885 it had grown to eighteen millions. The Indian rice trade presents a different narrative. The export duty is still continued on rice, and the trade, although exhibiting large sudden expansions, has not been able to maintain them. In 1873, the year when wheat, released from its export duty, started on its free course in the world's market, the export of rice was twenty million cwts.; in 1886 it had only increased to twenty-two millions. It is unin 1886 it had only increased to twenty-two millions. It is unsafe to affirm that the comparatively stationary character of the rice trade, as contrasted with the marvellous expansion of the wheat trade, is due to the retention of the export duty. For the new railways play a much more important part in opening up the internal wheat provinces than they do in the rice - producing seaboards. Moreover, in the wheat trade India competes with the goldusing countries of the West, while in her rice trade she competes with the silver-using countries of the East. The significance of this will appear in the next paragraph. But two cance of this will appear in the next paragraph. But two things are certain. First, that the export duty on rice has ceased to be defended except as a regrettable temporary necessity; second, that its abolition will place India in a better position to compete with other rice-producing countries, and will probably lead to a large development of the Indian rice

(To be concluded in our next.)

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

BOMBAYSTES FURIOSO.

(Pioneer.)

Oh! what will Your Majesty please to wear—Shoddy or fustian or piebald gown?
Will Your Majesty look at our bill of fare? Will your Majesty wait till we take you down? -Bombastes Furioso (adapted).

Once more the Presidencies and the Provinces gathered upon the Central Indian plain to discuss the day's dak. For halfan-hour no sound broke the silence but the ripping of dockets and the fluttering of newspapers. At the end of that time Madras chuckled audibly:—"Joseph objects to be pitted," he said. "Who? What? 'Nother scandal? I beg your pardon, Madras," said Bengal. "No. Bombay, my brethren." Madras plunged into the paper afresh and laughed. "Just as I expected. What a nickel-plated prig it is!"

"Let's hear. Don't keep it all to yourself," said the Punjab, who was fresh from a long parade and rather sleepy. "Any more Empires been born lately in Mazagaon or the Mahim woods? What is the matter with our Thrice Pussiant Sovereign now?" Once more the Presidencies and the Provinces gathered upon

reign now?'



"He says," began Madras clearing his throat. He says:-

'Don't you think yourself awfully funny neither?'"
"'Dosen't sound exactly like a leading article," said the
North-West, "give us the ippsissima—no, imperialissima—

Madras read:—"The refined women and educated men who read the Pioneer must appreciate the delicate wit of "lifting a man by the slack of his ducks." "What did I tell you?" said Bengal. "You up-country men behaved shamefully at that Court-martial. Of course he goes on the 'culchaw' tack and the Saturday Review lay. You gave him an opening." "Gave him a good deal more than that. It was a shutting up," said the Punjab, stroking his moustache. "Never mind. Let him have his little morality. Only a strong sense of mental superiority can console a King when he is "—"Hsh," said Madras, "he can hear every word from here. Listen:—'Hold his nose, he's speaking between his teeth,' is also another example of the cultured humour of the writer. There! Saturday Review again." "Cultured humour!" said Bengal. "It was the sentence of the Court, and it was all for his good. What base ingratitude! What will he say next?" "Hold on to your chairs. I'll tell you," went on Madras. "The expression "Kingdom of Bombay" was no laysus pennee, but it was deliberately used because considerable mischief arises from regarding the Provinces of India as mere petty districts."

There was a long and awe-stricken hush. Very far away, the roar of the Jubbulpore train came faintly to the astounded Provinces and Presidencies as a murmur of a shell in the ears of a child. "Well," said Madras, "is nobody going to say

of a child. "Well," said Madras, "is nobody going anything?"

""Considerable mischief," murmured the Punjab. John Lawrence, and Herbert Edwardes, and Van Cortlandt, and all the old heroes—I suppose they regarded me as a 'petty district.' They did 'considerable mischief' didn't they? I'm the apple of Bobbs' eye; the Frontier Force would die for me; I suppose I've had as much English blood spilt on my fields as most places; and, and—Oh! I say, you fellows, it's a shame to pull the thing's leg any more. Let him alone, or goodness knows how he'll give himself away nort."

to pull the thing's leg any more. Let him alone, or goodness knows how he'll give himself away next."

"No, we won't," said the North-West. "I like the 'cultured humour' of this King. Hasn't he a fine grip of history? Dosen't he know his India? It needs a Kingdom to give mouth to views as broad and enlightened as those."

"And see the practicalness of the remedy!" said Bengal. "Call us 'Kingdoms' all round in print and people will get out of the habit of thinking of us as 'petty districts."

"Quem Deus vult," said Madras, "and he can't see the micorscopical pettiness of it all! I have yet to learn, as my Secretariat boys say, that the fountain of honour is shifted from the keeping of the Provinces concerned to——"

"To the composing room of a daily paper. Yes. It's rather a revelation, isn't it? Go on," said the North-West. "I would'nt trust this King with the management of a collectorate. He'd call it a Province, to increase its izzat." "The best comes last," said Madras. "Some one has lent Joseph an atlas. Now for the statistics to crush us:—'Bombay and Bengal are the same in extent as Spain."

"There! He admits that and yet he chiects to heing"

the same in extent as Spain.'"

"There! He admits that, and yet he objects to being handled as the King of Spain is treated by his ayah," said the

Punjab.

"Don't be Rabelaisian," said Bengal, "this isn't a Mess.

Wish he wouldn't bracket me with himself, though. Well?"

"Now for some really startling information: Bengal coninhabitants as the United Kingdom, and

"Now for some really starting information. Longon tains twice as many inhabitants as the United Kingdom, and a quarter more than Austria. The Bombay a million and a quarter more than Austria. The Punjab and Madras are each nearly the same size as the United Kingdom and Greece put together. When the

Pioneer'"—
A triple roar of laughter cut short the reading for some minutes. "By Jove! He doesn't really mean all that, does he? Picture it, think of it, dissolute man?" said the Punjab to the North-West, wiping his eyes.

"I've known ordinary people go nearly mad over the E. I. R. time-tables," said the North-West, "but I've never known a King getting intoxicated over Whittaker before."

"Whittaker! He couldn't have got those revelations out of Whittaker," said Bengal. "They've been overhauling the Bombay State Records lately. That's where he found it. Why, I haven't known what he says about me for much more than seventy years. There's enterprise and statesmanship for you. A regular torpedo boat of a Kingdom is our P. and O. principality. It's simple dizzying. Now for the peroration,

principality. It's simple dizzying. Now for the peroration, Madras. He can't beat that."

"Yes he can. Here's something to your address, North-West. 'When the Pioneer realises that it is the leading paper in the North West Provinces, which form a Kingdom'."

west. When the Proneer realises that it is the leading paper in the North-West Provinces, which form a Kingdom.'——"
"Oh! Come. No! You're making that up, Madras."
"On my honour as a 'petty district' I'm reading as it's written—'which form a Kingdom nearly the same size as Italy and contain a population nearly as large as the Ger-

man Empire'—there's richness for you—'it may become less provincial in its tone and more refined in its painful efforts to be humrous.' Now do you feel properly sat upon?"

provincial in its tone and more refined in its painful efforts to be humrous. Now do you feel properly sat upon?"

The North-West smoked for a long time without answering. Then he began slowly:—"I'm sorry—awfully sorry—we ever began the business." "Hullo! Has he hurt your feelings?" said Bengal? "No not quite. I've used that Saturday Review trick myself in my time and—I know what I know. It's this way. Anyhow you look at it, he's one of us and we've got to stand or fall together, and when one of us makes an exhibition of himself, the rest feel uncomfy. Don't you think so? I know when Bengal had a touch of liver the other day I was sorry for him."

"You aren't going to make excuses, are you?" said the Punjab. "I want to loot Sind from our King on the ground that

he's incapable of managing his own affairs. He has given me a beautiful chance. Don't take it away."

"Nonsense," said the North-West, "the more I think over it, and that stuff we've just heard, the more convinced I am that we haven't got the right man. Some one on the Bombay side has swallowed a Whittaker, and a Chamber of Commerce report, and a commerce report with him.

and some municipal papers, and they've disagreed with him. It is his whooping that we hear. Bombay can't be so idiotic."

"Don't know about that. He's in office all day, and he's got prickly-heat half the year, and he hasn't open country to ride in. That must tell on his constitution one way or another." So id the Purish who believed in a province and way or another." other," said the Punjab, who believed in exercise and wanted

other," said the Lungue, "I think the North-West is right.

"No," said Madras, "I think the North-West is right.
Bombay carries too much side; but he has his points, and he's generally sane if you take him the right way."

"A la King of Spain, for instance," said the Punjab wickedly. "Well, I'm off. Bobbs is wearing my life out with parades. I'm more Greece than United Kingdom these days."

"A labe Differ Province mounted his charger and turned north-

ward across Rajputana.

"Well I'll go and look after my Italy and German Empire," said the North-West, stretching himself. "It's aggravating to have school primer facts heaved at your head to bolster swaggering griffindom, but we've had our laugh out of it, and it's no good taking it seriously. I go to kiss the hand of King Colvin, by the Grace of Government, Defender of the Allahabad University."

"And I to his Serene Majesty Steuart Bayley, Kaiser of Calcutta," said Bengal.

"And I to King Connemara, Monarch of Madras, Autocrated Interpretation of Properties of Assisted Education" said

Utakamand and Emperor of Assisted Education," said

And the peace of twilight settled over the Damoh hills as the Four Great Brethren departed laughing.

BENGAL.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the Indian Daily News the following:—"Under the orders of the Government of India, Prince Nawab Zaighom-ud-Dowlah, of the Oudh royal family, is going to England for three years. He will stop in London at the Palace, and he will teach the Urdoo or Hindustani languages to Her Majesty the Queen. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is very anxious to speak the native language. He has written to the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, to send a man who can teach Hindustani, but his Excellency was not to send a common person of low caste; therefore, Lord Dufferin, under the advice of Mr. Durand, the Foreign Secretary, considered that it will be much better to send this gentleman, as stated the advice of Mr. Durand, the Foreign Secretary, considered that it will be much better to send this gentleman, as stated above. No doubt, Nawab Zaighom-ud-Dowlah Bahadoor, formerly Registrar of Durbhunga, is a very active man of a very high family, and no one is equal to him in India. He has connection with both families of Oudh and Bengal. He is the son of Sir Ali Nuckie Khan, G.C.S.I., late Prime Minister of Oudh; also he is brother-in-law to his Majesty the late. King of Oudh and son-in-law of the late Nawah Nazin of King of Oudh, and son-in-law to his majesty the late King of Oudh, and son-in-law of the late Nawab Nazin of Moorshedabad. The Nawab is a very good man and very clever, he has considerable abilities, is a first class singer, and knows many songs and many native tunes; he can play music of every kind, and is really an active man; no one in India is equal to him in any way in respectability, high rank, position, and shilliting heir a contlangue of excellent above to the contractor. and abilities; he is a gentleman of excellent character. At present he is not very rich as he was some years ago, but he is a man of a very high rank, and a loyal subject to the British Government. Now he has applied to Government for a comfortable place where he can live in London, close to Windsor Castle Palace. House-rent and carriage hire will be free for him. He will be paid through the India Office. The Nawab will proceed to England on the 15th May next. Further, I beg to state that the Government of India had been pleased to assign him a political pension of Rs. 1,000 a month for life, while he will stop in London as a royal teacher in the service of the Royal Family; but when he will return home to India after three years, then he can get a half pension of Rs. 700 per mensem; and Sir Rivers Thompson, our late Lieutenantand abilities; he is a gentleman of excellent character.

Governor, has also advised the Prince of Wales to keep this gentleman in his company, as he can teach the Urdoo language perfectly well, and he is also a member of a Royal Family, and the Urdoo is his mother tongue, which, when spoken, is very sweet indeed. Sir Rivers knows him well personally."

MADRAS.

GENERAL ROWLANDS, commanding the Mysore Division, is putting the troops in garrison through a series of military operations by night.

THE Spectator learns on good authority that the rumour regarding the Bangalore Division being reduced to a district or brigade is premature. It was so recommended by the Finance Commission, but the military authorities opposed such arrangement, and recommended that the area of the command be extended so as to include the Neilgherries, the south-west coast, and Trichinopoly; but so far nothing definite has been decided upon.

THE Chief Commissioner has directed that the cultivation of wheat, tobacco, and potatoes should be experimentally undertaken in certain parts of Upper Burma. The soil in some parts is specially favourable to the cultivation of wheat; and Upper Burma may as yet turn out a formidable rival to other parts of British India in the production of wheat.

AGRICULTURE in Burma is, says a Rangoon contemporary, naturally divisible into two departments. The methods of cultivation of the soil and growing crops thereon pursued in the hills in and around Burma, are entirely different from, and wholly unknown to, the peasantry living in the plains of the province. The wholesale application of the European modes and implements of agriculture cannot be advocated; modes and implements of agriculture cannot be advocated; but we urge their introduction after effecting such variations and alterations as to adopt them to the localities for which they are intended. An insight into the science and the art of agriculture is indispensable for every cultivator, and should form a part of the course of studies followed in the indigenous schools of this province. In the Irrawaddy, Pegu and Tenasserim divisions, there are extensive tracts that may be classed amongst the most fertile lands in the Empire. The lands in the lower districts of Arracan are noted for their paddy-growing capacities. Minhla, Pagan, Myingyan and Sagain districts are highly productive. Besides, there are soils in the interior and in the hills, extremely suited to the cultivation of varieties of grain, pulse and fruits. If stimulus is accorded in this direction, there is no doubt that land-revenue would be immensely increased, an all-pervading prosperity would follow, and end in bringing about a contentedness of the people, and thus make them loyal, law-abiding, and industrious. industrious.

BOMBAY.

A new bungalow which is being built at Poona for the children of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught will be completed by the end of next month. The Deccan Herald gives the following description of it:—"It is a large, pleasant-looking building, situated about midway between the G. I. P. Railway Station and the Poona Hotel. It will be washed a vorw light blue, with eimple reject white modelings and a very light blue, with simple raised white mouldings and cornices. The ground-floor will consist of a large dining-room, two bed-rooms, with bath-room attached, and a verandah running right round. The top floor will be flagged with dressed Shahabad stone, and the pillars along the verandah are of soft Porebundor stone with simple but tastefully carved are of soft Porebundor stone with simple but tastefully carved foliage capitals. There is also a large porch in front supported on tall, plain white pillars. The top floor consists of a large hall, two bed-rooms, two dressing-rooms, and two bath-rooms, with a very pleasant room attached, which would answer admirably as an office room or library. This floor has also a verandah running right round. The verandah leads out on to a small terrace surmounting the porch. A staircase leads on to a terrace which is about forty-five feet from the ground, from which a splendid view of the Cantonment and suburbs can be obtained. On the west Gunesh Khind and Paruttee Hill can be seen, in the north a fine view of Kirkee with the can be obtained. On the west Gunesh Khind and Paruttee Hill can be seen, in the north a fine view of Kirkee with the Deccan College in the foreground is obtained, with Yerrowda Jail and the Bund Hill in the distance, towards the right. On the east is seen the Council Hall with Ghorpooree Station a little to the left. On the east the whole cantonment is overlooked, St. Mary's Church standing out prominently against the hills which extend away to the horizon, and which, though bare and bleak-looking now, will present a beautiful sight when clothed with emerald verdure during the monsoons and cold season. There will be a very tastefully laid-out garden in front of the house, where has been erected a very neat marble fountain purchased from Muraglia and Co., of Bombay, at a cost of eleven hundred rupees. The pair to this has been purchased by the Gaekwar of Baroda. Rao Bahadoor Rowjee tried hard to induce Government to sell him the large piece of ground at the back of the bungalow, and in front of the Council Hall,

but did not succeed in inducing them to part with it. However, even without this addition the place will have a splendid compound. It is estimated that the total cost of the building will be Rs.80.000.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE LONG WHITE MOUNTAIN.*

Three centuries ago a petty Tartar chieftain, sprung from the people, contrived by his own unaided genius to overthrow the Chinese monarchy, and place the Manchurian dynasty upon the throne of the Celestials. The story is one of the most remarkable in the annals of Asia, and Mr. James has most remarkable in the annals of Asia, and Mr. James has done good service in bringing the matter before the notice of the public; but, apart from this, the work is replete with information in regard to a country and a people but little known. Even the Royal Geographical Society not very long ago—so says the preface—issued a map showing a chain of mountains in Manchuria with peaks from 10,000 to 12,000 feet in height, whereas, as a matter of fact, the loftiest range turns out to have an altitude of no more than 8,000 feet; while the fiction of eternal snow which is said always to envelop the top of the "Long White Mountain" is a myth due to the circumstance that the slopes are composed of whitish rocks, which at a distance might easily be mistaken for frozen vapour.

Mr. James makes apologies for the first chapter of his work

Mr. James makes apologies for the first chapter of his work Mr. James makes apologies for the first chapter of his work touching upon the religiou, language, manners, administration, &c., of the Chinese and Manchurians. To our judgment this is, perhaps, the most valuable portion of the volume. It reveals so much which, if not absolutely new, is, at any rate, comparatively overlooked; and the information anent the "Middle Kingdom" is probably more concise and complete than is available in any other shape. To analyse his statements, or to summarise his facts, would involve more space on our part than is practicable. Nor do we desire to review in detail his rambles in this terra incognita. It will suffice to notice three important points—one, that the national misery and detail his rambles in this terra incognita. It will suffice to notice three important points—one, that the national misery arising from the use of opium is a myth—an opinion which we have frequently expressed in this journal. Another, that the revenue derived from the exportation of the drug from India is "doomed," owing to the competition of the home-grown rival; and a third, that China is turning her attention to European modes of warfare. She has already a first-class assembly where guing of modern style and collider are respected. European modes of warfare. She has already a first-class arsenal, where guns of modern style and calibre are manufactured under European superintendence. She has soldiers drilled by German officers, and if these are not a match for European troops, they are at least an improvement on their precursors of former times. It is a mistake to suppose that China is effete and worn-out; a mistake the force of which it is not improbable will cost Russia a large expenditure of blood and treasure. For, true to the instincts of spoliation and intrigue, she has cast coveting and greedy eyes upon the northern regions of the Celestial Empire, and may perhaps live to rue the day when ambition and crookedness lead her to lay hands upon territory to which she has no right, and which, as in the case of Kuldja, she may have to resign to its proper owners. proper owners.

Mr. James writes unpretentiously, and his freedom from arrogance, his diffidence as to the value of his information, may well plead for public patronage to a book which may be read with pleasure, and studied with profit.

A SEASON IN EGYPT, 1887.+

In the autumn of 1887 Mr. Flinders Petrie, the well-known archæologist, was deputed by the British Association to undertake the work of ethnological casts in Upper Egypt. The result is the extremely valuable work now presented to the public. Assuredly this indefatigable scientist made the best use of his time and his opportunities, as is evidenced by the appearance in the volume under review, of no less than thirty-two plates representing various inscriptions, of which he obobtained casts by a process as ingenious as original, for instead of photographing them—a method which is tedious and at times impossible, Mr. Petrie simply beat paper when wet on to the stone and removed it when thoroughly dry. The impression thus acquired would stand the ordinary dangers and relies of travelling an advantage which could not be claimed

pression thus acquired would stand the ordinary dangers and risks of travelling, an advantage which could not be claimed by the "negatives" of the rival method.

Not only has Mr. Petrie thus produced a series of Egyptian hieroglyphics which are likely to be of no ordinary importance to the student and scholar, but he has prefaced them with a series of masterly dissertations tending to clear up some at least of the many difficulties which surround these hidden

^{† &}quot;A Season in Egypt, 1887." By W. M. Flinders Petrie. (Field and Tuer.)



[&]quot;The Long White Mountain." By H. M. James, Bombay Civil Service. (Longmans, Green and Co.)

mysteries of antiquity. It would be idle on our part to pretend to criticise the theories thus propounded. There are, perhaps, not half-a-dozen persons in Great Britain qualified for such a task; but we have every pleasure in drawing attention to a thoughtful and learned attempt to elucidate this most interesting and fascinating of studies—a study wherein the dead speak to the living, albeit an interval of thousands of years has elapsed since the symbols passed into disuse, and the remains of former times became meaningless pictures and incomprehensible tokens of an unknown language. To write more than this would be out of our "ken," less would be unfair to a zealous archæologist, an enthusiastic traveller, and a thoughtful man of science.

A LOMBARD-STREET MYSTERY.*

Mr. Robertsen's novel findicates by its very name the style of narrative of which it is a representation, as typified by the East-end melodrama, with all its concomitants of murder, crime, and villainy. Mysterious strangers play an important part in the plot, while, of course, the "detective" shares the honours of the hour. The situations are sensational in the highest degree, and interest never flags. Some, too, of the characters are well-drawn; the rascals being as black as black can be, and the hero and heroine never fail to meet with the sympathy of the reader amidst the many troubles which, as a matter of necessity in a tale of this nature, invariably attend their footsteps. Then comes the happy termination, when all ends satisfactorily. Harrowing tales of this nature are at times serviceable in relieving the dull monotony of existence; they move and excite, and make the mind more prone to revert to sedater sources of mental amusement. Mr. Robertson possesses a fertile imagination; his characters are skilfully handled, and the plot teems with all that racks the imagination or harrows the feelings; and this we conceive to be the aim and object of the melodramatic school of fiction of which the "Lombard-street Mystery" is a good and readable example.

Colburn's United Service Magazine is like the fabled Phœnix, always rising from its ashes. It now appears in a new garb, and, although in its sixtieth year of age, promises, in the hands of its present publishers, Messrs. W. H. Allen, to live long in vigour of purpose, and keep even stronger hold in the estimation of its many friends in both Services. With it is now incorporated the Army and Navy Magazine, which had, in the hands of the same publishers, gained well-deserved public favour. The cessation of this magazine will be regretted in several quarters, but the amalgamation of the two was no doubt a wise step, and we presume that it is in accordance with the fitness of things that the senior periodical should absorb the younger. The amalgamated number, which makes its first appearance this month, is an excellent one, giving, besides the continuations of the serial papers from the Army and Navy Magazine, several new ones, amongst the most interesting of which at this time Mr. Hooper's account of "Blake's Attack on Santa Cruz" may be cited. We are glad to see that "On Leave," by "Furlough," continues.

The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine (W. H. Allen) for May is a strong number, and contains several excellent contributions. A life of Suvóroff, by Lieut.-Colonel Spalding, promises well in the two first chapters which are given. The style is clear, vigorous, and incisive, and there is no dull rendering of historic details, the reader's attention and interest being thoroughly engaged throughout. An able paper on the Dover Easter Manœuvres, and one on Rapid Field Sketching, will be found of professional interest, and of more general interest. The commencement of 2 series of lighter pages will be found in the "Rambler Papers"—cleverly and sparkingly written. A biography (with portrait) is given of that gallant and popular officer, Major-General Lyttleton-Annesley. The "Adventures of a War Artist" are well told and illustrated, and the "Haversack," as usual, is well supplied. The magazine continues to be profusely illustrated, and shows careful and intelligent editing.

The Journal of Indian Art for April, photo-lithographed and published by W. Griggs, is a very attractive number, owing to the beautiful illustrations which it contains of the art of "Tir-Kashi" or Wire-inlay as practised by the carpenters of Mainpuri in the North-West Provinces. These illustrations consist of several plates, showing different specimens of this art in varied forms. Mr. F. S. Growse, C.I.E., of the Bengal Civil Service, furnishes an instructive paper explaining the illustrations, which have been exquisitely produced by Mr.

Griggs. There are nineteen of these, and they have been printed with that utmost care and delicacy of finish which marks all Mr. Griggs' work, showing not only conscientious attention to detail, but appreciative artistic skill.

Book for Review.—"An Analysis of Wit and Humour," by F. P. Fleet. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

SIKKIM.

A correspondent at Peking writes us as follows:—The movements of our troops in Sikkim have caused considerable alarm at Lhassa, Chêng Tu and Peking. The Chinese Government has decided on recalling Wên Shuo at once, and appointing Chang Kêng, the Deputy Resident, or Deputy Governor of Illi, in his stead. Chang Kêng is given the rank of Fu Tu Tung, Lieutenant-General of the Banner Forces, and ordered to proceed to his new post with the utmost speed, waiving the usual formality of first coming to Peking for instructions. The Chinese have a saying that it is not sufficient to warn Government officials that the tiger is at the door, but to get them to stir the beast must actually have a hold of their skirts. As there are no telegraphs in Illi, it will be at least a month before Chang Kêng receives his orders, and it will take him probably more than four mouths to reach his destination by the nearest route. Pending Chang Kêng's arrival the Deputy Resident in Thibet is ordered to take charge of the affairs of the Residency, and as the telegraph is now available as far as Chêng Tu, in Ssu Ch'uan, he may possibly receive his orders by the end of March, at the same time that Wên Shuo receives his orders to return to Peking. As the latter functionary will not be in a hurry, he may arrive at Peking in time for the next new year.

Some high Thibetan functionary is said to be on his way from Lhassa to Peking, a fact which is worth while recording, as the Thibetan winters are so severe that few persons venture on long journeys in winter. The Thibetans are probably not altogether satisfied with the Chinese Resident's interference in their Government affairs. Many of the Lamas are great traders, and the large Lamaseries are monopolists of various kinds of merchandise. It is therefore quite probable that the Lamas generally would prefer being allowed to trade freely with India than to be restricted by Chinese interference. The refusal to receive the British Mission to Thibet a year or two ago was probably due to Wên Shuo's antagonism—authorised or unauthorised. The stoppage of that mission, and the defiant attitude assumed by the Rajah of Sikkim, together with the subsequent occupation of a fortified post at Lingtu, has most probably interfered with trade, and consequently with the usual fat revenues of the Lamaseries and Lamas. The Thibetans are a pastoral and frugal people, and their wants are few; nevertheless such things as tea, cotton and woollen cloths, needles and thread, as well as cutlery of all kinds, are indispensable to them. Indian rupees are also the current coin of the country, and if once we blockade our frontiers and prevent all supplies of such articles reaching Thibet, or Sikkim and Nepaul, the Thibetans and their neighbours on the frontier will be the greatest losers, and will most probably be very glad to have us trade directly with Thibet—even at the cost of offending China. The Nepaulese and Sikkimese derive a considerable profit from our trade in various ways, and as they are very poor countries, they would feel the effects of a blockade.

The Thermal Establishment at Vichy is one of the largest in Europe, having 350 baths, including every variety of douche, vapour, carbonic acid gas, and other baths, and the service is so efficiently organised that 4,000 ratients can be accommodated with baths daily. The growing popularity of the establishment is shown by the following figures:—Number of visitors in 1835, 843; 1845, 4,120; 1855, 8,882; 1865, 19,092; 1875, 28,777; 1885, 46,538; 1886, 48,325; while last season the visitors exceeded 50,000. It is not everyone, however, who can afford the time or money to undergo the "cure" on the spot. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that the company now holding the concession for the utilisation of the mineral springs from the French Government have made arrangements with all the principal chemists for the supply of the water and salts in every civilised country in the world. The "Celestins" water enjoys a high reputation as a curative agent in gout, rheumatism, diabetes, and Bright's disease. The "Grande Grille" is chiefly used in diseases of the liver and by persons of a bilious temperament. The "Hôpital" water is very efficacious in derangements of the stomach, weak digestion, &c.; while "Hauterive," being strongly impregnated with free carbonic acid gas, is a most refreshing and pleasant table water, whether taken in its natural state or mixed with a moderate proportion of an alcoholic fluid. Since the present company has held the concession, the annual export sales have increased from half a million bottles annually to upwards of six millions. In addition to the water in bottles, the company exports Vichy salt pastilles and also powdered Vichy salts for baths.

THE Standard is able to say that the difficulties which have made themselves felt at some of the recent meetings of the Sugar Bounties Conference have been removed, and it is expected that the Convention will be signed in the course of a few days.



^{* &}quot;A Lombard-street Mystery." By Muirhead Robertson. (Bartholomew and Co.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1888.

THE EMPIRE IN DANGER!

THE Daily Telegraph is nothing if not sensational, but few of its readers could have anticipated the sensational article which appeared in its columns on Friday morning, with a heading of capitals three lines deep, announcing that the Empire was in imminent danger, that we had no guns, no proper fleet, no proper fighting force, no reserves, no coast defences—in fact, that old England was altogether in a parlous state, and was going—if not really gone—to the dogs.

We hope that matters are not altogether so bad. is a story extant of that eminent divine Mr. Spurgeon, senior, that on a certain Sunday in summer he astonished his congregation by commencing his sermon with the remark, "It is d-d hot." After allowing his audience sufficient time to be utterly confounded by his sensational phraseology, he is reported to have proceeded, "Such, my dear friends, was the blasphemous remark which, as I entered this building, I heard a gentleman in a red tie utter to his neighbour. My friends, the weather is hot; there can be no denying that, but, thank God, it is not -d hot, otherwise we should all be in hell." The story may be apocryphal, like many others, but it is not a bad one, and it seems to have a peculiarly apposite application now to our own journalistic friend the D. T., who donned "the red tie" on Friday morning, and startled us all by his sensational remarks. We knew before that our army was not perfect, and that there was room for improvement in our navy; and, with regard to that cheap defender of our hearths and homes, the British Volunteer, we had lately heard Mr. Brandon Thomas sing that

"His bayonet bent, and his musket jamm'd Just like a regular soldier's;"

but we were not prepared to learn that we were in so pitiful a plight of helplessness against any foe until we were instructed to that effect by the *Daily Telegraph*. But, as we have said before, we hope that matters are not altogether so bad as depicted. It is not, however, the province of this journal to comment on military or naval matters at home—it would be an impertinent intrusion

upon the premises of others were we to attempt to do sobut we have a right to be a little concerned as to the effect which this sensational scare will have in India, which of course knows of it now through the telegraph wire. Baron Reuter in his contracts with the Indian Press is generally economical of his news; he does not "spread it out," nor does he condescend to explain the ambiguous. It may, therefore, almost be taken for granted that he has wired to India a sensational telegram of "compressed lightning" or "bottled thunder"—to borrow similes from trans-Atlantic journalism. How will the news be received in India that England is in immediate danger of invasion-London in terror of being sacked—and panic everywhere prevalent? Will the information be received with terror, with incredulity, or with laughter? We know how it has been received by our lively neighbours across the Channel. The D.T. furnishes this information itself this morning:

The France, under the heading of "England in Danger," says:—"We have already alluded to the project of the English Government relative to the defence in London. We learn, with not less surprise, that an important debate has taken place about the English army in the House of Lords. The point of departure in the discussion is an article of the Daily Telegraph, produced in the House by Lord Hardinge, and entitled 'England in Danger.' . . . The alarm in England does not seem to us to be justified, except in case she herself contemplated a new attempt against international law. Unless this be kept in view it is difficult to explain the necessity which Lord George Hamilton felt incumbent on him to declare in the Chamber of Commons that the forces of Russia in the waters of the Pacific were inferior to those of England. Why this preoccupation? Who, then, threatens the British Empire?" The writer finally concludes with the opinion that the preoccupation of England arises from the fact that she intends to undertake in an active manner the direction of European diplomacy against Russia.

It is amusing to find England credited in France with aggressive intentions herself. In India the idea will possibly be that some intended move by Russia against England or India has been discovered, and that the nation is in a state of alarm. Panic quickly spreads, and nowhere quicker than in the East, so it need occasion little surprise if there come immediately from India a cry that the Empire there is indefensible unless some more millions be at once found for pushing on strategic railways, strengthening frontier defences, and completing preparations for meeting immediate invasion. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" A Reuter's telegram with the mere three lines heading of the Daily Telegraph's sensational article on Friday may sound a note of alarm from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. But let us hope that Reuter has also telegraphed the gist of Colonel Hope's Brigade Order to the 1st City of London Artillery Volunteers stop all panic, although it may give rise to inextinguishable laughter.

THE AMEER'S MENAGERIE.—With regard to the recent purchase of wild animals in Calcutta, for transmission to Cabul, the Pindi paper says:—"A small Noah's Ark, in the shape of a train of six or seven trucks filled with animals from the menagerie of the late King of Oudh, passed through Pindi recently. These are said to be a present from the Government of India to our ally the Ameer of Afghanistan. There were all sorts of specimens from baboons to crocodiles, &c. What struck us as most significant was the presence of a fine specimen of a Russian bear."

Whilst the more enlightened Hindoos of Bengal are trying to do away with early marriages among their communities, a correspondent of position tells a Calcutta paper that some heads of the Kayesth caste, residing at a village not far from the metropolis, have promulgated a law amongst their own class to the effect that marriages should be contracted by the daughters of the community at the age of eight years, and non observance of the rule by the parents shall be punished with excommunication.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 21.)

Hilson, Brig.-Surgeon A. H., M.D., officiating surgeon-general, Gwalior and Saugor Districts, is appointed to officiate as inspector-general of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, during the absence on privilege leave of Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Cowie.

RAMPINI—GORDON—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs. R. F. Rampini and H. W. Gordon, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Puisne judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

RENNY-TAILFOUR—MACKENZIE—Lieuts. T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, R.E.,

and R. J. H. L. Mackenzie—Lieuts, T. F. B. Renny-Ianyour, R.E., and R. J. H. L. Mackenzie, R.E., are appointed to the 2nd grade of assistant superintendents in the Survey of India Department.

Evans-Gordon, Captain W. E., political assistant of the 3rd class, and political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem., is appointed to be an additional political agent of the 3rd class, from March 21, and is posted as political officer with Sirdar Ayub Khan.

CORNISH, Lieut. W. H., political assistant of the 1st class, sub protem., is posted temporarily as assistant secretary to the Government of Iudia in the Foreign Department.

FOUCAR—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. J. Foucar as acting consul for the German Empire at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr. F. L. Foucar.

MILITARY.

Forbes, Capt. E. E., Madras S.C., 2nd Madras Lancers, to be brigmajor, 1st brig., Upper Burma Force, vice Capt. G. S. Baugh, unable to join, owing to ill-health.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General W. W. Lynch, C.B., commanding the Allahabad

Division:

HAMFORD-FLOOD, Capt. R. T., Royal West Surrey Regiment, to be aide-de-camp, dated March 31.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff

Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Bradshaw, Lieut. F. E., Royal Irish Rifles, wing officer 15th Bengal Infantry, Oct. 19, 1886.

Bolleau, Lieut. P. A., Border Regiment, wing officer 2nd battalion

BOILEAU, Lieut. F. A., Border Regiment, wing officer 2nd battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment, Feb. 11.

TOTTENHAM, Lieut. R. L., Royal Sussex Regiment, wing officer 25th Bengal Infantry, Feb. 13, 1887.

ANDREW, Lieut. D. C. A., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, wing officer 21st Bengal Infantry, from April 17, 1887.

CHATTERTON, Lieut. J. B., Norfolk Regiment, officiating wing officer 5th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Sept. 14, 1866. subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for 1866, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for

HARINGTON, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the Public Works Department, from March 19.

GOUGH, Mr. G., assistant superintendent, Class V., 2nd grade, Telegraph Department, retired from the service, from March 31.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

HOOPER, Lieut.-Colonel W. W., Madras Cavalry, to be colonel, from April 20.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M. s approval:—
HOOFER, Lieut.-Colonel W. W., Madras Cavalry, to be colonel, from April 20.
BIDDULPH, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J., to be lieut.-colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, from Oct. 22, 1887.

MEACHAM, Major W. M., to be lieut.-colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, from April 17, 1887.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, from the dates, specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
ROCHFORT, Colonel T. F. C., Bengal Cavalry, April 15.

AITCHISON, Brigade-Surgeon J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., May 14.

FURLOUGHS.

BADGLEY, Colonel W. F., Bengal S.C., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India (p.a.), for one year.

Wood, Major H. M. M., Bengal S.C., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, officiating divisional judge, Punjab (m.c.), for 182 days.

SIMPSON, Surgeon-General Sir B., M.D., K.C.I.E., surgeon-general and sanitary commissioner with the Government of India (m.c.), for 183 days.

Bennert, Surgeon-Major J., M.D., medical officer of the Maharaja of Patiala (m.c.), for 300 days.

Owen, Assistant Second Grade Apothecary C. A., (m.c.), for one year.

Kemp, W. H., 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon, Army Remount Department (p.a.) for 182 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :-

SYM Colonel J. M., Bengal S.C., 1st Battalion, 5th Goorkha Regiment, SYM Colonel J. M., Bengal S.C., 1st Battalion, 5th Goorkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 30th year, commenced Jan. 10.
TURNER, Major S.C., R.E., Military Works Department (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 23rd year, commenced April 17.
ELIOT, Major G. L., Bengal S.C., Commissariat Department (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 21st year, commenced Jan. 8.
TATE, Captain H. R., Bengal S.C., 15th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 13th year, commenced Sep. 10, 1887.
MACLEOD, Surgeon H. W. G., M.B. (m.c.), for 182 days; pension service, 1st year, commenced July 5, 1887.
The undermentioned officers of the Indian Marine are granted furlough out of India:—

lough out of Iudia:—
BLAIR, Chief Engineer B. (p.a.), for one year.
ELCOOK, Chief Engineer H. (p.a.), for one year.

Wood, Chief Engineer R., inspector of machinery, Bombay Dockyard

(m.c.), for one year.

ARKER, Captain G. C., port officer, Karachi (p.a.), for 280 days, from April 19.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, April 13.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:-

ILDERTON, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. E., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, to be commandant, Hill Depôts (Landour), vice Lieut.-Colonel C. W. H. Wilson, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who has rejoined to command the battalion, dated April 2.

THOMSON, Lieut. W. D., squadron officer and adjutant, 1st Bengal

Cavalry, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Hayes, moved up in grade succession, dated Feb. 22.

Salkeld, Lieut.-Colonel C. E., squadron commander, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to move up in the grade succession, vice Higginson retired, dated Dec. 31. 1887.

dated Dec. 31. 1887.

Martin, Captain M. K., squadron commander, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Salkeld, dated Dec. 31, 1887.

Stelle, Lieut. St. G. L., squadron officer and adjutant, to be squadron commander, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, vice Martin, dated Feb. 22.

Maxwell, 2nd Lieut. H. G., officiating wing officer, on probation, 39th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 16th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice Willis, on leave.

Eardley-Wilmot, Lieut. I., squadron officer and adjutant, to be squadron commander, 18th Bengal Lancers, vice Nixon, moved up in grade succession. dated Feb. 22.

squadron commander, 18th Bengal Lancers, vice Nixon, moved up in grade succession, dated Feb. 22.

Grimston, Lieut. S. B., wing officer 2nd Bengal L.I., and supernumery on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer 18th Bengal Lancers, vice Eardley-Wilmot, dated Feb. 22.

Abbott, Major A. K., wing commander, 42nd Goorkha L.I., to be officiating 2nd in command 40th Bengal Infantry, from date of joining, vice Fraser, officiating as commandant.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. G. J., wing officer, Corps of Guides, to be squadron commander, vice Adams, moved up in grade succession, dated Feb. 22.

CALDECOTT, Lieut. G., Boyal Warwickshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, Corps of Guides, on probation, dated March 29.

the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, Corps of Guides, on probation, dated March 29.

OTTLEY, Captain G. F., to be adjutant, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, in succession to Captain L. Dorling, whose tenure of the appointment has expired, dated March 2.

Talbor, Brevet Major the Hon. M. G., Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to Imperial duty.

Coates, Lieut. J. U., G Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to Persia, for six months, on private affairs.

MILNE, Captain R. L., D.S.O., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, to be station staff officer, Fyzabad, vice Lieut.-Colonel Whish, who has vacated on proceeding on leave, dated March 31.

Finch, Lieut. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, on probation, 1st Bengal Cavalry, vice Thomson, promoted squadron commanler, dated Feb. 22.

Fane, Lieut. V. B., Manchester Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 1st Punjab Cavalry, dated March 30.

Marquis, Lieut. T. S., South Wales Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal Infantry, dated March 27.

Hennessy, 2nd Lieut. J. P. C., South Wales Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal Infantry, dated March 22.

Beville, Lieut. C. H., officiating wing officer, on probation, 3th Bengal Infantry, dated March 22.

Beville, Lieut. C. H., officiating wing officer, on probation, 42nd Goorkha L. I., is transferred in the same capacity to the 18th Bengal Infantry.

Baldwin, Lieut. G. M., Loval North Lancashire Regiment, a candidate

Goorkha L.I., is transferred in the same capacity.

Infantry.

Baldwin, Lieut. G. M., Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 4th Puujab Infantry, dated March 22.

Sharps, Colonel C. F., Bengal Staff Corps, late district superintendent of police, Sitapur, is permitted to reside at Naini Tal.

Birch, Lieut.-Colonel W. B., Bengal Staff Corps, late assistant superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, is posted to Fort William, for general duty.

for general duty.

MAITLAND, Lieut. H. R. S., Yorkshire Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, pending orders from H.R,H. the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

FURLOUGHS. YULE, Major W. A., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs. BRIGS, Captain F. C., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 18.)

M'BLAINE, Mr. F., assistant magistrate and collector, Cuttack, is transferred temporarily to the sudder station of the Balasore district. Munro, Mr. H., district superintendent of police, Midnapore, is ap-

pointed to act as assistant inspector-general, Government Railway Police, Eastern and Northern Bengal lines, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. E. M. Showers, or until further orders.

SANDILANDS, Mr. P. A., assistant superintendent of police, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Midnature of the superintendent of the superintenden

pore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. Munro, or until further orders.

HUME, Colonel W. W., district superintendent of police, Burdwan, is promoted to the 1st grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. E. I. Shuttleworth, retired.

Daly, Mr. W. W., district superintendent of police, Assam, is promoted to the 1st grade of district superintendents of police, vice

Colonel R. M. Skinner, retired.

Patch, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, Cuttack, is promoted to the 2nd grade of district superintendents of police, vice Colonel

W. W. Hume.
WILCOX, Mr. F., district superintendent of police, Backergunge, is pro-

moted to the second grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. W. Daly.

CHARLES, Mr. T. G., district superintendent of police, on furlough, is promoted to the third grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. J. Patch.

•CROUCH, Mr. C. P., district superintendent of police, Balasore, is promoted to the third grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. F. Wilcox.

Savi, Mr. W. B., district superintendent of police, Assam, is promoted to the fourth grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr.

T. G. Charles.

Schurr, Mr. H. S., officiating district superintendent of police, Khulna, is appointed to be a district superintendent of police of the fifth grade, vice Mr. W. C. Salvi.

WALLER, Mr. W. B., assistant superintendent of police, Assam, is promoted to the first grade of assistant superintendents of police, vice Mr. U. S. Schurr.

Mr. H. S. Schuit.

Mr. H. S. Schurr.

Owen, Mr. H. M., is appointed to be an assistant superintendent of police of the second grade, vice Mr. C. M. Wintle, but will continue to be employed, until furthers orders, in the Jail Department.

EMERSON, Mr. M. S., is appointed to be an assistant superintendent of the second grade, vice Mr. H. M. Owen, but will continue to be employed, until further orders, in the Jail Department.

Boileau, Mr. H. W., assistant superintendent of police, Darjiling, is promoted to the 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police, vice Mr. M. S. Emerson.

Cowie, Mr. J., assistant superintendent of police, Sasseram, Shahabad, is promoted to the 2nd grade of assistant superintendent of police, vice Mr. W. B. Walter.

MARTIN, Dr. C. A., inspector of schools, Eastern Circle, is appointed to be inspector of schools, B.har Circle, vice Mr. J. Van Someren Pope,

POPE, Mr. J. Van Someren, inspector of schools, Behar Circle, on furlough, is appointed to be inspector of schools, Eastern Circle, vice Dr. C. A. Martin, transferred.

FURLOUGHS.

BLYTH, Mr. W. D., inspector-general of registration, is allowed fur-

lough for six months.

Weir, Surgeon-Major P. A., principal assistant to the opium agent, Benares, is allowed furlough for one year.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 19.)

BURDETT—The services of the Rev. W. J. Burdett having been placed at the disposal of this Government, the Rev. Mr. Burnett is ap-

at the disposal of this Government, the Rev. Mr. Burnett is appointed resident chaplain of Kashmir.

SILCOCK—On being relieved of the duties of district judge of Lahore, Mr. J. G. Silcock is appointed to officiate as Divisional Judge of Jhelum, vice Mr. T. Troward, proceeding on furlough.

YOUNG, Mr. W. M., commissioner, whose service has been replaced at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, is posted to the Jullundur Division, vice Mr. C. R. Hawkins, proceeding on furlough.

CONNELL, Lieut. C. E. H., officiating cantonment magistrate, Meean Meer, is transferred to Ferozepore.

EGERTON, Capt. F. W., assistant commissioner, Dera Ismail Khap is

EGERTON, Capt. F. W., assistant commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is transferred to Simla, and appointed to officiate as district judge.

PARKER, Mr. W. H., superintending engineer, is appointed engineer-in-chief of the Pattiala Railway, including the Bhatinda-Bhawalpur

Railway Survey.

DAY, Mr. C. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Karna Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed furlough for 22 months, from May 8.

THE shipments of tea from Calcutta to the United Kingdom in the season just closed amounted to 83 million lbs. or 8 millions over last year's figures. The shipments of tea from China showed a decline of 28 million lbs. in the season.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 17.)

PEET, Mr. A. W., acting conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to act as conservator of forests, 1st grade, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel I Walker, on furlough.

Barter, Mr. T. R., inspector of Salt Revenue, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade.

The following recompetions are made:

The following promotions are made:—
WHITELEY, Mr. J. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.
POWER, Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary J. A., sub-engineer (sub pro tem.), 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 3rd

appointments on his Personal Staff:—
Vans-Agnew, Lieut. J., Staff Corps, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to officiate as adjutant, H.E. the Governor's Body Guard, during the absence of Lieut Kerrich on leave.

WYNDHAM-QUID, Captain W. H., 16th Lancers, to officiate as military secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor, without prejudice to his own duty as aide-de-camp, during the absence out of India of Major J. A. F. H. Steward-Mackenzie.

CARNEGY, Colonel P. A., is permitted to reside out of India.

FURLOUGHS.

DYMOTT, Surgeon D. F., officiating inspector of vaccination and deputy sanitary commissioner, leave for three months.

Mounsey, Mr. C. H., acting sub-collector, Madura, privilege leave for three months.

three months.

Norie, Colonel E. M., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India, embarking on or after May 2; pension service, 37th year, commenced Sept. 15, 1877.

Cox, Colonel H. W. H., Staff Corps, Madras Police, on private affairs,

for 1 year and 69 days.

Kerrich, Lieut. L. W. C., Staff Corps, adjutant H.E. the Governor's Body Guard, on medical certificate, for one year; pension service,

10th year, commenced Jan. 22.

LLOYD, Lieut. C. E., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissarygeneral (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 5th year, commenced
July 3, 1887.

COCKERILL, Lieut. R. C., probationer, Staff Corps, wing officer, sub pro tem., 29th Madras Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England to appear before a medical board; pension service, 3rd year, commenced Aug. 29, 1887.

BLAKE, Mr. C. J. M., inspector of salt and abkari revenue, is granted

leave, on m.c., for six months.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 26.)

BATTY, Mr. H., is appointed to act as remembrancer of legal affairs from the date on which the Hon. Mr. Naylor relinquishes charge of

McCallum—The Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr. E. McCallum, magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Thana, in charge of the sub-division of that district, comprising the talukas

of Kalyan and Karjat only.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place the undermentioned magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Belgaum in charge of the sub-division of that district, comprising the talukas specified against his name:

KNIGHT, Mr. R., talukas of Belgaum and Gokak.

MILITARY.

MAYNE, Captain R. C. G., Staff Corps, second in command, 29th Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Australia for two years. The following appointment is made, with effect from April 26:—
HARRISON, Captain D. C. W., Staff Corps, brigade-major, Nusseerabad Brigade, to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general on the Establishment, in succession to Major W. H. Lyster, who completes his service on the Staff on April 25. The tenure of Captain Harrison's te vice on the Staff commenced from June 3, 1886, the date on whic's he was first appointed thereto in the position of brigade-major.

ROOME, Second Lieut. R. E., 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from April 20.



FURLOUGHS.

YATE, Major C. E., C.S.I., Staff Corps, political assistant, 1st class, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and one hundred and seventy-eight days, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary

FERGUSON, Surgeon A. F., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

GILLESPIE, Major-General R. R., C.B., commanding Mhow Division, is granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for one hundred and eighty-two days, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, April 20.)

H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:-

Bell, Lieutenant P. T., officiating wing officer 17th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 5th Bombay Light Infantry, on pro-

GORDON, Captain J. W., wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry, officiating wing commander 17th Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing com-

mander.

Stewart, Lieutenant M. S., officiating wing officer 17th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 26th Bombay Light Infantry, on probation.

CHURCHWARD, Captain P. R. S., 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, to be adjutant, vice Captain H. W. Scott, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers.

MELIS—That part of General Order No. 344 of July 29, 1887, appointment of the Court
ing Major H. Mellis, Staff Corps, to the 17th Bombay Light Infantry is cancelled.

MAGBAY, Major W. G. W., Staff Corps, is attached to the 27th Bombay Light Infantry for duty until further orders.

The undermentioned medical officers, on return from leave in England, to do general duty in the Bombay district, Northern Division, Aden :-

STUART, Surgeon S. O., medical staff. DODD, Surgeon A., medical staff.

FURLOUGHS.

VINCENT, Captain, Royal Dublin Fusiliers (2nd Battalion), for twelve

months, on private affairs.

Jackson, Surgeon-Major T. W., for six months, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Co'onel F. W. MacMullen, Cav.; Lieut. R. W. Fuller, R.A.; Lieut. Colonel A. S. Roberts, Inf.; Captain A. Montanaro, S.C.; Major C. Pulley, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Chatterton, Inf.; Lieut. J. H. Young, S.C.; Colonel A. H. Prinsep, Cav.; Captain W. H. Cazalet, S.C.; Lieut. S. H. B. Hobbs, S.C.; Captain L. S. Peyton, S.C.; Colonel E. Temple, S.C.; Surg.-Major D. Wilkie, Colonel F. W. Boileau, S.C.; Surg.-Major G. C. Hall, Lieut. W. H. Gibbons, S.C.; Captain A. T. Weller, S.C.; Surg.-General Sir B. Simpson, K.C.I.E., M.D.; Captain R. B. Adams, S.C.; Captain N. A. K. Burne, S.C. Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. D. Burton, S.C.; Surg. H. A. F. Nailer, Colonel G. C. Bird, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel M. M. Carpendale, S.C.; Captain J. R. Sandwith, S.C.; Captain A. L. Sinclair, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estal.—J. Peters, A. C. J. Learmouth, A. H. Faithful, Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Hammond, C. H. Tawney, J. O. Miller (Cov.), G. L. Smith (Cov.), P. Gray (Cov.), A. J. Dunlop, J. W. Chisholm, H. A. Anderson (Cov.), A. J. Oldham, C. A. Samuels (Cov.), J. H. Harrison (Cov.), F. N. Wright (Cov.), A. B. Patterson (Cov.), H. F. Matthew (Cov.), J. W. D. Johnstone.

Madras Estal.—B. Macleod (Cov.), L. A. Campbell (Cov.),

Bombay Estal.—W. G. Betham, F. C. O. Beaman (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab—Surg-Major J. F. P. McConnell, M.D., 123 days; Brigade-Surg. G. S. Sutherland, M.D., 184 days; Captain N. A. K.

Burne, S.C., one month.

Madras Estab.—Colonel F. S. Cherry, Cav., six months: Lieut.Colonel A. S. Grove, S.C., 184 days; Colonel J. Macdougall, S.C., five
months; Lieut.-Colonel G. Lecky, S.C., five months.

Indian Marine Estab.—Mr. T. S. Edwardes, four months.

Bengel Estab .-- W. H. Grimley (Cov.), four and a-half months' fur-

lough.

Madras Estab.—H. F. Wilkieson, three months' s.c.; H. T. D. Sweet, privilege leave, commuted to m.c. for six months; H. G. Joseph (Cov.), four months' extraordinary leave; P. A. Cole, six months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. O. H. Channer, six months' s.c.; E. H. Aitken,

two months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel H. M. Pratt, S.C.; Lieut. C. Davidson, S.C.; Lieut. C. F. Dobbie (prob.), S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel H J. Peet, Inf. Madras Estab.—Colonel H. J. Lugard, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estah.—J. R. Reid (Cov.), W. E. D'Arcy, A. H. Sparling. Bombay Estab.—H. G. Palliser.

INVESTITURE AT WINDSOR.

WINDSOR CASTLE, MAY 12.

The Queen held an Investiture to-day at Windsor Castle.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE. Sir Henry Turner Irving was invested with the Riband and Badge of a Knight Grand Cross.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

Major-General Sir George Stewart White, K.C.B., V.C., was introduced and received the honour of Knighthood.

The following Knights Commanders had conferred upon them the honour of knighthood, and were invested with the Insignia of the respective Divisions of the Second Class of the Order into which they have been admitted viz.

have been admitted, viz.:—

Colonel William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, Sir Robert Rawlinson (Civil), already Knighted, Colonel Sir Charles Warren (Civil), already Knightel, Major-General Reginald Gipps.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

The undermentioned Knights Commanders had conferred upon them the honour of Knighthood, and were invested with the Insignia of this Most Exalted Order, viz. :—
James Braithwaite Peile, Esq., Colonel James Browne, R.E.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE. The undermentioned Knight Commanders received the honour of Knighthood, and were invested by Her Majesty with Insignia of their dignity in the Order, viz.:—

John Pender, Esq., Major-General Robert Murdoch Smith, Frederick Young, Esq., George Smyth Baden-Powell, Esq..

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The following Knights Commanders received the honour of Knighthood, and were invested by Her Majesty, with the Insignia of the Second Class of the Order, viz:—

Sir Charles Arthur Turner (already Knighted), Edwin Arnold, Esq.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

ENGLAND—May 10, at Sunny Bank, Somerset-road, Ealing, W., the wife of Captain W. G. England, Royal Navy, of a son.

HAIR—May 7, at Trosnant House, Pontypool, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Hair, of a son.

LOVE-May 11, at Chatham, the wife of Captain H. D. Love, Royal

LOVE—May 11, at Chatham, the wife of Captain 2. 2. 2. 2. Engineers, of a son.

MARTLAND—May 11, at 35, Grove-end-road, N.W., the wife of Major-General E. Maitland, C.B., R.A., of a son.

Reilly—May 5, at Clare House, Ticehurst, Sussex, the wife of J. Myles T. Reilly (Captain Reserve of Officers), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHADWICK—DYER—April 13, at St. Andrew's Church, Burnham, Somerset, Frederic William Evans, son of the late Frederic Richard Chadwick, M.R.C.S. L.S.A., Buruham, to Agnes Engelbrecht, daughter of William Alfred Dyer, Esq., late Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Rangoon.

CORNWALL—COLE—May 8, at Monkstown Church, county Dublin,

CORNWALL—COLE—May 8, at Monkstown Church, county Dublin, W. Cornwall, Captain 5th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, son of the late W. C. Cornwall, Esq., and grandson of the late Major Hennis, of Fermoy House, Cork, to Emma Julia, daughter of the late Dr. John J. Cole, of the Beugal Army, and grandnece of the late Robert Cole, Esq., J.P., of Holybourne Lodge, Hants.

GLOAG—SMITH—April 30, at Duloch, Fifeshire, by the Rev. Paton John Gloag, D.D., of Galashiels, Lieut.-General Archibald Robertson Gloag, Royal Artillery (Retired), and of the Inner Temple, second son of the late Captain John Gloag, Bombay Army, to Anne Agnes, second daughter of James T. Smith, Duloch.

HAWKINS—WILLS—May 8, at Emmanuel Church, Clifton, Cæsar Hugh Hawkins, Communder Royal Navy, to Annie Beatrice, fourth daughter of George Wills, Esq., Worcester-villas, Clifton.

HAUSSER—BRANDON—May 2, at St. Jude's, Kensington, P. Frederic Hausser, of H.B.M. China Consular Service, to Louisa Helen, second daughter of the late Percy Brandon, formerly of 21, Trebovir-road South Kensington.

South Kensington.

DEATHS.

BEACHGROFT—May 9, at 70, Thicket-road, Anerley, Thomas Good enough Beachcroft, second son of Francis Porten Beachcroft, B.C.S.,

enough Beachcroft, second son of Francis Porten Beachcroft, B.C.S., of Jhilum, India.

CADELL—Mr.y 4, at Bournemouth, William Molle Cadell, Madras Civil Service (Retired List).

DICKSON—May 4, at 27, Winterwell-road, Brixton-hill, Surrey, Jenny Eva Evelyn Constance, the wife of Robert Edward Alexander Dick! son, and daughter of Mathew Henry Prangnell, Esq., of Ardrishaig Argullabira aged 28

Argyllshire, aged 28.

Græms—May I, at 14, Halford-road, Richmond, Surrey, Sarah Jane
Anstruther, widow of the late Major-General Charles Harrington
Græme, 5th Madras Cavalry, aged 80.

gauge lines.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

Collingwood—April 23, at Allahabad, the wife of W. Collingwood, Esq., District Locomotive Superintendent, East Indian Railway, of a

Gartside-Tipping—May 5, at Dalhousie. Punjab, the wife of Captain R. Gartside-Tipping, 1st Bengal Cavalry, D.A Q.M.G., of a daughter. Henderson—April 15, at Simla, the wife of E. P. Henderson, C.S., of

LOCH—April 15, at Mount Abu, the wife of Major W. Loch, Bombay Staff Corps, ot a son.

PENN—April 9, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. A. T. W. Penn, Octaca-

round, of a son.

Reilly—March 27, at Saharunpore, N.W.P., the wife of Mr. E. Reilly,
Toungoo-Mandalay Railway, of a daughter.

Shubrick—April 16, at Coonoor, the wife of R. L. Shubrick, of a

daughter. -April 21, at the Mint, Benares, the wife of James White,

B.C.S., of a son.
WILSON—April 20, at Simla, the wife of Mr. A. B. Wilson, of a son.
YATES—April 22, at Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of L. E. H. Yates, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLYTHE-MASSEY-April 9, at Sanawar, T. B. Blythe, Sergeant, Royal

Artillery, to Sarah Jane Massey.

Artillery, to Sarah Jane Massey.

Collingridge, of Singhea,
Firhoot, son of F. Collingridge, Esq., Priestwood, Brachnell, Berks,
to Kathleen Urquhart, daughter of the late A. S. Urquhart, Tirhoot.

ELTON—Young—May 2, at the Cathedral, Lahore, Captain Alfred
George Goodenough Elton, 1st Battalion the Connaught Rangers, to
Eleanor Rhoda, daughter of Colonel Gordon Young, Officiating
Financial Commissioner.

HALLER—SHARKEY—April 23 at St. Mathias' Venery, J. Haller, son

Financial Commissioner.

Haller—Sharkey—April 23, at St. Mathias', Vepery, J. Haller, son of the late J. Haller, of Coorg, to Anne Amelia Sharkey, second daughter of W. C. H. Sharkey, of Nellore.

Keys—Burton—April 11, at Ellore, R. J. Keys, Telegraph master, to Sophia Adelaide, daughter of the late Mr. C. Burton, of Madras.

Robinson—McCalmont—April 21, at the Episcopal Church, Hanford, Tulare County, California, James Shaw Robinson, of Keysaone Ranch, Hanford, eldest surviving son of the late.Sir William Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I. (Madras Civil Service), to Ethel Elizabeth McCalmont, elder daughter of Hugh Barklie Blundell McCalmont, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Southall—Anderson—April 4, at Banga'ore, Alice Grace, daughter of Honorary Surgeon P. Anderson (Retired), to H. D. Southall, Sergeant, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

geant, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

DEATHS.

Burn—April 23, at Poona, George Burn, late Superintendent, Accountant-General's Office, aged 38.

COOMBES—April 19, at Madras, Mr. J. Coombes, late manager, Govern-

COOMBES—April 19, at Madras, Mr. J. Coombes, late manager, Government House, aged 60.

GAYNOR—April 22, at Pallaveram, Mathew Gaynor, Honorary Lieut. and Deputy-Assistant Commissary, aged 69.

LINTON—April 18, at Calcutta, Alfred Frederick Linton late Chief Engineer, I.G.S.N. Company, aged 44.

MOFFET—April 17 at Calcutta, J. G. Moffet, late District Superintendent of the Bengal Police, aged 62.

RAIKES—March 17, at Oakwood, Kent, Louise Lilian, infant daughter of Captain F. S. W. Raikes, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

SANDERS—April 13, at Naini Tal, Maud, infant daughter of James and Charlotte Sanders.

TOMLINSON—April 18, af Paulghaut, F. H. Tomlinson, of Wynaad.

Tomlinson-April 18, af Paulghaut, F. H. Tomlinson, of Wynaad,

aged 47 WILLAN-DAWSON—April 9, at Jhelum, Reginald Paton, infant son of Arthur and Minnie Willan-Dawson.

-April 12, at Naini Tal, Colonel David Ward, R.E., Chief Engi-

neer and Secretary to Government, N.W.P., India.

IESE—April 16, at Ajmere, F. W. F. Wiese, Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Rajpootana Division, aged 45.

CAPTAIN PICKWOAD, R.A.—Lieut.-Colonel W. Hope, com-CAPTAIN PICKWOAD, R.A.—Lieut.-Colonel W. Hope, commanding the 1st City of London Artillery Volunteers, writes:—"It is my plain duty at once to relieve Captain Pickwoad of all responsibility for my brigade order. Your military readers would understand that, as adjutant, he performed a purely ministerial act in signing the document, in my handwriting, under the words 'By Order.'"

under the words 'By Order.'"

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—At last the reduced prices current for Indian Gold Mining Shares seem to be inducing inquiries. There was on Saturday a recovery of \(\frac{1}{2} \) in Mysore, 3-16 in Gold Fields of Mysore, 1-16 in Nundydroog, 1s. in Nine Reefs, and 6d. in Indian Consolidated and Ooregum. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 to 3\(\frac{1}{2} \), Nundydroog 1\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 1\(\frac{1}{2} \), Indian Consolidated 7s. 6d. to 8s., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 5s. to 7s., ditto fully paid (\(\frac{1}{2} \)1 10s. to 12s., Ooregum 13s. to 14s., ditto Preference 13s. to 14s., Devala-Moyar 6s. to 6s. 6d., Nine Reefs 14s. to 15s., Mysore Reefs (\(\frac{1}{2} \)1 paid) 3s. to 3s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 3s., Indian Glenrock 5s. to 6s., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 to 1\(\frac{1}{2} \), New South East Wynaad 3s. to 4s., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 5s. to 6s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s.to 3s., and Mysore West (fully paid) 4s. to 5s.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.--MAY 8.

THE CEYLON RAILWAY.

In answer to CAPTAIN M'CALMONT, Mr. STUART-WORTLEY, in the absence of Baron H. de Worms, said: The Secretary of State has sanctioned an extension of the existing Ceylon Railway from its present terminus at Nannaya to Haputale, a distance of 25½ miles. It has been decided, on the strong recommendation of the Governor and the consulting engineer, not to introduce a break of gauge on this the last section of a line 158 miles long. break of gauge on this the last section of a line 158 miles long. The estimated cost of the extension, if executed by contract, is £17,500 per mile, but the consulting engineer anticipates that this will be reduced to £17,100 per mile if the work is executed departmentally. The conditions in this instance are specially favourable to the departmental system, the adoption of which has been forcibly advocated by the Governor on the grounds of economy and expedition. In these circumstances, there is no intention of inviting tenders for broad and narrow gauge lines

May 9,

CAMP FOLLOWERS IN INDIA.

Mr. M'LAREN asked the Under-Secretary of State for India
whether among the papers he had received from India regarding the Contagious Diseases Acts there was a circular memorandum, dated June 17, 1886, from Major-General E. F. Chapman, Quartermaster-General in India, to the general officers commanding divisions and districts; and as to the details of the circular.

Mr. J. STUART also asked a question on the same subject. Sir J. FERGUSSON: Perhaps the hon. members will allow me to answer their questions as my hon. friend is not able to be in his place to-night. The Under-Secretary for India has already several times stated to the House that no such document has been received at the India Office, and that the Secretary of State has no information on the other allegations contained in the question. He has already made the inquiry suggested by the hope manufactor for the House Division of suggested by the hon. member for the Hoxton Division of Shoreditch, but has not yet received a reply. The questions imply a practice or system of providing women for the several regiments in India. To any such practice, if it exists, the Secretary of State is as entirely opposed as the hon members who have asked such questions. It is, in his opinion, wholly indefensible, and the orders which he has sent out to the Government of India will effectually put an end to it if it

Mr. STUART asked whether the hon. gentlemen meant that the ¡Under-Secretary had already telegraphed to India to ascertain whether the document was genuine or not. (Hear, hear).

Sir J. FERGUSSON: I must confine my answer to that which has been given to me by the department. I think the answer

If have given covers that question.

Mr. STUART said he desired to ask whether a definite document existed or not, and, if it existed, to ask that it might be laid on the table of the House. (Cheers.) He asked a question. laid on the table of the House. (Cheers.) He asked a question yesterday on the same subject, and he received a private message from the Under Secretary that if he would put the question again he would definitely state whether he would telegraph or lot (Hear, hear)

Sir J. Fergusson: Will the hon. member be good enough to give notice of that question?

Mr. Stuart wished to point out that that would put him off until Thursday. A discussion was to take place on Tuesday next on the subject, and it was most important to know, for the purposes of that discussion, whether the document was

day next on the subject, and it was most important to know, for the purposes of that discussion, whether the document was genuine or not. (Cheers and "Order.") He begged to say that he had received the assurance he had mentioned from the Under-Secretary, and he asked for a further assurance from him that a telegraphic despatch would be at once sent to ascertain the genuineness of the document. He would put the question again on Thursday. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Stansfeld asked the Under-Secretary of State for India how soon he would be able to state to the House the steps which Her Majesty's Government were prepared to take to carry out in India the resolution of that House disapproving

to carry out in India the resolution of that House disapproving

the compulsory examination of women.

SIR J. FERGUSSON: The despatch which contained the full report on this subject, for which the Secretary of State had asked, arrived from India a fortnight ago. The despatch is now before the Secretary of State in Council, and its consideration is proceeding with the utmost expedition consistent with due deliberation on so important a subject. The Under-Secretary of State for India has every reason to believe that he will be able to make the statement asked for on Monday next.

Subsequently,

Mr. CHILDERS asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, considering the promise made to the hon member for Shore-ditch yesterday with regard to the sending of a message to India, he would himself undertake that that message should

India, he would himself undertake that that message should be sent to India. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. H. Smith said that he had been under the impression that the answer given to the hon. member implied that the message had been sent ("Hear, hear and No, no"), but the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs had not felt himself at liberty to say anything more than was contained in the precise terms of the answer which he had read. For his own part, he would undertake that that message should be despatched, if that had not been already done.

MAY 11.

CAMP FOLLOWERS IN INDIA.

Mr. J. STUART asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, with respect to a paper to which his attention had been called, which purported to be a copy of a circular memorandum issued from the office of the Quartermaster-General-india relative to the subject of precitivation whether he was India, relating to the subject of prostitution, whether he was now able to state if such a document, or any document sub-stantially of that character, had been issued from that or any other Government office.

Sir J. Gorst: Yes; the Secretary of State is informed by the Government of India that the Quartermaster-General's memorandum of June 17, 1886, is authentic, and that the document is on its way to this country. It will be laid before Parliament when received.

MAY 12.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Captain Colomb asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether any steps could be taken to insure a record being kept by each colony of the number and tonnage of steam vessels entered and cleared from and to foreign countries via the Suez Canal, so that information might be included in the statistical abstract for the several colonial possessions, similar to that furnished in No. 78, Statistical Abstract, British

Baron H. DE Worms: Her Majesty's Government will consider how far a complete record of the nature desired can be

obtained.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Her Majesty's Government, in view of the interest taken in the proceedings of the Hyderabad Deccan Committee and of the serious nature of the charges to be investigated, would take measures to enable parties interested to be heard by counsel before the Committee.

Sir J. Gorst: The question of allowing parties interested to appear by counsel before the Committee is one entirely for the Committee and the House of Commons, with which it would be unbecoming in the Government to interfere.

would be unbecoming in the Government to interfere

would be unbecoming in the Government to interfere.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF MINENGANI.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Under-Secretary of State fo Foreign Affairs what steps had been taken by the Government to press on the Government of Portugal the claim for compensation by British Indian subjects at Minengani, on the Zanzibar coast, for their losses due to the bombardent of that place by the Portuguese in February, 1887.

Sir J. Fergusson: For reasons into which I cannot enter no claim has yet been presented, but the case of the British Indian subjects at Minengani forms part of an affair which is under consideration.

under consideration.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROYAL WARRANT.

We understand that final instructions have now been received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State, for the application of that important part of the Royal Warrant of January, 1887, which relates to appointments carrying the rank of Colonel, and for which henceforward only Lieutenant-Colonels of three years' standing and upwards will be eligible. In addition to the high appointments, such as Secretary and Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department; Deputy Adjutant-General, Deputy Quartermaster-General, &c., which as a matter of course will be held by Colonels, the following are understood to be included:—Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, Commissary-General, Assistant Adjutant-General at Head-quarters, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry (Bengal), Assistant Quartermaster-General for Musketry (Bengal), Assistant Quartermaster-General (Intelligence Branch), Judge Advocate-General, Director of Military Education, Colonels on Staff commanding Stations, Deputy Director-General, Inspector-General of Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General (Royal Artillery), and Colonel on the Staff WE understand that final instructions have now been re(Royal Artillery). A fixed number of Lieutenant-Colonels of Engineers will be eligible for promotion to Colonelcies after three years' service when the present list of Colonels is reduced.

The difficulty which would have been found in applying The difficulty which would have been found in applying that part of the Warrant of India which prescribes that the appointments of Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General of a Division should be held only by a Lieutenant-Colonel of three years' service, involving in the case of a Staff Corps officer that he should ordinarily begin his tour of staff service at the mature period of twenty-nine tour of the case of the part of the case of the part of

his tour of staff service at the mature period of twenty-nine years' service, is to be got over by changing the designation of the divisional staff to "district staff officers," as was proposed by the Army Commission. Field officers of any standing will therefore continue to be eligible for these posts.

Captain M. E. O. Welch, officiating Deputy Judge Advocate, Rangoon, will carry on the duties of Deputy Judge Advocate for Upper and Lower Burma, at Rangoon, until relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Chaplin. It is believed that there will only be one officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department for the whole of Burma, as the duties connected with the whole province are not of such a nature as to require the services of two officers for their disposal. It is probable that the officer will be stationed at Mandalay.

Lieutenant J. H. Gwynne, 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh

LIEUTENANT J. H. GWYNNE, 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who was wounded by a gun-shot in the left knee in action with dacoits at Mount Shweboo, on the 12th January, 1886, and who received a compensation gratuity of three months' pay of rank for the wound, has been awarded a further compensation of nine months' pay of rank owing to the severity of the wound, and the present impaired condition of the joint.

LIEUTENANT GOODAIR, Squadron Officer, on probation, 9th

Bengal Lancers, has been permitted to resign that appointment, and to revert to the 5th Lancers.

Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., Second in Command of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, has been appointed an Assistant Quartermaster-General on the Establishment, and posted to the Sirhind Division, relieving Major Money, Deputy Quartermaster-General, who has been posted to Army Headquarters, and will proceed to Simla.

Orders have been issued for the seconding of efficers now retained on the Staff in Upper Burma in permanent appointments. All such officers will be seconded in their regi-

ments.

THE ARMY JUBILEE FUND.

A memorandum issued from Army Headquarters on April 5 notifies that "the Commander-in-Chief in India is much gutified at the unanimous manner in which the Officers of the Army, and Volunteers in India, have responded to the proposal for presenting Her Majesty with a Jubilee offering." The total subscriptions in India amount to Rs.7,028-0-4, divided thus:-

Bengal, i	neludi	ng Un	ner Bu	rma		Rs. 5,055		
Madras	•••					1,068		
Bombay	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	904	3	0
=								

... 7,028 0 Total

Accompanying this memorandum are two letters from General D. Anderson, President of the Committee managing the "Army Public Gift" in England. The first letter is dated November 23, 1887, and is as follows:—"With reference to a letter dated October 21, from your Excellency's Military Secretary, informing me that a sum of Rs. 5,462-9-0 has been forwarded to me as the amount of the Indian subscriptions to date towards the Army Jubilee Fund, I have the honour, behalf of the Committee to express their sincere appreciation.

date towards the Army Jubilee Fund, I have the honour, on behalf of the Committee, to express their sincerc appreciation of your Excellency's action in co-operating so cordially with this scheme, as well as their gratification at the handsome way in which the officers under your command have contributed.

The second letter is dated February 16th, General Anderson writing:—"For some time past I have intended to write and thank you for the interest you kindly took about the Army Offering to Her Majesty, which has led to regiments in India subscribing so unanimously. We have collected about £1,650, and, on the recommendation of Sir Frederick Leighton, the gift is being executed by Mr. Gilbert. The proposal of statuettes was abandoned, and a work of art substituted, of which a model was submitted to, and approved by, the Duke of Cambridge. When completed, I shall send you a photograph of the offering." of the offering."

A HINDU gentleman, who favours the Madras Mail with his name and address, writes as follows:—"To allay the anxiety of the public as well as of our beloved Queen-Empress, I have the pleasure to inform you that after making astrological investigations I have arrived at the conclusion that the present Emperor of Germany will, notwithstanding his critical state of health just now, live for a further period of ten years.'

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—May 6, Shannon (s), London. CALCUTTA.—May 8, Sindia (s), Liverpool. MADRAS.—May 9, Cleveland (s), Middlesborough.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 8, Roderick Dhu, Calcutta.—10, Bengal, Calcutta; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Bombay; Clan Mackenzie (s), Calcutta; Electrician

(s), Calcutta. BOMBAY.--May 10, Ganges (s), Amsterdam.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :

S.s. Pekin, from London, May 17; from Marseilles, May 24. For Bombay: From Marseilles: Surgeon-Major J. E. Burroughes, Mr. W. A. East.

S.s. Clyde, from London, May 25; from Brindisi, June 4. For Bombay: Colonel Hore, Mrs. Hore, Colonel Watson, Mr. A. Sawyer, Mr. H. M. Gibbs, Mrs. Miles and infant, Miss E. Bassett, Mr. E. N. Longe. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Cavendish, Mr. F. L. Reid, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. T. Harris.

For Aden: Rev. J. A. Dougherty.

S.s. Chusan, from London, May 26; from Naples, June 1. For Calcutta: Mr. G. and Mrs. Hayes and two children, Mr. T. Hindmarsh, Mr. H. Heatley, Mr. S. Gresham, Mr. W. McNab, Mr. P. N. Datta, Mr. Grieve, Mr. T. Scrivener.

For Colombo: Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Anderton, Mr. G. Ripling, Mr.

Reid.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Hendley.

S.s. Ganges, from London, June 7; from Brindisi, June 18. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Betham. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Birrell Mr. C. W. Martin, Colonel Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Mr. G. Adams, Mr. C. Maclean, Mr. T. Firth, Mr. T. Inglis, Mr. H. Beadon, Mr. J. Sturrock, Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson.

S.s. Sutlej, from London, June 21; from Brindisi, June 18. For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. R. Robbie, Mr. J. J. Archer.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Bulimba, to sail May 12. For Kurrachee: Mr. Jas. Lawson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail May 17. For Colombo: Mrs. Whistler Smith, Captain G. L. Walker, Mr. J P. Anderson, Mr. T. A. Wylie, Captain and Mrs. H. L. Jessep, Mrs. Sarah Holland.

For Calcutta: Mrs. M. B. J. Spears, Dr. Powell, Mrs. Hodge, Mr. C. G. South, Mr. G. T. Wood, Mr. E. Patterson.

For Madras: Mr. Chas. Irwin.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Goorkha, to sail May 31.

For Madras: Mr. O. R. Jones. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Greey.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail Sept. 20. For Calcutta: Mrs. Hoyle and three daughters.

Per Hall Line s.s. Branksome Hall, to sail May 15. For Kurrachee: Mrs. Watts, Miss A. M. Watts, Miss E. T. Watts.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia, left Bombay, April 19.

For Liverpool: Colonel W. and Mrs. Moore-Lane, Miss Moore-Lane, Miss Mary Moore-Lane, Miss Margaret Moore-Lane and Mr. T. Moore-Lane, Mrs. J. McAndrew, Surgeon-Major A. and Mrs. Stephen, Mr. Estamps, Captain and Mrs. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Abbott, child and infant, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Brereton, infant and English nurse, Dr. and Mrs. H. Cook, three children and English nurse, Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Tollemache, Miss Tollemache, Miss Downs, Miss Given, Brigade-Surgeon A. Garden, two Misses Garden, Mr. Cumberlege, Miss L. Griffith, Surgeon and Mrs. H. P. Jervis and infant, Miss Chapman, Mrs. Boyd and child, Mrs. Dobbs and child, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Bennett, three children and ayah, Mrs. McKee and child, Miss Anderson, Miss Gordon, Mr. Troward, two children and English nurse, Capt. H. R. Holmes, Mr. F. Gleadow, Capt. T. D. and Mrs. Inglis, Capt. W. Cox, Lieut. W. E. A. Blakeway, Capt. T. V. Bunbury, Coles Pacha. Per Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia, left Bombay, April 19.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Mcdusa, May 18. For Bombay: L. W. Seymour, Esq., Major Holmes.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. Peshawur, Capt. W. A. Wheler, April 22

From London: Mrs. Branson, Mr. Hudson, Surgeon Roberts, Surgeon Davidson, Surgeon Nott, Surgeon Holt, Surgeon White, Surgeon Macnamara, Surgeon Griffiths, Surgeon Jones, Surgeon Close, Surgeon Macnamara, Surgeon Jennings, Surgeon Ingham, Surgeon Drewes, Surgeon Strickland, Surgeon Dixon, Surgeon Lamont, Surgeon Lane, Mrs. Griffiths, 2nd-Lieut. Sutton, 2nd-Lieut. Stack, 2nd-Lieut. Bell, 2nd-Lieut. Vaughan, 2nd-Lieut. Anderson, 2nd-Lieut. Lloyd, 2nd-Lieut. L'Estrange, 2nd-Lieut. Busteed, 2nd-Lieut. Richardson, 2nd-Lieut. R. S. Stewart, 2nd-Lieut. Macquoid, 2nd-Lieut. Limond, 2nd-Lieut. Jackson, 2nd-Lieut. Hitchings, 2nd-Lieut. Limond, 2nd-Lieut. Green, 2nd Lieut. Dodgson, 2nd-Lieut. Jones, 2nd-Lieut. Edsmead, 2nd-Lieut. Birch, 2nd-Lieut. E. Lloyd, 2nd-Lieut. Eardley-Wilmot, 2nd-Lieut. Templer, 2nd-Lieut. Burrowes, 2nd-Lieut. Eardley-Wilmot, 2nd-Lieut. Templer, 2nd-Lieut. Burrowes, 2nd-Lieut. 2nd-Lieut. E. Lioya, 2nd-Lieut. Erch, 2nd-Lieut. E. Lioya, 2nd-Lieut. Eardley-Wilmot, 2nd-Lieut. Templer, 2nd-Lieut. Burrowes, 2nd-Lieut. Annesley, 2nd-Lieut. Dickson, 2nd-Lieut. H. T. Pritchard, 2nd-Lieut. Bailey, 2nd-Lieut. Cockerill, 2nd-Lieut. Ainslie, 2nd-Lieut. E. E. Stewart, 2nd-Lieut. Lucas, Lieut. Randolph, Lieut. Ennington, Lieut. Gering Jones, Mr. Rowan, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens and two infants, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Christie, Mr. L. Tiden, Mr. Brooksby, senior, Mr. Brooksby, innion. junior.

From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Begbie, Colonel Gordon, Mr. Mannaberg, Mr. Beames, Mr. Ward, Colonel Nicholson, Colonel Bradley, Mr. L. B. Ker.

From Aden: Mr. French, Mr. C. Hormusjee.

At Marseilles, per P. and O. s.s. Khedive, Capt. Loggin, April 30.

From Calcutta: Mr. D. Moran, Mrs. Oldham, Mr. Edward, Mr. E. Elliott, Mr. H. H. Gibson, Mrs. Kinealy, Mr. A. C. Shireff, Mrs. Manisty, Mr. W. Mackintosh. For Brindisi: Mr. H. Drysdale. For London: Miss Worthington, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Nicole, Mr. Quaros, Mrs. Wagstaff and three children, Mr. Ansted, Mrs. McAlester, Mrs. Norris, Miss Gray, Mr. E. S. and Mrs. Massey, Mr. W. C. and Mrs. Holle, Mrs. Downing, Mr. and Mrs. Cardy, Mr. W. C. and Mrs. Floydand infant, Mr. A. Herklots, Mr. and Mrs. McNeil and five daughters, Mr. H. and Mrs. Bell and two infants, Mrs. F. G. Brown, Mrs. Lorbier and family, Mrs. Llewhellin and child, Mr. A. J. Oldham, Miss Gore, Miss Campbell, Miss J. M. Campbell, Major L. Staunton. From Aden: Lieut. Brownrigge, Col. Lockhart. From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Tyrrell, Colonel Whitto. For London: Mr. and Mrs. Greene, Mr. McInnes, Miss

Whitto. For London: Mr. and Mrs. Greene, Mr. McInnes, Miss-McInnes

From Port Said: Miss L. Branchetti, Earl and Countess of Meath.

From Port Said: Miss E. Carr, Miss Barfind.
From Madras: For Brindis: Mr. Prunzieux, Mr. G. Stokes. For London: Mrs. Thorowgood and child, Mr. W. G. and Mrs. Gilchrist, Colonel J. A. Tillard, Mr. R. and Miss Wolley, Mrs. Wright.
From Colombo: For London: Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Campion.

At Brindisi, per P. and O. s.s. Ganges, Cart. E. Stewart, May 4.

At Brindisi, per P. and O. s.s. Ganges, Capt. E. Stewart, May 4.

From Bombay: Mr. D. D. Hosack, Capt. R. A. Scott, Colonel Hon. A. B. de Montmorency, Colonel and Miss Baddam, Capt. A. F. Weller. Mr. A. Hills, Mr. J. R. Dunphy, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Major H. M. Williams, Capt. Lucas, Mr. C. Thornton, Mr. J. J. Arch r, Mr. A. Fauldane, Mr. G. Fleming, Lieut. A. F. Bruce, Mr. P. H. Barry, Mr. J. B. de Castleburg, Mr. W. G. Forsyth, Mr. A. H. Harrington, Surgeon-General Sir B. Simpson, Mr. E. Dyer, Mr. C. F. Fox, Mr. Durst, Mr. Williamson, Mr. J. Luke, Mr. W. Thompson, Dr. G. King, Mr. Laretsky, Mr. A. Ewbank, Colonel Graham Smith, Mrs. Graham Smith. For London: Colonel and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. J. Carlisle, Lieut. Brey, Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards, Mrs. Tod and infant, Lieut. B. S. Portal, Captain G. Bruce, Colonel McC. Bruce, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. N. Hayne, Mr. and Mrs. Hearsey and family, Mr. F. Stokes, Major G. Proudfoot, Colonel F. Todd, Mr. L. Evans, Dr. and Mrs. Murray Thomson and two children, Lady Low and two children, Lieut. H. Keane, Miss Bonsey, Mrs. Steward and two children, Mrs. Fanshawe and two son and two children, Lady Low and two children, Lieut. H. Keane, Miss Bonsey, Mrs. Steward and two children, Mrs. Fanshawe and two children, Mrs. Maxwell Gordon, Mr. F. Palmer, Mr. Tompkinson, Mr. H. E. Wright, Colonel A. M. and Mrs. Phillips, Dr. and Mrs. Lyons and child, Capt. W. G. Renton, Mr. M. Harvey, Mr. F. Chamberlain, Capt. F. H. Ward, Mrs. Savage and infant, Mr. H. C. Dwyer, Mrs. Stead, Major and Mrs. Brown, Colonel F. W. Grant, Mr. G. Palmer, Mrs. Anderson and child, Mr. and Miss Donald, Mr. L. K. and Mrs. Lawrie, Mrs. Fry, Mr. Matchell, Mr. G. Brooks, Mr. W. Motte, Mr. Phalin, Mr. Salmon, Mr. Webb, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Bond, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Murdock, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Howland, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Tilley and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Strange, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Craven and family, Mr. E. M. Showers, Miss Beardsley, Mr. R. Johnson, Mr. Uloff. From Aden: For London: Mr. J. L. Matthews, Mr. T. Gill, Mr. W. Robinson.

Robinson. From Suez: Sir H. B. Meux, Mr. D. Mager, Major McDonald. From Port Said: For London: Lieut. Moggeridge. För London: Miss Marriott, Miss Warren, Miss Fielden. From Ismailia: Mr. J. Brown. For London: Mr. C. H. Brown, Mr.

At London, per Star Line s.s. Vega, Capt. Wadley, May 8. From Calcutta: Mrs. C. T. Ambler and infant, Miss Bell, Miss Beverly, Mrs. Bushby, Miss Clark, Miss Cook, Mr. W. K. Darley, Mrs. Butler Fellowes and child, Mrs. Fishbourne and infant, Mr. D. P. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hungerford, Miss Dora Lazarus, Mr. Fraser MacDonell, Mrs. and Miss MacDonell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nash, Mr. Geo. Richardson, Mrs. Summers and infaut, Mrs. Wilkins, Lady A. Wilson and three children.

From Colombo: Mr. Wm. Hay.

At Marseilles, per Hall Line s.s. Methley Hall, May 7. From Kurrachee: Colonel and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. Long, Mr. Ball, Capt. Hadow, Mr. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. White and infant.

At Marseilles, per Hall Line s.s. Kirby Hall, May 7.

From Bombay: Colonel St. George, Major Lingbourne, Mr. J. B. Alcock. For Liverpool: Lieut.-Colonel Higginson, Mr. Bennett, Miss Bennett Mr. and Mrs. Haig and two children.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Capt. Haselwood, from London,
May 10; from Brindisi, May 21.

For Bombay: Rev. W. G. Barry, Mrs. Auderson, Mrs. Alexander
and three children, Mrs. Ranger, Rev. J. L. and Mrs. Wyatt, Miss
Wyatt, Mr. E. E. Baily, Mr. Kelly, Miss Pritchard, Mr. Forrest, Mr.
Nogues, From Brindisi: Mr. J. D. Ferguson, Mr. F. Fryer, Mrs.

Free Mr. E. W. Bedeck, Major Thomas Mr. Younghusband, Calonal Fryer, Mr. F. W. Badcock, Major Thomas, Mr. Younghusband, Colonel Carey, Brigadier-General Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Snow, Mr. Gregory, Colonel C. E. S. Thomason, Mr. and Mrs. Wharton, Mr. E. A. Molony, Mrs. and Miss Langley, Miss Hunter, Dr.

Hangley.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Daleson, Mrs. Baker, Miss Lambden, Miss Reed, Mr. Pegler, Miss O'Connell, Mr. W. Kennedy, Mr. D. Kennedy, Mr.

Hassan, Mr. Fincham.

For Malta: Mr. Hadley, R.N., Mr. Griffiths, Lieut. Hutton.

For Brindisi: Mr. F. P. Latham, Mrs. A. P. Latham.

For Aden: Mr. Mattender, Mr. Williams.

For Port Said: Mr. Mountain.

Per P. and O. s.s. Bengal, Capt. Barratt, from London, May 10; from Naples, May 18.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, Rev. G A. Ford, Mr. A. C. Stewart, Mr. J. C. Hall, Mr. G. Thomas, Miss Gomes, Miss Kate Burke, Miss Frances Hamlin, Mr. S. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. A. Wright, Mr. T. Carter, Mr. E. Campbell, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. Shewnarain, Mr. Mackian. From Naples: Mr. Vanderspar.

For Naples: Mr. Morgan, Mr. Male, Mr. Dow, Mrs. Newton, Mr. H. Greenbill Mr. Shewn Mr. France.

Greenhill, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Fraser.
For Colombo: Mrs. and Miss Stephenson, Miss M. B. Stephenson.

From Naples: Mr. A. B. McKean.

For Rangoon: Mr. H. H. Rose. For Yokahama: Mr. Greenhill.

Per s.s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, April 27.

For London: Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Scaramanga, Mr. and Mrs. Higham, Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, Mr. Denham, Mr. J. A. B. Norman, Mr. Bernard Franks, Mr. and Mrs. Heller, four children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and four children, Mrs. Hyde Edwards and two children, Captain Beely, Mr. A. F. Mainwaring, Mr. H. C. Fenwick, Mrs. Burton, Mr. A. W. Galloway, Mr. R. Fisher, Mrs. Foulkes and child, General and Mrs. Blowers, Mr. J. T. Hathornwaite, Miss Blowers, Mr. A. S. Oakley, Dr. and Mrs. Duke and child, Mr. Currie, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, child and infant, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Collins, Mr. Ropers

For Brindisi: Surgeon Major E. B. Palmer, Colonel T. M. Sym, Comte de Breteuil, Comte de Saultz, Lieut. Colonel J. C. Manderson, Sir A. Collins, Q.C., Mr. J. L. Tickell, Mr. Jessop, Mr. L. L. Down, Major E. H. FitzGerald, Mr. W. A. Benzon, Mr. R. R. Ash, Major Cather, Mr. A. W. Roy, Major A. Dorward, General Channer, Captain

For Suez: Mr. Field.

For Suez: Mr. Field.

For Marseilles: Mr. R. Giles, Mrs. E. Giles, Mr. W. Gaye, Mr. E. Solano, Mr. W. Barton Wright, Mrs. F. B. Mulock, Mr. E. Gilbert, Captain Olivier, Colonel F. Lance, Mrs. Arthur Forde, Sir Lepel Griffin, Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, Major Stewart Mackenzie, Mrs. Wilson and son, Miss Wilson, Colonel Oldham, Mr. R. Barton, Mr. Bessie, Mr. W. Hurst, Mr. G. A. Campbell, Capt. R. D. Vincent, Mr. H. Ainslie, Mr. J. H. Buttersworth, Mrs. Lee-Warner, Mrs. and Miss Orr. Mrs. Burke and child, Major G. L. Elliot, Mr. Gore Brown, Mr. C. E. Montressor, Mr. J. Friedmann, Mrs. W. Newell, Mrs. Peacock, Miss Peacock, Mr. Laskie, Mr. A. H. Forbes, Mr. W. N. Kemp, Mr. Elliot Colvin, Major-General Gillespie, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Patterson, Major S. C. Turner, Mrs. Banerjee, Mr. Hurry, Mr. Nelson, Captain Ballantine, Mr. E. Manock, Mr. Telles, Mr. Stinton, Dr. Yeates Hunter.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s Peshawur, Capt. L. H. Moule, May 4.

For London: Mrs. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Porter, Mrs. Laing and child, Miss Brooke and governess, Mr. Mothersill, Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Merewether and child, Mr. Hughes' child, Mr. and Mrs. Spitta, Major and Mrs. W. H. C. Wyllie, Mr. Adair, Mr. E. S. McGowan, Mrs. Doggett and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Poke, Mr. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. F. Rowlands, four Misses Rowlands, Mr. Baman Qas Basu, Mr. W. Martindale, Mr. R. T. Peake, Mrs. Foulkes and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Thomson, Mrs. Parsons and child, Captain Dunn, Mr. G. Bowes, Mr. Holmes.

Mr. Holmes.
For Brindisi: Colonel E. M. Norie, Mr. Blyth, Mr. R. Miller, Mr. E. L. Hamilton, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. W. R. S. Jones, Mr. G. P. Clark, Mr. R. Acklom, Mr. H. Hudson, Mr. R. B. Clegg, Mr. H. Maude, Capt. Woon, Mr. and Mrs. Addie, Capt. Fenton, Mrs. Mackie and child, Miss Hatch, Rev. M. Lamert, Lieut.-Colonel W. Cook, Capt. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, Mr. S. N. Sinha and two sons, Mr. A. Barnard, Mr. Ardesheer Dhunjeebhai, Captain Moore, R.N., Hon. R. W. Fitzwilliam, Captain Briggs, Mr. Finnicane, Mr. E. A. Bulkeley, Lord William Beresford. William Beresford.

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, May 11.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. B. Gray, Mr. S. B. Trittan, Mr. McLintock, Mr. Day, Mr. A. Allan, Mr. R. Smeaton, Lieut. R. D. Petrie, Mr. L. Moore, Dr. Armstrong.

Per s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, May 18.

For London: Dr. Hewett, Rev. and Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Parr and two children, General C. B. Knowles, Miss Carpenter, Master Hearn, Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and child, Mrs. Bigg Wither, Mr. and Mrs. J. Knowles, Mr. D. R. Dady, Mr. A. P.

For Brindisi: Capt. H. R. Webb, Mr. Mothersill, Mr. Rich, Mr. A. Huson, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Bradbury, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bayley, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Hargrave, Major Firebrace, Colonel T. A. Corballes, Captain H. H. Barnet, Rev. J. Abbott, Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, Colonel Prideaux, Major G. W. Sawyer, Major and Mrs. LeBreton, Major T. Hill, R.E., Mrs. Howell, Mr. C. R. MacCartie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cotterell Tupp, Colonel Filgate, R.E.

A PLEA FOR THE MADRAS INFANTRY.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

In discussing the Infantry portion of the Madras Army in view to comparing it with that of the Bengal Presidency, the question of organisation, so important a factor in the Cavalry branch, may be disregarded as being the same in both, with such minor exceptions as accord with local requirements. It has been said that, whereas till lately the Madras sepoy was "dressed as a scarecrow, but is now clothed and in his right mind," from which it would not appear to be generally known that the question of their dress has been under consideration for years, and that the present regulations are merely an extended application, suggestions are merely under a previous regime; so that the recent Committee found in reality patterns on which to work ready to hand. But in any case the efficiency of an Army is hardly dependent on details of uniform. may be admitted at the outset that the Madras Infantry are not all that they either might, should, or could be; that they are burdened with a plethora of Field Officers; and that it appears to be the policy of Government to maintain them in this condition. Abuse of them, as the Cavalry, has been for years and is still the fashion. With regard to the question of the officers of the Native reals the consideration cannot fail years and is still the fashion. With regard to the question of the efficency of the Native ranks, the consideration cannot fail to present itself as to whether the present has always been their normal condition, or whether deterioration has not at some time set in; and if so, what were the causes thereof? In the old days, when our Empire here was in its infancy, struggling first for existence, and subsequently forced by circumstances to expand, to grow, to add conquest to conquest, annexation upon annexation—by whom were the British forces aided, and upon whose co-operation were they in many cases almost dependent? History answers, "the Madras Army." In or about 1800 A.D., when the Bengal Officeas mutinied enmasse, who were drained to replace them? The Madras Army. In the perilous days of 1857, when our rule in India trempled in the balance, who stood firm and "true to their salt," and whose services in the repression of the rebellion were simply invaluable? The Madras Army. Let us see what happened in the Afghan War. Pushed for troops and with recruiting flagging, Government made the old attempt to drain Madras, flagging, Government made the old attempt to drain Madras, and called for volunteers. What was the result? The men saw through this little game, and said, "Not good enough. saw through this little game, and said, "Not good enough:
You ask us to volunteer, to leave our homes and belongings,
to serve in a foreign country, in strange regiments, and under
officers whom we neither know, nor who know or care for us.
If you want us, send us as a regiment or regiments, under our
own officers." And a free kit, a bounty of Rs. 50, and a claim to unconditional discharge after three years, failed to attract more than a few old men, all of whom returned eventually, discontented to a degree. Three depôts for recruiting were established in Madras, solely for the Afghan war. The three between them did not enlist half-a-dozen men. Government's suicidal policy reaped its own reward. In the second stage of the way the Saprass and Minars and Mi the war the Sappers and Miners and one or two regiments did go. The former won golden opinions from everyone, and the latter were allowed a fair chance, comparing favourably with troops with whom they worked. Their health and death-rate was less than many of the Bengal regiments. As a last instance, take the treatment of the Madras Army in the matter of the Soudan. The local authorities nominated the 23rd M.I., and were overruled by the Supreme Government, who struck it out. Now, if you please, when Bengal troops have done the active service, received the thanks of Government, Indian and at Home; been covered with medals, their officers C. B.s., O. brevets, and what not, the Madras troops were then detailed for the active remains and what not, the Madras troops were the detailed. for the garrison chaukidari work, a sort of sweeping up of the Bengal leavings. Is this fair? Or is it not, as the Madras people themselves regard it, an insult both to the British officers of the Madras Army and to the Native ranks they command ?

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Karachi Ice Co., Ld 100 — Karrebee Lan ling and Shipping 500 175	Endogram 10 Nominal. Gielle (Darjlling) 130 58 to —
	Kemp & Co 175 360 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co 50 45	Good Hope Tea Co 100 190 to — Gowhatty (Assan:) 100 Liquidation.
BOMBAY.—April 14.	Oriental Govt. Security 53 118 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 20	Grob (Assam) 100 19 to 20 Holta (Kangra) 100 62 to 63 Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 108 to —
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Prince of Vales' Fire Insurance 1,000 2,000 Treacher and Co all 1,300	Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 37 to 33
Four per Cent Re. 100 3-16 to — Four-and-a-Half per Cent 107 to —	Thacker and Co all 200	Jellalpore (Cachar) to -
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 101 to — New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1981 1002 to — New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 — to —	LAND COMPANIES.	Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) — to — Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 25 to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 93 to 93	Frere	Kangra Valley 100 par Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 50 to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond 100 to — Five per Cent. Municipal Loan 105 to —	Port Canning Co 700 325	Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 10 to 12 Kurseong and Darjiling 250 88 to 89
Five per Cent. Municipal Lean 105 to — Cooria Spinning Bonds — to —		Do. contributory 200 78 to 89 Kurseong and Terai
BANKS.	CALCUTTA.—April 23.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 34 to 85
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates.	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. 4 Promissory Notes Rs. 99 15 to — 0	Loobah 100 120 to -
Indian Banks. Rs. Rs. Bink of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 830	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 99 15 to — 0 4½ of 1870 (1885) 100 8 to 101 0 4½ of 1878-79 (1895) 106 0 to —	Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to —
Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 890 Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 780	41 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 106 0 to - 0	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 20 Mim (Darjiling) 100 — to — Monacherra (Cachar) 100 17 to —
EXCHANGE BANKS, Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 115	1,01 2010 (012)	Do. contributory 90 15 to -
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation — — — —	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES. 6 of 1870 (1889) 104 8 to	Moran (Assam) to Mothola (Assam) 100 110 to _
National Bank of India £121 171 pr.ct 130	6 of 1872 (1891) 105 0 to —	Do. contributory 90 100 to Mungledyo (Assam) — — to — Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to —
PRESS COMPANIES.	6 of 1884-5 (1905) 108 8 to -	Do. contributory 125
Akbar 1,250 125 — Albort all 18 pr. et —	5 of 1886-7 (1916) 104 0 to —	New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to —
Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100 100	-2 ()	New Mutual (Cachar) 30 100 to —
Bellary 1,100 nil	BANKS AND FINANCIAL. Paid. Price.	Phoenix (Cachar) 85 27 to — Pankabaree (Darjiling) 100 50 to 52
Breul's Cawnpore Press	Agra Savings £10 125 to —	Puttureah (Sylhet) 100 40 to — Rajabare (Assam) to — to —
Colaba 1,880 50 575	Allahabad 100 185 to 186 Alliance of Simla 100 150 to —	Sapakati 100 103 to — Second Mutual Cachar 56 4-5 disct.
East India 1,000 150 1,175	Bank of Bengal 500 895 to 8971	Seemah — — to — Singbulli and Murmah 100 83 to 86
Fort 8,500 150 1,100 French all 80 500	Do. of Upper India	Singell (Darjiling) 100 40 to 41
Harvey & Sabapathy 500 25 400 Khangaum 450 45 360	Mussoorie 100 110 to — National of India £121 135 to —	Soom (Darjiling) 100 68 to Springside (Darjiling) 100 65 to Sungoo River (Unttagong) 100 16 to Tundarrea (Darjiling) 100 27 to
Mercantile 125 74 95 Mofussil Co 409 55 4021	Rohilkund Kumaon 100 106 to — Simla Bank Corporation 500 — to —	
Munmar M all 40 195 New Borar 500 60 505	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to —	Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 103 to —
New Indian 125 85 Prince of Wales 400 80 295	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.	Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 155 to — Upper Assam £10 15 to —
Sabapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555 Bassoon 500 25 500	Alipore Coal 100 103 to —	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,200 Sind 750 75 500	Arskan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal. Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation.	LONDONMay 14.
Volkart 500 45 610	Bally Paper Mills £10 170 to — Barnagore Jute £10 91 to 92	
	Bengal Coal 1,000 1,585 to —	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	B. Baragunda Copper (preface	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,360 Alfred Manufacturing, 100 2 320	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 7s. 0d. 161 to — D. Deferred B. Shares £1 81 to —	Price
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Ahmedabad	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96 to 9 1
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Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 565 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 440 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 860 Central India 500 35 1,000 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 565 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 25 610 Empress Co all 25 735 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 610 Golam Baba 440 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 1.05 Hindustan 1,000 1.05 Hindustan 1,000 40 105 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 20 555 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,215 James Gree ves 500 25 655 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,215 James Gree ves 500 25 659 Khandesh 1,000 30 760 Khandesh 1,000 30 760 Khandesh 1,000 30 760 Madras United 1,000 20 699 Leopold 1,000 5 145 Madras United 1,000 525 Manackjeo Petit all 1,280 Mazagon 220 9 160	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96 to 9 1
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 565 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 440 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 860 Central India 500 35 1,000 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 565 D. Spinning all5 1,000 Empress Co all 25 735 Framjee Peitt 1,000 25 610 Golam Baba 440 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 610 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 780 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 40 195 Hindustan 1,000 40 195 Hindustan 1,000 40 195 James Gree ves 500 25 655 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,215 James Gree ves 500 20 655 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,215 James Gree ves 500 20 656 Khandeish 1,000 30 760 Khandeish 1,000 30 760 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 760 Madras United 1,000 30 760 Madras United 1,000 525 Madras United 1,000 525 Manzagon 250 9 160 Maragon 250 9 160 Maragam 100 60	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96 to 9 1
Ahmedabad	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	S
Ahmedabad	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	S
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 505 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 440 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 80	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	S
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 505 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 440 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 80	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	Price Strokes, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96 to 9 1 1 1016
Ahmedabad	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96 to 9 1
Ahmedabad	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96 to 9 1
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,3c0 Alfred Manufacturing 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 565 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 440 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co.	B. Baragunda Copper (preface	Price S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96 to 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Ahmedabad	B. Baragunda Copper (preface	S
Ahmedabad	B. Baragunda Copper (preface	S
Ahmedabad	B. Baragunda Copper (preface	S
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,3c0 Alfred Manufacturing 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 565 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 440 Anglo-Indian 560 18½ 100 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 90 500 Bhownungrur Mills 1,000 30 500 Central India 560 35 1,000 Corola Mills 1,000 20 565 D. Spinning all 565 D. Spinning all 565 D. Spinning all 25 735 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 610 Golam Baha 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 610 Golam Baha 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 810 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 880 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 40 810 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 80 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 800 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 800 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 800 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 1,215 James Gree ves 500 25 655 Jaffer Ali 500 40 555 Jaffer Ali 500 40 555 Jaffer Ali 500 40 555 Jaffer Ali 500 1,000 30 7,60 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 7,60 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 7,60 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 7,60 Mahalux mee 1,000 50 1,45 Macragon 220 9 168 Marzagon 220 9 168 Marzagon 220 9 169 Morarji Goouldass 1,000 50 1,510 Naigam 100 50 1,510 Naigam 100 50 1,510 Naigam 100 50 1,510 Naigam 1,000	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	S
Ahmedabad	B. Baragunda Copper (preface	S
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,3c0 Alfred Manufacturing 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 565 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 440 Anglo-Indian 560 18½ 100 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 90 500 Bhowninggur Mills 1,000 80 Bombay United 100 20 565 D. Spinning all 20 25 1,000 Coroira Mills 1,000 20 565 D. Spinning all 565 D. Spinning all 565 D. Spinning all 25 735 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 610 Golam Baha 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 810 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 880 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 40 810 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 80 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 20 555 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,215 James Gree vas 500 25 655 Jaffer Ali 500 20 555 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,215 James Gree vas 500 25 655 Jaffer Ali 500 40 555 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,215 Madras United 1,000 30 7,60 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 7,60 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 7,60 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 30 7,60 Mahaluxmee 1,000 50 1,45 Madras United 1,000 50 1,45 Madras United 1,000 50 1,45 Madras United 1,000 50 1,510 Naigam 100 50 1,60 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 50 1,510 Naigam 100 50 1,60 Now Great Eastorn 1,000 50 1,510 Naigam 100 50 525 Manockjee Petit 110 525 Manockjee Petit 110 525 Manockjee Petit 110 50 50 Manockjee Petit 100 50 50 Manockjee Petit 1,000 50 50 Morarji Goculdass 1,	B. Baragunda Copper (preface	S
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,3c0 Alfred Manufacturing 100 2 320 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 505 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 440 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 90 500 Bhowninggur Mills 1,000 80 Bombay United 100 20 565 D. Spinning 1100 20 735 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 610 Gordon Mills 1,000 25 610 Gordon Mills 1,000 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 810 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 80 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 40 810 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 80 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 800 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 1,215 Ladian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,215 Ladian Manufacturing 1,000 30 740 Khandeish 1,000 30 740 Mahaluxmee 1,000 50 1,45 Madras United 1,000 50 1,45 Madras United 1,000 50 1,45 Manockjeo Petit all 525 Manockjeo Petit all 525 Manockjeo Petit all 525 Manockjeo Petit all 500 500 Naigam 100 50 1,510 Naigam 100 50 525 Millaman 1,000 50 1,510 Naigam 1,000 50 1,510 Naigam 1,000 50 1,510 Naigam 1,000 50 1,510 Naigam 1,000 50 525 New Great Eastorn 1,000 50 525 New Great Eastorn 1,000 50 500 Southern Mahratta 500 20 500 Sou	B. Baragunda Copper (preface	S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96 to 9 1/4 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 1061 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 1014 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 1014 4 India Enfaced Paper 105 to 107 4 Do. do. 1835 105 to 107 4 Do. do. 1835 105 to 107 4 Do. 1836-90 110 to 112 6 Do. 1895-96 115 to 117 4 Do 106 to 108 4 Straits Settlements Government 108 to 110
Ahmedabad	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	S



LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Snowing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Adams, Capt. B. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, B. Adye, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 27, '88, B. Adye, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '87, B. Aislable, Lt.-Col. W. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar 19, '88, B. Aitchison, Bde.-Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I. E., till May 14, '88, B. Aitchison, Bde.-Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I. E., till May 14, '88, B. Aitchison, Capt. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '83, Bo. Anderson Capt. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '87, Bo. Aplin, Lieut. P. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sopt. 21, '87, Bo. Aplin, Lieut. P. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '87, M. Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 2, '87, Bo. Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.

Ayurst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Bainbridge, Col. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '87, B.

Buclay, Surg., M.D., B.

Barton, Lieut. F. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 14, '88, B.

Barton, Lieut. F. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 14, '88, B.

Bateman, Surg., Maj. D. P., 1 yr., 18 dys., fr. Jan. 13, '83, M.

Bates, Lieut. W. N. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '83, B.

Batye, C. L. A., C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '83, B.

Bayloy, Capt. A. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '87, M.

Batyte, C. L. A., C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 2, '87, M.

Beavan, Lt.-Col. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, 87, M.

Beavan, Lt.-Col. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 2, '87, B.

Bell, Col. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M.

Bernard, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 26, '87, M.

Bird, Col. G. C., S.C., M.

Bird, Col. G. C., S.C., M.

Bird, Capt. W. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B.

Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., 14 mos., fr. April 1, '87, B.

Biscoe, Col. W. W., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '87, B.

Black, Maj. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '83, Bo.

Blart, Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 28, '87, W.

Blancard, Surg. M. J. T. J., 6 mos., fr. June 28, '87, W.

Blanchard, Maj. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 5, '87, bo.

Bodleau, Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 24, '87.

Brander, Capt. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 24, '87.

Brander, Maj. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 24, '87.

Brander, Capt. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '88, B.

Brown, Col. F. D. M., V.C., S.', 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '88, M.

Brooke, Col. T. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 24, '87.

Brander, Lieut. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nar. 10, '88, M.

Brown, Col. F. D. M., V.C., S.', 2 yrs., fr. Nar. 10, '88, M.

Brown, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 24, '87.

Brander, Lieut. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nar. 10, '88, M.

Brown, Col. T. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 24, '87.

Brunne, J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 21, '87, M.

Burne, Lieut. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nar. 10, '88, M.

Brown, Col. T. H. B., S.

Burton, Lieut. E. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B.
Burton, Lieut. H. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 31, '87, B.

Cahill, Lt.-Col. C. J. S., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '87, Bo.
Cahusac, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. A. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '87, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. A. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '87, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '87, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Narch 9, '88, B.
Cantor, Col. C. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 1, 87, B.
Carpendale, Lieut.-Col. M. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 21, '88, Bo.
Cart. Lieut. Col. F. S., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, B.
Carruthers, Lt.-Col. J. G. T., Inf. 16ms., fr. Ap. 24, '87, B.
Carter, Col. C. A. E. S., Inf., fr. Mar. 28, '88, B.
Carter, Lieut. E. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, Bo.
Carthew-Yorstoun, Lt. M. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '88, Bo.
Cazalet, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Chambers, Col. W. E., S.C., B.
Chamier, Col. F. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Chamer, Col. F. E., C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 18, '87, B.
Charterton, Lt.-Col. F. W., Inf., B.
Chenevix-French, Capt. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, B.
Cherry, Col. F. S., ('av., 18 ms., fr. June, 18, '87, B.
Cherry, Col. F. S., ('av., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.
Cheyne, Lieut. C., S. C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '86, B.
Cheyne, Lieut. C., S. C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '87, B.
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1yr., 5r. Mar. 2, '83, Bo.
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1yr., 5r. Mar. 3, '88, M.
Clorke, Col. J. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '87, M.
Cockeill, Lieut. R. C., Prob. S.C., '111 Sept. 30, '88, M.
Comyn, Lieut. Col. F. F., Inf., 22 ms., fr. Nov. 23, '86, Bo.
Cones, Surg. Baj. W. M., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '88, B.
Cooper, Lieut. R. C., Prob. S.C., '111 Sept. 30, '88, M.
Cracter, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B.
Cowie, Lt.-Col. T. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '87, M.
Cox., Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B.
Crowther, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B.
Crowther, Lieut. R. T.

Dale, Lieut. Col. H. M., Inf., 2 yrs, fr. Sept. 13, '86, M. Dane, Surg. Maj. A. H. C., M.D. 18 ms., fr. Feb. 13, '88, Bo. Davidson, Maj. J., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B. Davidson, Surg. Maj. J. 2 yrs, fr. Mar. 16, '83, Bo. Dawson, Lieut. R. H., S. C., M.

De Brath, Capt. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B. Dempster, Capt. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 1, '83, B. Dennys, Lieut. W. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B. Ditmas, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, M. Dobbs, Lieut. Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M. Dobbs, Capt. G. C., S. '., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '83, Bo. Ducat, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '83, Bo. Ducat, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '83, Bo. Ducan, Surg. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.

Edwards, Lieut. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88 B. Egerton, Caot. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B. Eyre, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '88, B.

Fasken, Surg. Maj. W. A. D., M.D., 18 mos., fr. June 7, '87, B. Faulkner, Surg. A. S., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 27, '87, Bo. Fellows, Col. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '87, Bo. Forguson, Surg. A. F., 18 mo, fr. May 25, '87, Bo. Forguson, Surg. A. F., 18 mo, fr. May 25, '87, Bo. Fortis, Lt.-Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '88, B. Field, Capt. W. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec 25, '87, B. Fitsher, Lleut. J., S.C., B.
Fitzpatrick, Col. F. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, M. Foord, Lt.-Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 17, '87, M. Forster, Lieut. H. J., 1 yr., fr. Kag. 8, '87, Bo. Forteath, Col. F. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, Bo. Fraser, Lieut. W. F. M. I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B. Fryer, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr. 196 dys., fr. May 13 '86, M.

Gabbett, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr. 190 dys., 1r. May 13 86, M. Gallie, Lieut. A. L., Prob. for S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, 87, M. Gallie, Lieut. A. L., Prob. for S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, 87, M. Geoghegan, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '87, B. Gibbon, Lieut. H. H., S.C., B. Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B. Giles, Surg. G. M. J., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B. Gerard, Col. M. G., C.B., S.C., 13 ms., fr. Feb. 16, '87, B. Goldney, Capt. F. C. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '87, B. Gordon, Maj.-Gen. J. J. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Ap. 15, '87, B. Goudsbury, M.-j. D. E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '88, B. Gwan, Lieut.-Col. W. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, B. Gwaham, Col. R. B., S.C., 1 yr. 325 dyr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B. Gravtes. Maj. H. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 23, '87, M. Graves. Maj. H. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 24, '87, B. Gray, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 16, '87, Bo. Grigg, Lt.-Col. E. E., Inf., 15 mos., fr. May 24, '87, B. Grover, Capt., M. H. S., S.C., 15 mos, fr. Mar. 27, '87, M. Gubblus, Maj. C. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M. Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M.

Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apri. 1, '81, B. Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M. Hailes, Lt.-Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B. Hall, Surg.-Maj. G. C., B.
Hall, Lieut. G. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1. '83, B. Hancock, Surg. J. G. C., Prob. S.C., fr. Feb. 8, '84, B. Haughton, Capt. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '83, B. Haughton, Capt. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '83, B. Haughton, Capt. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '88, B. Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B. Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B. Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B. Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '87, M. Hawkes, Capt. H. P., C.B., S.C., 4 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M. Hawkes, Capt. H. P., M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '88, B. Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Jan. 7, '37, B. Hennell, Lt.-Col., R., D.S.O., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 21, '87, Bo. Heywood, Col. J. M., R.E., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B. Hill, Col. W., S.C., 18 mo., fr. May 2, '87, M. Hills, Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 26, '87, B. Htchins, Lieut. C. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M. Hobbs, Liout. S. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '89, B. Hodgson, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B. Hodson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., M. Hogg, ('apt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 28 Mar. '87, M. Homfray, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B. Hooper, Bdo.-Surz. W. R., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B. Houghton, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 29 Mar. '87, M. Hughes, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nay 20, '87, Bo. Hughes, Capt. A. I. B., S.C., 14 mos., fr. May 31, '87, Bo. Hughes, Capt. A. I. B., S.C., 16 mos., fr. May 31, '87, Bo. Hughes, Capt. A. I. B., S.C., 16 mos., fr. May 31, '87, Bo. Hughes, Capt. A. I. B., S.C., 16 mos., fr. May 31, '87, Bo. Hughes, Lt.-Col. W. F., Inf., 17, 17, 17, 18, M. Hun'er, Maj. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sopt. 10, '88, M. Hun'er, Maj. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sopt. 10, '87, Bo. Hutchins, Capt. H. I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dar. 7, '88, M.

Jackson, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 6, '88.

James. Lt. Col. J. P., S.U., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 7, '86. M.

Jameson, Capt. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, 88, B.

Jamieson, M.-j. A. W., S.C., till Oct. 6, '88, B.

Jamieson, Lleut. E. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 28, '87, M.

Jenkins, Maj. T. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. #ar. 26, '87, M.

Johnston, Col. Sir. J., K.C.S.I., Inf., till July 10, '88, B.

Jones, Lieut. G. G. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '87, Bo.

Joseph, Lt. Col. F. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.

Keate, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '88. Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '87, B. Kelle, Lieut, A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '83, M. Kelly, Maj. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 28, '87, B. Kemb ill, Lt. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo. Korr, Col. J. M., Cav., till Aug. 18, '83. Kerrich, Lieut. L. W. B., S.C., M. Kiernander, Surg.-Maj. W. C., fr. Oct. 26, '87, B., Kniglt, Lt. W. C., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 7, '87, B. Knowles, Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '87, B.

I andon, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 14 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '87, Bo. Lang, Lieut. A. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '88, B. Lawrence, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 1 yr. 80 dys., fr. Mar. 16, '88, B. Lecky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '87, M. Leslie, Maj. Str C. H., Bt., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B. Leslie, Surg. J. T. W., 22 mos., fr. Dec. 7, '86, B. Lewtas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B. Lewtas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '87, Bo. Lowdell, Surg. C. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '87, Bo. Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 13 mos, 'fr. Feb. 15, '87, M. Luxmoore, Lt.-Col. C. T. P., S.C., 18 mo., fr. May 14, '87, M. Lydiard, Maj. A. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '87, B. Lyons, Surg.-Maj. R. W. S., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '87, Bo.

Macdonald, Surg.-Maj. D. P., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, 88, B. Macdougall, Col. J., S.C., 17 mos., fr. June 27, '87, M. Macdougall, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr. 11 mos., fr. Nov. 19, '86 M.

'86 M.
Macleod, Surg. H. W. G., B.
Macmalon. Capt. E. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 19,'87, M.
Macmulan, Liout. Col. F. W., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3,'88, B.
Macmulan, Capt. W. J. F., S.C., B.
Macpherson, Col. J. D., S.''., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, B.
Macpherson, Capt. T. R. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 15,
87, Bo. Maisey, Capt. F. C., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Doc. 5, '87, B.

Major, Lt.-Cul. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, Bo. Malcolm, Liout. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '87, B. Mander, Lieut.-Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Poc. 8, '87, Bo. Marks, Surg. R. J., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, B. Martin, Capt. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '88, B. Martin, Col. C., C. B., Cav., 18 mos., fr. May 23, '87, B. Martin, Surg.-Maj. P. R., M.D., fr. Sept. 23, '87, B. Martin, Surg.-Maj. P. R., M.D., fr. Sept. 23, '87, B. Mason, Capt. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '87, B. Mason, Capt. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '88, B. Maxwell, Lieut. F. R. M. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '87, B. Maxwell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, B. Maxwell, Lieut. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, B. Maxwell, Lieut. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, B. McConnell, Surg.-Maj. J. F. P., M.D., 19 mos., fr. April 8, '87, B. McCudden, Maj. L. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 17, '87, Bo. McChroy, Col. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 26, '86, M. McKay, Surg. Maj. H. K., 205 dys., fr. Mar. 30, '88, Bo. McKee, Surg. G. M. E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 6, '87, M. McSwiney, Lieut. E. F., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb 18, '8, B.

McSwiney, Lieut. E. F., D.S.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb 18, 38, B.

Medley, Lieut. E. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B.

Mein, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 25, '87, B.

Mein, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 25, '87, B.

Melliss, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sopt. 20, '87, Bo.

Menzies, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., 48 dys., fr. June 29, '86, M.

Mercer, Lt. W. H. M., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Aug. 18, '87, M.

Middleton Col. F. B., D.S.O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '87, M.

Miller, Lieut. Col. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.

Minchin, Capt. H. D. M., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Jan. 23, '87, Bo.

Mocata, Lieut. D. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '38, B.

Montanaro, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, Bo.

Moore, Col. A. T., C. B., Y.C., S.C., till July 28, '88, Bo.

Moore, Col. C. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 3, '87, Bo.

Moore, Col. C. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 3, '87, Bo.

Moore, Col. C. H., C.B., C.S.L. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '80, Bo.

Moore, Col. C. H., C., C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 29, '87, B.

Morse, Lieut. W. O. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Fob. 15, '88, Bo.

Murray, Col. C. A., S.C., till May 15, '88, B.

Murray, Col. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '87, M.

Nepean, Col. H. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '83, M.

Nepean, Co'. H. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '83, M. Newall, Capt. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 21, '83, B. Newnham, Lt. A. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '86, Bo. Nicholson, Surg.-Maj. F. C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 6, 87, B. Nicholson, Lieut., R. W., S.C., 21 mo., fr. Nov. 21, '86, Bo. Nurse, Lt. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.

O'Connor, Surg.-Maj. P. F., B.
Ogilvie, Surg.-Maj. C. F., M.D., Bo.
O'Mealy, Capt. W. A. D'O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 17, '87, B.
Orchard,' Col. M. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.
Ost. chan, 'ol. E. S., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '87, Bo.
Owen, Lieut. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '87, Bo.

Parkor, Lt.-Col. N. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, 18, 7, B. Pearse, Bio.-Surg. R. E., 17 mos., fr. May 30, '87, M. Peart, Lieut.-Col. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 13, '87, Bo. Pedroza, Surg.-Maj. F. H., 9 mos., fr. Dec. 3, '87, M. Peyton, Cupt. L. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '83, B. Phillips, Liout. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 22, '87, B. Pickance, Lt.-Col. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jes. 31, '88, M. Plit, Capt. W., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B. Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr. 5 mos., fr. May 20, '86, M. Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 15, '87, B. Prendorgast, Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '87, B. Princep, Col. A. H., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 22, '87, B. Prinsep, Col. A. H., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '88, B. Puckle, Co'. H. G., S.C., 6 mos., fr. D.c. 10, 87, M. Pullen, Maj. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, B.

Quin, Lieut.-Col. T. J., Inf., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Mar. 10, 'S7, P.

Quin, Lieut.-Col. T. J., 1nf., 1 yr. 3 mos., fr. Mar. 10, S7, P. Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M. Reid, Surg.-Maj. J., 17 mos., fr. April 3, '87, B. Reilly, Maj. R. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 3, '87, Bo. Richmond, Col. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M. Ridgsway, Col. Sir, J. W., K.U.S.I., C.B., 1nf., 18 mo., fr. Sept. 24, '87, B. Ridgway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B. Rivaz, Lieut.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '8C, B. Roberts, Dep. Surg.-Gen. E. H., 6 ms., fr. Mar. 10, '88, H. Robertson, L'-Col. D. H., 1nf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '88, B. Robertson, L'-Col. D. H., 1nf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '88, B. Rogers, Col. R. G., C., B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '87, B. Rooko, L'out. A. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '88, M. Ross, Licut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '88, B. Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B. Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B. Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B. Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B. Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B. Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B. Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B. Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B. Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B. Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B. Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B. Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B. Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B. Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B. Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B. Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B. Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B. Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 20, '87, B.

Rutledge, Surg.-Maj. E. B., 1 yr., fr. Aug 29, '87., B. Samuells, Col. W. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '87. B. Sandilan.s, Maj. A. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87. B. Sandwith, Capt. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '83. Bo. Surgert, Surg. A. F., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 17, '86, Bo. Schneider, Capt. S. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '83. Bo. Schoeldel, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '83. Bo. Schoeldel, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87. B. Scott, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '87. M. Searle, Lieut. C. H. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Poc. 27, '87. B. Senior, Lieut.-Col. H. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 27, '87. B. Shaw, Lieut. D. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, '87. M. Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., 394 dys., fr. July 1, '87. B. Shepherd, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., 8 mos., fr. Ap. 22, '87. B. Sheppard, Lieut. Ol. C. H., S.C., M. Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 7, '87. B. Slumonds, Surg.-Men. Sir B., K.C.I. E., B. Slimpson, Surg.-Gen. Sir B., K.C.I. E., B. Slimpson, Surg.-Gen. Sir B., K.C.I. E., B. Slimpson, Surg.-Gen. Sir B., K.C.I. E., B. Shinclair, Capt. A. L., S.C., B.
Skinner, Liout. Col. G. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 28, '87, B. Smith, Surg.-Maj. F. A., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '88, B. Stanforth, Lieut. L. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 15, '87, B. Stevent, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B. Stevent, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B. Stewart, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '88, Bo. Stewart, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B. Stewart, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B. Stevart, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B. Stevart, Lieut. W. R. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B. Stevart, Lieut. W. S.C., 1 Smos., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B. Stevart, Lieut. W. S.C., 1 Smos., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B. Stevart, Lieut. W. S.C., 1 Smos., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B. Stevart, Lieut. W. S.C., 1 Smos., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B. Stevart, Lieut. W. S.C., 1 Smos., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B. Stevart, Lieut. W. R. S.C., 1 Smos., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B. Stevart

Tandy, Bde. Surg. E. O., B.
Taylor, Co^{*}. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '88, M.
Teed, Maj. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '87, Bo.
Temple, Col. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '83, R.
Templer, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '87, B.
Thomas, Capt. H. R. D., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, Bo.
Thomson, Lieut. M. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '88, B.
Thomson, Maj. A. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 14, '88, B.
Thwaytes, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, 87, M.
Tregear, Lt., Col. V. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.
Triscott, Capt. C. P., R.A., 1 yr. 24 d., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B
Trueman, Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '84, Be.
Turner, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '87, Bo.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, M. Unwin, Lleut. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B. Upperton, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. 27 Oct., '86, B.

Van Someren, Lt.-Col. G. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr Aug. 4, '87, M. Vesey, Lieut. H. C., Prob.S.C., fr. Mar. 17, '88, B. Vibart, Col. E. D. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sopt. 26, 87, B. Vidal, Lt. L. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 20, '87, Bo. Vivian, Capt. F. G., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B. Vyvyan, Lt.-Col. R. O., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B.

Vyvyan, Lt.-Col. R. O., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Not. 21, 30, B.

Vyvyan, Lt.-Col. R. O., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Not. 21, 37, B.

Wace, Col. E. G., S.C., 198 dys., fr. Mar. 4, '88, B.

Walcott, Col. E. S., C.B., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.

Waller, Maj. R. J., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Feb. 23, '88, B.

Walter, Lieut.-Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, B.

Ward, Lieut. B. R., R.E., 2 yrs. 3 mos., fr. July 8, '86, B.

Ward, Lieut. Col. T. M., S.O., Bo.

Watkis, Lieut. H. B. B., S.O., 8 mos., fr. Mar. 27, '83, B.

Watson, Lt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '37, M.

Wattson, Lt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '37, M.

Wattson, Lt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '86, Bo.

Way, Lieut. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nay 14, '86, Bo.

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Weldon, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '83, M.

Weller, Capt. A. T., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 17, '88, B.

Weller, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '87, B.

Whitloek, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '87, B.

Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B.

Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. R., Inf., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.

Williams, Col. B., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Cot. 15, '87, B.

Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 15, '87, B.

Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 15, '87, B.

Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Cot. 15, '87, B.

Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 15, '87, B.

Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 16, '83, M.

Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 10, '87, B.

Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 10, '87, B.

Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 10, '87, B.

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Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 10, '87, B.

Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '87, B.

Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 24, '87, M.

Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. N

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Yourg, Surg.-Maj. J, 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Young, Lteut. J. H., S.C., B.
Young, Lt.-Col. T. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 4. '87, M.

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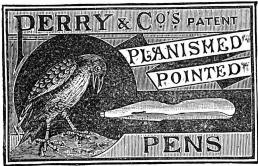
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 4th May; from Allahabad and Madras to the 2nd May; and from Calcutta to the 1st May.

Leading members of the Bombay Bar have been engaged by the Nizam's Government and Abdul Huq in connection with the recent Hyderabad mining scandal. Abdul Huq has not yet answered the interrogatories put to him in his order of suspension.

THE Hyderabad correspondent to the *Pioneer* telegraphs that Mr. Watson has split and has revealed the fact that Abdul Huq got one-quarter of the Mining Concession and sold his own shares to the Nizam's Government, and that if the concession is annulled Mr. Watson and the executors of Mr. Stewart are said to be rich enough to make good the whole of the deficit.

THE opinion in India is that a public service has been rendered in reviving interest in the matter of Mr. Tayler, the Commissioner of Patna during the Mutiny, upon the retirement of Sir Frederick Halliday, and it is generally hoped that sufficient pressure will be brought to bear in Parliament to force the India Office now to reconsider the old decision of 1859.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had a narrow escape on April 30th. His Honour was on the Hughli in a steam launch, when a violent storm came up, and the vessel was nearly swamped.

THE Chief Justice of Madras has left for England. Sir Arthur Collins takes one month's leave in addition to the High Court vacation.

MR. HENVEY has arrived at Indore, and taken over charge from Sir Lepel Griffin, who made his last public appearance as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India on April 28th, when he laid the foundation-stone of a Girls' School at Mhow.

GENERAL G. B. WOLSELEY, Commanding the First Bufgade, Upper Burma Force, intends going home on two months' leave by the steamer leaving Bombay on the 15th June.

MR. COTTON will officiate as Secretary to the Bengal Government during Mr. Nolan's absence on short leave, but Mr. Nolan will not take his leave until the 15th July. He will return from Darjeeling to Calcutta with the Lieutenant-Governor early in that month.

Mr. A. C. Tupp, Accountant-General, Bombay, has been granted six months' leave of absence, and Mr. S. Jacob, from Allahabad, officiates. Mr. O. T. Barrow, Deputy Accountant-General in Bombay, due from leave about the middle of May, succeeds Mr. Jacob.

M. Manes, Governor of the Franco-Indian Settlements, has left for Bourbon, where he succeeds the new Governor of Annam. M. Manes' successor, M. Nouet, is expected to arrive about the end of this month.

COLONEL CONWAY GORDON, Director-General of Railways, has returned to India from inspecting the Frontier lines.

Mr. W. C. MACPHERSON, who has been acting for a short time as Under-Secretary in the Home Department, will not rejoin his substantive appointment in the Bengal Secretariat, but will probably be posted to Mozufferpore as Joint Magistrate.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda revisits Europe shortly, owing to continued ill-health. So far as is yet known the only Indian notables intending to proceed to England this year

are two Princes from Oudh.

THE Amir was expected to reach Kabul on April 23rd.

A RECENT Rangoon telegram announcing that the last rails on the Tounghoo-Mandalay extension had been laid was slightly premature. The rails are not yet linked, but the engineer-in-chief hoped to have this effected by May 1.

GREAT scarcity is prevalent in the neighbourhood of the Shan road and in the back districts along the plateau. Parents are reported to be selling their children for food.

It is rumoured that Lieutenant Thomas, of the 15th M.I. at Myinmu, has made a capture which may result in important discoveries.

MAJOR ADAMSON, with the troops, marched there direct from Moungmagan, but the dacoits had moved their quarters. Lieutenant Aldworth is reported to be uninjured, but the Burmese Tseekay, who was with him, has been killed.

THE American ship Continental has gone to pieces on Palmyras point.

THE Macgregor Memorial Fund has now reached Rs. 13.000.

Goods of the value of over a lakh have been destroyed by fire in the import warehouse at Calcutta.

THE godowns of the Cossipore Jute Mills have been destroyed by fire.

THE Mahomedans of Madras have voted a farewell address to Lord and Lady Dufferin.

THE Cawnpore Jute Mill was destroyed by fire on the 29th April.

A VIOLENT storm swept over Calcutta on the 29th April, doing considerable damage to property.

CHOLERA is raging with increased virulence in Cashmere.

Kamal Khan, the well-known freebooter of the Peshawur Frontier, is reported to be dead.

THE Maharaja of Cooch-Behar is about to introduce several improvements into his State. As a beginning his Highness opened gasworks in his capital the other day.

THE Duc d'Orleans arrived at Simla on the 24th April. He temporarily joins Sir Frederick Roberts' Staff, proceeding later in the season to the fourth battalion of the 60th Rifles at Chakrata, to which regiment he has been posted.

LIEUTENANT JEPHSON, B.S.C., late Commissariat Officer in charge of the Shan Column, has died of cholera.

AFTER his narrow escape from the consequences of a cobra-bite Dr. Richards is now completely recovered. The effects of the bite have passed away, and he is pronounced to be completely out of danger.

Another instance of the generosity, as princely as well-considered, of the Parsees, is reported. This time the donor is Bai Motlabai Jehangir Wadia, a Parsee lady, who has just presented the Government of Bombay with land to the extent of 20,000 square yards and Rs. 1,50,000 to build an obstetric hospital.

RAGOONATH Row, Dewan of Indore, has left that State for Madras, expressing his inability to effect the desired progress under the present Maharaja.

THE Maharaja Holkar has nominated Sir Kaseerow, his uncle, the Dowager Maharanee and Buxi Khomansing as his councillors, pending other arrangements.



MR. J. C. GILLBANKS, Registrar of the Diocese of Rangoon, died suddenly at Rangoon on April 29.

THE raids of the Kachins on the jade traders in the Mogoung district are said to be causing considerable uneasiness at Bhamo, while at Tavoy the recrudescence of dacoity has been deemed so serious that troops and police have had to be despatched; and Major Adamson, the Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo, who was about to proceed on furlough, has been stopped, and sent down to take charge of the district.

VERY grave charges have, it is said, been formulated against the ex-Dewan of Cashmere, Luchman Das. They chiefly relate to oppression and extortion, but the most serious touch the death in prison of one of the ex-Premier's victims, and the mysterious disappearance of a young Cashmiri beauty.

RAILWAY communication on the broad gauge between Sibi and Quetta by way of the Bolan Pass will probably be

ready by September next.

THE conversion of the Nagpur-Chhatisgarh State Railway from metre gauge to broad is being rapidly carried out by the engineers of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company. The rails on the standard gauge have now been laid five miles beyond Raipur, thus enabling heavy material trains to work along nearly 200 miles of the line.

EXAGGERATED fears appear to be entertained in Jhelum as to the amount of damage which will be done to the town to make way for the defence works for the railway bridge.

THE last rails on the Upper Burma line were joined at noon on April 29, and there is now a through line to Mandalay.

NOTES.

The papers to hand by the present Overland Mail are filled with leaders, leaderettes, and paragraphs regarding the Hyderabad (Deccan) scandal. The *Pioneer*, which has taken the lead in the agitation against Abdul Huq and his "friends" or "accomplices," has an article in which attempt is made to distribute "the burden of blame." It would place much upon the shoulders of Mr. Cordery and Colonel Marshall. It pretends that the relationship between these officials and Abdul Huq is not above suspicion. Indeed, so far as the first-named gentleman is concerned, it speaks out with painful bluntness:—"Go to Hyderabad not as an official, but a trusted outsider—not to the mob, but to the men of power and position—and they will tell you with but little pretence of disguise that the bond between the Resident and the Hyderabad official was such a bond as an Englishman breathing an untainted atmosphere, and writing of an Englishman in a place of high trust, scorns to name. Nevertheless there is the belief. Let it take root and grow, and the end is not far off."

WE should be very sorry to believe the insinuation thus made on the strength of a newspaper article, however boldly written and vouched for by editorial responsibility. There was a time, as many old Anglo-Indians may remember, when the *Pioneer* would have been the first journal in India to have broken a stiff lance with any other daring to cast "the shadow of a shade" upon the name of the man of whose fitness for one of the most onerous political appointments in India it never until lately had a doubt. What change has come over the spirit of its old dream now that it should write "the official coterie babbled of dear old Cordery," and smiled away their sense of his patent incapacity? The Government of India, catching the infection of flabbiness, ignored the state of his health and the bent of his habits, and still left the burden of heavy responsibilities in unequal hands." What, we ask, has wrought this change towards a former friend and "esteemed" contributor?

It seems to have been expected by the writer of the article that such a question would be asked, and so the attack concludes with an explanatory plea of justification. "There are some we know to whom the plainness with which we have spoken of things about which it is permissible to feel strongly may prove an offence. We would simply remind such that the journalist also is human. Nor does he violate the memory of old and pleasant friendships from mere lightness of heart. But the time is near when the claim of the official Englishman to remain the strength and stay of the Empire which he has worked so nobly to create will be perpetually contested. Let us put our house in order."

By all means, but is this the way to do it? The Pioneer in indulging in censure of Mr. Cordery would have its readers believe that the Government of India is entirely free from any responsibility in this "miserable business." The Madras Mail holds a different opinion, and says:—"A heavy responsibility rests with the Government of India, which cannot be evaded by making a scapegoat of Mr. Cordery, or a sacrifice of Colonel Marshall. The reputation of the Foreign Office of the Government of India will probably suffer damage before the last is heard of the Hyderabad scandals; and the plea that frontier responsibilities rendered the Government less vigilant than usual about the course of events in the Deccan will possibly be urged in extenuation of what looks like a perfunctory performance of duty."

"For," says the same journal, "it was incumbent on the Government of India during the five years that he (Mr. Cordery) held office to satisfy itself that he was doing his duty and not compromising his Government in the hottest of hotbeds of intrigue in India. In proportion, therefore, to its success in blackening the official reputation of the Resident will be the *Pioneer's* undesigned success in proving that the Viceroy is at fault for not keeping better watch and ward over Hyderabad."

THE Statesman, as was to be expected, furnishes what oil it can to add to the flames, and promises further fuel in the shape of further disclosures in order to implicate the Government of India and damage its Foreign Office. It declares, if its contemporaries "will only exercise a little more patience," that it will show that the whole of the Hyderabad (Deccan) scheme was disclosed to the Government of India nearly eighteen months ago, before it was accomplished, and that the Government cannot divest itself of all responsibility. Of course, as the scandal has gone so far, it must be probed to its lowest depth, however individual reputations may suffer; but "the pity of it, Iago! O, Iago, the pity of it!"

Bengal would seem to be jealous of the Madras Presi dency having a monopoly of scandals, and so one of its most eminent astrologers has predicted that during the present year a scandal which is to eclipse any of the Madras ones may be expected in Calcutta, which city is "to be full of excitement over a lady affair." After all, perhaps, a scandal of this kind, if less exciting, will be of less harm to Eng lish character in India than a Hyderabad (Deccan) scandal.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN has made another of his brilliant epigrammatic speeches in laying the foundation-stone of a girls' school at Mhow. Of course Sir Lepel is the warm advocate of the ladies in all that can be supposed to make them happier, brighter or more beautiful; but what will "lovely woman" in England say to this champion of their sex for saying to the ladies of India: "The fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil is very dear to a woman's heart, and I feel certain that when in that famous story common to so many religions Eve in the Garden of Eden plucked and bit this forbidden fruit, she allowed her husband a very small piece and ate the greater part of the apple herself?"

ANGLO-INDIANS have not failed to make their mark in many of the various fields of literature open to the scholar, the traveller, the novelist, and the scientist, but few have essaved the drama. One, however, who was well-known in India for many years as the able editor of the Calcutta Englishman, Mr. James Furrel, is announced as the author of an entirely original drama-Midnight; or, The Woodcarver of Bruges—which is to be produced at a matinée at the Princess's Theatre on Thursday next. The few who have heard the play read speak in the highest terms of the literary skill and poetic power with which a very curious plot is treated.

THE London and China Express says :- We have heard a good deal lately about the future of the China tea trade, but the statements of Mr. PHILLIPS, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Foochow, are fairly startling. He distinctly states that if the Chinese Government does not fully awake to the subject, and take measures to ameliorate its condition, the tea trade of that port will cease to exist in five years. The Government have already found the shoe pinching in the way of decreased revenue, but whether they will act on the advice which the Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai, Foochow, and Canton have given them remains to be seen. It will be a bitter pill to them if—to save the trade—they have to lessen both export duty and Aekin on tea. Yet this appears to be necessary, as well as increased care in growing and manipulation.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph.) (Times Correspondents.) INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

Ayoob Khan arrived at Rawul Pindi on the 13th inst. He Ayoob Khan arrived at Rawul Pindi on the 13th inst. He was received by the Commissioner, the chief military authorities, and a large number of Afghan chiefs, a large crowd of Natives being present. He dined at the club in the evening. It has been decided to treat him in every way as an honoured guest. He is described as a pleasant-looking man of middle height, apparently about thirty years old. It is stated that his allowance will be Rs.25,000 monthly. The general opinion is that he should be treated with the courtesy due to his position, but to go beyond this would have the effect of rendering the Ameer suspicious and unfriendly.

position, but to go beyond this would have the effect of rendering the Ameer suspicious and unfriendly.

A despatch from Chittagong reports a further incursion of Shendees into British territory, near the Sungu river. A force of frontier police has advanced to reinforce the Tairihi guard, and to follow up the raiders. The impunity which has followed on the murder of Lieutenant Stewart has evidently emboldened the enemy. It is stated that they can collect 10 000 armed ways and unless strong measures he adopted all

emboldened the enemy. It is stated that they can collect 10,000 armed men, and unless strong measures be adopted all the tea estates in the province may be rendered unsafe.

There has been a large gathering of Natives at Abbottabad to vote a valedictory address to Lord Dufferin.

Further developments in the so-called "mining scandal" are reported from Hyderabad. The Nizam's Government has served notice on Abdul Huq of its repudiation of the purchase of shares made by him last year, demanding repayment of £158,631 paid for 12,500 shares. This includes £18,750, the balance of the call due on 3,750 half-paid shares, drawn by Abdul Huq after his return to India. The repudiation was made on the ground that Abdul Huq had concealed from the Nizam's Government the fact that he was interested in the company, and that the shares actually purchased were his own company, and that the shares actually purchased were his own

property.

The Hindoo religious movement in Madras has taken the form of a meeting, presided over by the Native Sheriff, for the purpose of inviting subscriptions for the foundation of a Hindoo National College.

A honoralout society in England lately requested the

A benevolent society in England lately requested the Government of India to forward to the native Princes copies of a circular asking for contributions. By the Viceroy's order the request was refused, the following explanation being

"The native chiefs of India have lately subscribed largely to various institutions in England, more especially to the Imperial Institute. The charity for which you now ask support appears to be altogether beyond the legitimate sphere of their

benevolence. They would be unlikely to take interest in it, while the fact that their names would be associated with the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the additional fact of your request being forwarded by the Government of India, would make them feel that illegitimate influence was being brought

make them feel that illegitimate influence was being brought to bear.

"The Governor-General is of opinion that, in presence of the many claims upon them in their country, the Princes of India ought not to be solicited to contribute to English charities with which neither they nor their States have any connection."

The Viceroy, it is thought, has acted wisely in putting his foot down upon a system of forced benevolences which was being largely developed under official influences.

being largely developed under official influences.

A gazetted memorandum on the revised Budget estimates for the financial year shows the following results in "Rx.," or tens of rupees. They are Rx. 3,07,000 better than the estimates if the special defence works be excluded, or Rx.3,97,000 if they be included. Taking the various heads of revenue, we find that the collection of land revenue in March was high, being Rx.152,000, and was realised almost entirely. The Madras and Bombay opium revenue fell Rx.27,000 short, but on the Bombay side 70,000 of the Hundis issued in March were only realised in April. In salt, notwithstanding the higher duty, the realizations in February and March were Rx.50,000 less than in those months of the previous year, this being due, no doubt, to the absorption of old stocks before the higher taxed new ones came into consumption. Stamps and Excise show improvements of Rx.27,000 and Rx.21,000 respectively over the estimate. The Customs returns show a little less, while the provincial rates show an improvement of nearly Rx.57,000 corresponding to the improvement under the land revenue. As a whole these principal revenue headshow improvements of about sponding to the improvement under the land revenue. As a whole these principal revenue heads show improvements of about Rx.2 85,000 over the revised estimates, of which Rx.1,24,000 goest o diminish the deficit for the year, and Rx.1,61,000 swells the provincial balances. In railways the gross receipts are Rx.22,000 better, and the working expenses Rx.38,000 worse. On opium production the expenditure is believed to be Rx.80,000 less than the estimate. A specially large provision was made for payments in March, but not so great as had been anticipated. The Post Offices are Rx.5,000 better, telegraphs are Rx.20,000 worse, and irrigation is Rx.67,000 better. The Imperial, civil. and military works show a saving of Rx.60,000, and army expenditure is Rx.25,000 less. The special defence charges will probably be Rx.90,000 within the limit.

Sir Charles Aitchison has announced his intention of resign-

Sir Charles Aitchison has announced his intention of resign-

Sir Charles Aitchison has announced his intention of resigning his seat in Council at the conclusion of the Simla season. It is believed that he will be succeeded by Mr. Philip Hutchins, junior member of the Madras Council, who is described as a man of ability, with a record of services sufficiently good to justify his promotion. At present neither Bombay nor Madras is represented on the Executive Council.

A private of the South Wales Borderers lately ran amok in the fort at Delhi while under the influence of drink. He first wounded the provost-corporal with a knife, next attacked a party of Native servants, and finally jumped on the body of a sleeping coolie, who was carried to the hospital in a dying condition. Finally, he was overcome by a guard with fixed bayonets, after having been wounded by a bayonet thrust.

The Bombay Government appears to have considerable difficulty in dealing with local self-government. Having been forced to suspend one municipality, it was nearly compelled to

difficulty in dealing with local self-government. Having been forced to suspend one municipality, it was nearly compelled to adopt the like course with that of Ahmedabad for contumacious disregard of Governmental instructions. Finding, however, that the Government was in earnest, the municipality yielded.

The pensioned Naib Dewan of Baroda has been appointed Minister at Indore.

A telegram from Bombay reports a most destructive fire, by which 500 persons are said to have been rendered homeless.

A telegram from Cashmere states that an Englishman and six servants have been buried under an avo in the Kaintal Nullah in Kishtawar.

The Finance Committee's report will be published here

on Tuesday next the Viceroy will invest the Commander in-Chief with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The forecast of the Meteorological Department with reference to the coming rains speaks of early and abundant rain over Bengal and the Ganges Valley, and a postponed and diminished rainfall in Bombay and the Deccan. The conditions in the porth, west are favourable, it seems to a pleateous ditions in the north-west are favourable, it seems, to a plenteous and early rainfall.

and early rainfall.

The exchange has now fallen below 1s. 4d., and shows indications of falling lower. Unless some remedy can be devised, this will involve us sooner or later in very serious financial troubles. The decline in trade is apparently keeping pace, step for step, with the decline in value of the rupee. The striction decreasion of trade is alterether abnormal existing depression of trade is altogether abnormal.

BURMA.

RANGOON, MAY 19.

General Low has his hands full of work in Upper Burma. It is uncertain whether the Chins have retreated to the mountains or still occupy the plains behind India and Gungaw. is now believed that the number of the Chins who raided into British territory was exaggerated in the original reports. The escape of the Kale Tsawbwa saves the Government from the necessity of sending an expedition into the Chin Hills to rescue him, which might have proved a very difficult task. When the Chins, however, discover that they have been deluded by the Tsawbwa, and that he has no intention of aiding them, fresh raids into his territory will certainly be made. It will be necessary to occupy the Kale territory with troops or military police. The Kale Tsawbwa is now at Indin and urgently asks for help. He reports that a strong body of Chins is at Chengaing, with the so-called Gyobin Prince. This pretender was employed recently as a vaccinator and assistant in the Government dispensary in Lower Burma.

The reinforcements despatched by General Low to the Chindwin valley have advanced rapidly. Major Gleig's column, consisting of 100 men of the Cheshire Regiment, 150 of the military police, and two guns has arrived at Kalewa s now believed that the number of the Chins who raided into

column, consisting of 100 men of the Cheshire Regiment, 150 of the military police, and two guns has arrived at Kalewa They expect to meet further reinforcements of military police, sent from the Kobo valley, at Kalaing. The second column, under Captain Noel, of the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), is advancing to Gungaw.

Fresh disturbances have occurred in the Shan States. Colonel Sartorius, of the 3rd Beloochees, has achieved an important success by capturing Wockmatu, the rebel Tsawbwa of Mone, in his palace. Colonel Sartorius left Fort Stedman with a small column for Mone in order to drive out Wockmatu, who had expelled our nominee. The column advanced with great rapidity over very difficult roads. When within nine miles of Mone, Colonel Sartorius, before daybreak and during a heavy rain storm, accompanied by Lieutenant Fowler, seven soldiers, and Mr. Scott, Assistant-Commissioner, galloped up to Mone. They got round the town before daybreak, entering to Mone. They got round the town before daybreak, entering it from the south, the side opposite to that on which the column was advancing. The surprise was complete. They rushed into the palace inclosure, cut down the guard, killing s even men and capturing the Tsawbwa. Mone is now held by

Mainloung, another Shan State, held by Myosa, a nominee of our vassal, the Theebaw Tsawbwa, is menaced by the Choungwa Prince, who has assembled a considerable gathering on the borders of Momoit. The Theebaw Tsawbwa is preparing to resist the Choungwa Prince, and troops will be sent to

A column is being organised at Bhamo to punish the Toungkan Tsawbwa for his recent raid into our territory. He murdered two women and carried off fifteen women from the village of Tsenbo. The Tsawbwa resides in a strongly-stockaded

village twenty miles from Tsenbo.

Intelligence having reached Tounghoo that the dacoits meditated attacking and burning Myohla, a station on the newly-opened section of the Tounghoo-Mandalay line, a detachment of 100 soldiers has been sent to garrison the station. A small flying column has been sent from Thayetmyo to scour A small flying column has been sent from Thayetmyo to scour the country to the northward, where the dacoits have reappeared. In Minbu Inspector Locke, with the military police, has had an obstinate encounter with a large gang of dacoits under Bohto. The fight lasted two hours, and fifteen dacoits were killed, several were wounded, and some arms were captured. Three policemen were wounded. The Tsagain and Shebo districts are disturbed by dacoits. In Myadoung and Shebo districts are disturbed by dacoits. In Myadoung and Tsagain cases are reported in which the villagers, who have not yet been disarmed, resisted, and repulsed the dacoits.

Trade with Upper Burma is extremely depressed owing to the renewal of disturbances and the recent fires. Ten steamers and more than treaty flets belowing the light like the content of the renewal of disturbances and the recent fires.

and more than twenty flats belonging to the Flotilla Company are now lying idle at Rangoon. The right to farm the jade stone monopoly in Upper Burma is advertised for sale.

Mr. Fryer's appointment as Financial Commissioner for

Burma is very generally approved.

SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

The news from Sikkim continues unsatisfactory. The Tibetan authorities have as yet shown no signs of being actuated by an urgent desire for peace. They are quite shrewd enough fully to appreciate the difficulties of our political position. They are fully assured that no provocation will induce our forces to pass the Sikkim borders, and that they have only to remain passively hostile for a sufficiently long period within the limits of their own frontier to compel our soldiers. within the limits of their own frontier to compel our soldiers to retire from their present position. We cannot for an into retire from their present position. We cannot for an in-definite period maintain a comparatively large military force in a barren, inclement, and mountainous region, far removed from its supplies, as a brutum fulmen. The Tibetans treat the

whole display with contemptuous indifference, and decline to be awed in any way, or to enter into negotiations for peace. The visit of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the advent of the new Chinese Commissioner may induce a favourable change in a political position which, were it not for possible grave consequences, could hardly be described as other than a ridi

culous impasse

The latest telegraphic despatch states that a reconnoisance was lately made beyond Kuppup towards the Lagyapta-road, but that there were no signs of the enemy. Full supplies for the whole force to the end of June are being collected at Gnatong. It is possible that the British troops may be detained longer. But in the event of the European troops being re moved the Pioneers and the wing of a Native Infantry regiment will remain until the affair has been finally settled. Barracks are being constructed in view of the approach of the rainy season. The last report from Tibet stated that the Chivac Convenience and addition was the Physical Chivac Convenience and additional contracts of the property about Chinese Commissioners were daily expected at Phari, about 100 miles from the Sikkim frontier. The Phadong Lama still resides in our camp. The Tibetans send threatening messages to the effect that so soon as their preparations for war have been completed they will sweep the British force back to Calcutta.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

HAILEYBURY AND THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

(Bombay Gazette.)

(Bombay Gazette.)

We gave some particulars the other day of the few remaining Haileybury Civil Servants, and showed how very rapidly they were now disappearing. Ever since we wrote two out of the fifty then left have retired, viz., Sir C. Bernard and Mr. J. H. Grant (Bombay Civil Service), and two more Mr. H. N. B. Erskine (Bombay Civil Service) and Mr. F. B. Peacock are believed to be on the point of retirement. But the Competition Civilians of the earlier years are disappearing quite as fast as, if not faster, than the Haileybury men. In the firs yeart of competition, 1856, 20 Civilians came out to India, and of these only four still remain in the Service. They are Mr. Reynolds (Board of Revenue, Bengal), Sir C. Aitchison (Member of the Governor-General's Council), Mr Cordyer (Resident of Hyderabad), and Mr. R. West (Member of Council, Bombay). Of the remaining sixteen, ten have retired and six have died. The six who died were Messrs. Wells Butler (59), Heely (76), Warrand (64), Pomeroy (57), Herbert Wilson (66), and Daly (63). The figures after the names indicate the year Heely (76), Warrand (64), Pomeroy (57), Herbert Wilson (66), and Daly (63). The figures after the names indicate the year of death, and it will be seen that, with the exception of Mr. Heely, all died before the end of 1866, or within the first ten years of their service; then none died for ten years till 1876, and since then none have died in the last twelve years. The ten who have retired are Messrs. Cornell (81), Moss King (83), Peile (87), Thornton (81), Bell (77), Perkins (86), Sandford (84), Brittain Jones (85), Ramsay (86), and Pedder (79). From this list it will be seen that two (Bell and Pedder) retired without completing their full twenty-five years, and therefore obtained only proportional pensions; two more (Cornell and Thornton) retired in 1881, directly their time was up; one retired in each of the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, two in 1886, and one in 1887; the last, Mr. Peile, going straight to the Home Council. The four who remain are now of thirty-two years' standing, and the last, Mr. Peile, going straight to the Home Council. The four who remain are now of thirty-two years' standing, and have only three more years to serve before they must retire. In the second year of Competition, 1857, twenty Civilians came out to India, and of these only seven still remain in the Service. They are Messrs. W. Young (N.W.P.), Quinton (N.W.P.), Morgan (B), Sir C. Elliott (I), Wall (N.W.P.), A. Smith (B). and Hon. J. B. Richey (Bo). Of the remaining thirteen eight have retired and five have died. The five who died were Messrs. Sweeting (58). Walton (76), Wyllie (70), Falcon (76), and Thelwall (58), It will be seen that two died in the first year of their service, then none died for twelve years till 1870, and after six years more two more died in 1876. The eight who have retired are Messrs. Boult for twelve years till 1870, and after six years more two more died in 1876. The eight who have retired are Messrs. Boult (59), C. Robertson (83), Wilton Oldham (77), Furrell (63), E.S. Robertson (77), Newnham (82), Worthington (78), and Taylor (77). From this it will be seen that all but two retired without completing their twenty-five years service, no less than four graded pensions in 1877-78; while two, Messrs. Boult and Furrell, retired very early in their careers at two and six years' standing respectively. The remaining two, Messrs. C. Robertson and Newnham, served their full time. The seven who are still in the service are now of thirty-one years' standwho are still in the service are now of thirty-one years' standing, and have only four more years to serve before retirement.

INDIAN POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS. (Poona Observer.)

The Post Office revenue in India is very great, and it is only due to the public that a portion of that revenue should be applied for the purpose of improving the working of the de-

partment. There are, it is true, a great many obstables to contend with, and a great many difficulties to be encountered; and it is also a well known fact that perfection in connection with the Post Office in India can never for a moment be ex pected. What we want to see is an attempt on the part of the authorities to check, if not altogether nip in the bud, some of the many growing evils. For instance, the first thing that should be done is to procure good, honest, hardworking subordinates, on whom some reliance could be placed, who would not feel themselves above the duties of their particular office, whatever that may chance to be. At the present time many of the subordinates go droning and crawling about, with just as much life and animation as if they were fast approaching a state of petrifaction, and had no duties whatever to perform. We have at times heard it remarked that the Post Office subordinates are but poorly remunerated for the duties they per form. No matter how small their stipend may be, if they are paid in accordance with the manner in which they acquit thempaid in accordance with the manner in which they acquit themselves of the various duties they so slovenly perform, they are well paid indeed. The authorities should raise the salaries of every one of the subordinates. No matter how persevering the Post master General and his assistants may be, one act of the Post master General and his assistants may be, one act of stupidity, neglect, or dishonesty on the part of the servants of the Department would mar all, and render the care and precaution of the higher officials null and void. We have heard, qefore now, of circumstances occurring by which the peons werb not induced by a felonious intention to destroy letters; but chose to do so in preference to delivering them. Yes, they chose to do so in preference to delivering them. Yes, they were too tired to deliver their letters in a proper manner; and preferred the risk of a severe punishment, if found out, to that of putting themselves to extra trouble and inconvenience. If the pay of all these grades were materially increased, we see no reason why good and trustworthy servants could not be obtained, on whom the utmost reliance could be placed. If this plan were adopted (and the immense profits of the department are equal to it), there is very little doubt that a very great change would soon be perceptible in the working of the Department; and the frequent complaints that are now made would, or the cause of them, soon cease to exist. The public could ensure something like regularity in receiving letters, and would not at times be put to considerable inconvenience, and considerable inconvenience, and would not at the proper time. of not receiving them at the proper time. Again, too, if several gentlemen connected with the English Post Office, possessing great experience, were to come out to India for the purpose of holding positions of trust and responsibilty in the Department; if the direction was given over to their hands, after they made themselves somewhat acquainted with the man ner in which the Department is managed at the present time, a very short time we think, would suffice to bring about a great change for the better.

THE OPTIMIST VIEW OF INDIAN FINANCE (Native Opinion.)

Optimists like Mr. Maclean and Sir Richard Temple may well hold to their sweet opinion, that the more you milk the Indian milch-cow the more prosperous it will become. Mr. Maclean, in his début on the motion of Mr. Samuel Smith, taxes Lord Ripon for having reduced the salt-tax, and caused a loss of £1,500,000 every year. But in attacking Lord Ripon, Mr. Maclean has lost sight of the economic principle,—the larger the consumption larger the revenue, and had he but taken the trouble to study salt-revenue statistics since the time the duty was reduced, he would have found that the reduction in duty was as much justifiable under the financial and other circumstances then ruling, as his attack on our noble ex-Viceroy was most gratuitous. But the height of absurdity of Mr. Maclean's argument here becomes more transparent; while he has no conscientious scruple to tax Lord Ripon for reduction of the salt duty he has not a word to say against a most unjustifiable measure of his Lordship—we mean the abolition of the cotton import duties. In the case of salt the revenue was to be recouped by increased consumption, but, in the case of the import duties, the abolition was a tremendous loss, a clean sweep of a most flourishing and the least felt source of our revenue. The abolition was avowedly in the interests of the Manchester trader; but, of course, according to Mr. Maclean's economic ethics, that was no loss to the Indian revenues. This zeal and patriotism of Mr. Maclean's in the interests of India is too transparent to deceive the Indian people, and he and men of his stamp had better give up this self-imposed task of taking Indian interests under their care unrequested. From Bombay to London is indeed a far distant cry; but we, along with our brethren, may undertake to tell these pseudo-Indian patriots that India, as regards her immediate interests, has greater confidence in unprejudiced men of the stamp of Mr. Samuel Smith and others than themselves. We may allow them the pleasure of grandiose eloquence on behalf of In

BENGAL.

THE Bengal Government has accepted the proposal of the Port Commissioners for consolidating the Port Trust Acts, and it is intended to introduce a Bill for the purpose during the current season.

Dr. Greeg, now Civil Surgeon of Hooghly, will, it is said, officiate as Protector of Emigrants when Dr. Grant goes on leave. Dr. Greeg's place at Hooghly will be taken by Dr. Monteith, who served in Bengal for some years before the formation of the Chief Commissionership of Assam and has now reverted to the Lower Provinces.

A most destructive fire occurred at the Cawnpore Jute Mill on April 29. The flames were fortunately prevented from reaching the machine room, but the jute and store godowns were gutted. The damage, which is fully covered by insurance, is estimated at three-quarters of a lakh.

THE new racing rules of the Calcutta Turf Club will not come into operation until August the 1st, as they have not yet been finally passed. Measures will be taken to protect meetings, the prospectuses of which may be issued before the rules have become law.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN CALCUTTA. - A Calcutta paper, commenting on the recent Chinese fracas in Circular road, says: —We shall not attain to the true significance of the desperate fight which came off between so many Chinese in Circular-road the other day if we view it merely as an ordinary fracas. Were there nothing else underlying it than a mere unpremeditated engagement entered into on the spur of the moment between two sides who happened to take opposite views of some passing subject there would be little more to be said about it. It would be what might happen anywhere, and between members of any other race. But the names of the two factions who were ranged on either side in such strong rivalry—Ghi Hin and Ho Sing—supply us with a revelation as to the causes why so many men were engaged, why a mere trifle set them on, and why the battle raged so furiously. mere trifle set them on, and why the battle raged so furiously. At the same time, these names show that such dangerous affrays may be looked for among the Chinese, and have to be specially guarded against. Here, in Calcutta, the Celestials are in a very small minority, and the existence of Ghi Hins and Ho Sings may not matter much to the general public or the police, who, however, in the fight above alluded to, had enough to do, and had to be specially reinforced by a European force before any capture could be attempted; but in other parts of India, Burma for instance, where the Chinese muster very strong, the subject is one of considerable importance, and affects the peace and security of the civil population as well as very strong, the subject is one of considerable importance, and affects the peace and security of the civil population as well as the due and efficient performance of police duties. We proceed to show this briefly. Wherever the Chinese have emigrated to, in California, Australia, the Dutch Settlements, Singapore and Sarawak, they are found to be honeycombed by the *Hoey* or secret societies. Originally formed in China, they attain their full force and vigour in outlying countries, where under British freedom and laws they find themselves practically unchecked till some desperate fight reveals their existence. These secret societies, of which the Ghi Hin and Ho Sing are the chief, hold their victims with the grip of a vice, body and soul. There are headmen and members initiated in the mysteries, with the most direful threats, which are actually carried out. We are not sure if the Nihilism of Russia can be worse. It is, however, where the police Russia can be worse. It is, however, where the police are few, or the Government weak and detached, that these societies are found to be prominent public pests. As the London Standard pointed out not long ago, "murder and incendiarism, torturing and maiming are of every-day occurrence. They monopolise several branches of commerce, and the interpreter is killed forthwith. They utterly command the labour market, regulate wages, and own neither law nor justice." In Sarawak the evil was found to be so serious that the Government made a law in 1870 decreeing death to every member ipso facto. In Singapore, time after time, they have raised fatal riots, some of which have had to be quelled by calling out the military. At last the Straits Government had to enact that these societies should have their headmen and members registered by the police, and be made responsible for crimes and outbreaks. In the Dutch possessions in Sumatra these societies have been so troublesome, as fostering crime of every kind, that there also the military have had to be called out, and several headmen deported. From the recent fight their existence in Calcutta is revealed. Though it may not matter much here, it matters a great deal in Burma, and steps should be taken to ascertain more about them. Their existence anywhere is a fearful evil.

MADRAS.

A CENTRAL and representative association for Native Christians is about to be formed in Madras, with the object of promoting union and co-operation in matters affecting their social, moral, and political welfare. The work of the association will not be restricted to any particular method, but every

vailable means will be employed for the advancement and welfare of the Native Christian community. The president is to be Mr. Subramanyan, a barrister: the vice-president Mr. Satthianadham; and twelve persons are to be on the committee.

Acting upon a communication from the Government of India, regarding a practicable scheme for a supply of water to Bangalore, the Station Municipality resolved to take up General Fischer's scheme, in the absence of any other submitted to it, to test it thoroughly, and to send it on to the Government of Madras for their opinion, as to whether it would supply the Bangalore troops with water as well as the civil population. Also to submit it to the Mysore Durbar to ascertain whether it will supply the Pettah or Native town as well. The matter is likely to come to a head soon.

BOMBAY.

The Bombay Government have published the following Resolution:—Bai Motlibai (through her son, Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia) having placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Governor the site known as the Parsonage at Mazagon, adjoining the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, the buildings thereon, and a further sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs in cash, for the construction of a charitable hospital, his Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in accepting this munificent gift, and is pleased to direct that the proposed hospital shall be designated the Bai Motlibai Hospital. The Architectural Executive Engineer should prepare plans and estimates for the requisite buildings. The total cost should be estricted to the amount of the donation. The munificence of Bai Motlibai should be suitably acknowled by letter.

Ar the Appellate Court, before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons, an important question as to the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court in the cases of European British subjects in Sind was disposed of in connection with the case of James Grant, late agent of the Kurrachee branch of the Bank of Bombay, who was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment by Mr. Francis Gibbons, city magistrate of Kurrachee, for criminal breach of trust as an agent, under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. The Appellate Court called for this case on a review of the city magistrate's criminal return for January last, which was forwarded to it by the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind as the return of the trial of a European British subject. On an examination of the record and proceedings, the sentence passed by the magistrate appeared to the Appellate Court to be inadequate; and if the accused could be regarded as a European British subject, it would have been illegal. The Appellate Court, accordingly issued a notice to the accused to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be reversed, and why he should not be committed to the High Court for trial. It was argued by Mr. Inverarity, the counsel for the accused, that as he did not claim at the trial to be dealt with as a European British subject, he could no now be regarded as such, and that as the offence was committed in Sind, where the highest court of criminal appeal or revision was the Sadar Court, the case fell under the general rules of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and not under the special rules contained in Chapter 33, and that, therefore, the High Court at Bombay had no jurisdiction to review the case under Chapter 32 of the Code. Mr. Justice Birdwood, in a long judgment which he delivered in the case, stated that where a European British subject waived his right to be dealt with as such by the magistrate before whom he was tried, he should not assert it in any subsequent stage of the same case. The accused thereby lost all the benefits of the

NW. PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

THERE were three candidates before the Punjab University this year for the degree of M.A. in English, of whom only one, a private candidate, Lala Sunder Das Suri, was successful. He is the Head Master of the Municipal Board School, Mooltan, and a member of the Municipal Committee of that place.

A PROPOSAL has been before the Punjab Government to grant Mr. A. Broadway 2,500 acres of land in the Mooltan District, for the use of a horse-run for rearing young stock for Native Cavalry regiments; but although the Government s disposed to help Mr. Broadway, it cannot, until further

progress has been made in the settlements of lands in th Chenab Canal, give any promises.

NATIVE PRESS.

Lord Dalhousie and Lord Dufferin.—What is th difference between Lord Dufferin and Lord Dalhousie? Just after his arrival in India Lord Dalhousie was involved in a war with the Sikhs, and he made arrangements for the administration of the Punjab. It is true that Lord Dufferin was not in wolved in a war with the Sikhs, but, owing to the conduct of Maharaja Dhulip Sing, his Lordship has had to keep a watchful eye upon the Punjab. The conquest of the Punjab was the first achievement of Lord Dalhousie, and the settlement of the Punjab frontier is the best performance of Lord Dufferin. Lord Dalhousie undertook a war against Burma, and annexed Lower Burma. Lord Dufferin undertook a war against Burma, and annexed North Burma. Lord Dalhousie was a devourer of Native States, and Lord Dufferin is also of that nature. The provinces of Oudh, Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi, and Berar were annexed by Lord Dalhousie. Lord Dufferin has not as yet distinctly ruined a Native State, but he has weakened, and is weakening, the rulers of Bhopal, Nepal, Haidarabad, Gwalior, Kashmir, and Rewa. The difference is that Lord Dufferin is not so hot-tempered as Lord Dalhousie. The devouring policy of Dalhousie caused the rebellion of the Mahrattas and who can say that this policy of Lord Dufferin will not bring forth similar results?—The Bangabasi.

The Dufferin Demonstration.—Agitations on political matters have improved the condition of the country. The people of India have discovered who is their friend and who is their enemy. This has become clear from the demonstration in honour of the departure of Lord Dufferin. The public, who sincerely shed tears for the departure of Lord Ripon, have displayed hatred towards the demonstration in honour of Lord Dufferin. The Native papers on behalf of the public have strongly protested against that meeting. The Native Associations are opposed to it. Lord Dufferin is the Viceroy of India, and a demonstration in his honour could not be held without the assistance of the police. Can there be anything more shameful to the Viceroy than this? This sad occurrence took place solely because this meeting was held in the name of the public.—The Charuvarta.

High-handed Officials.—The policy of the Viceroy has been approved in the address presented at the Town Hall. But one thing was very improper, that was that the address was presented in the name of the people. There was a great deal of advice in the speech of the Viceroy, but no reference has been made to subordinate officials. His speech would have been complete if some advice had been given to the officials like Sir Lepel Griffin and high-handed Magistrates.—The Nababibhakar and Sadharani.—His Lordship now presides over the destinies of 250 millions of Indians, and will be hereafter Ambassador at Rome. Here in India his Lordship used to get two-and-a-half lakhs of rupees a year, exclusive of allowances, but in Rome he will only get Rs. 400,000 a-year. On hearing this the people of India believe that it is a punishment on Lord Dufferin, who passed the Tenancy Act, deprived Burma of independence, imposed an income-tax, raised the salt-tax, and took steps for annexing Sikkim.—The Dakka Prakash.

Public Service Commission.—According to the report of the Commission, the limits of age of the Native candidates should be raised from 19 to 23 years. This is likely to afford greater facilities to Native candidates. But we cannot say why they suggested that the examination should still be held in London. The leading Native witnesses unanimously said that a similar examination to that held in London ought to be held in India. The Commission has not adopted that suggestion. This must be considered a great misfortune to India.—The Shomeprokash.

POVERTY OF INDIA.—God alone knows whether the miseries of India have increased under the English. But it is certain that India has become more impoverished under them. Under the Mahomedan rule India had not a debt of 160 crores of rupees and a revenue of 80 crores. There were no foreign officials then. Twelve crores were not spent in salaries and pensions, nor did eighty per cent. of this amount go to foreign countries. There was no exchange difficulty, nor was Indian money sent to defray expenses in England. Under the English the poverty of India has increased considerably.—The Bangabasi.

KASHMIR.—It is said that Kashmir is now under the influence of an evil star, and that this Paradise of the Earth will soon be annexed by the British. From Bombay and Madras troops have been sent to Kashmir. Will the prophecy of Ranjit Sing that "all will be red" prove false? In Lord Dufferin's régime the Native Princes will be ruined.—The Charuvarta.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL ERA IN INDIA.

A Paper read at the Royal Colonial Institute on May 8 by Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

(Concluded.)

The third factor in the Indo-European trade, namely, the comparative value of silver in the East and West, has played an important part in the recent development of exports. is not necessary to assert that the fall in the price of silver has created the Indian wheat trade. But it is evident that the has created the Indian wheat trade. But it is evident that the comparatively high purchasing power of silver in India, together with its decreased value expressed in the gold standard of England, has enabled the shipping firms of India to do a vast amount of export business at a profit, which they could not otherwise have done at all. It is also probable that any further decline in the price of silver in England will greatly stimulate the exports of staples from India. The anticipation that the purchasing power of silver in India would soon fall to stimulate the exports of staples from India. The anticipation that the purchasing power of silver in India would soon fall to something near the altered English ratio between silver and gold has not been realised. It was argued that India had always sought to purchase silver from the West, and that the cheapness of silver in the West would induce India to absorb large quantities of the metal. This would have been true of the India of antiquity and of the India of the Company; but it is not true of the India of the Queen.

India now prefers to take payment for her exports in British goods, and this preference has distinctly increased, notwithstanding the cheapening of silver. As a matter of fact. India

standing the cheapening of silver. As a matter of fact, India imported only nine millions sterling of silver and gold money annually during the fourteen years since 1873, when silver has been cheap, as against nearly 14 millions annually during the preceding fourteen (1859 to 1873), when silver was dear. The anticipation that India had an unlimited capacity to absorb the redundance of silver has not been fulfilled. It must now be dismissed from the problem of how to dispose of the increasbe dismissed from the problem of now to dispose of the increasing production of silver; and so far as absorption by India is concerned, the price of silver may still go on falling. The larger supplies of money required by India for her augmented commerce are yielded partly by the modern appliances of mercantile credit, cheques, and the Government paper currency. To some extent they are also obtained from the internal hoards of silver in India. Not only is less silver absorbed for hoarding, but there is evidence that metal has been brought forth from previous hoards for circulation as coin. Hoarding is, in from previous hoards for circulation as coin. Hoarding is, in fact, no longer a necessity in India, where every man can now use or display his wealth with safety. It has become an anachronism to keep money hidden away, when its open employment will yield a secure profit. In this respect also India has

entered on a new commercial era. That era is marked not only by an extended production of agricultural staple for sale in Europe, but also by a reorganisation of the manufacturing system in India. As India has always been, and still is, a country of petite culture, so down to our days it was a country of small domestic industries. The manufactures of India were the products of the housefather and his family, living together under one cottage roof. This system was disciplined and perfected by caste. For the caste practically operated as a hereditary trade guild, which not only insisted on the proper training and good conduct of its members, but also developed a certain transmitted dexterity in manipulation. The results were a cheapness in production, a fineness in workmanship, and an artistic perception in form and colour, which, during many centuries, gave Indian fabrics the command of the European market. In silks and cottons it seemed for a time, indeed, that the Indian textiles would strangle the growing industry of England. A law was passed at the beginning of the last century forbidding these fabrics from the East to be used in Great Britain. In 1721 the wear ing of any printed calicoes whatsoever was prohibited. wards the prohibition was modified in favour of the British manufacturer, allowing calicos to be worn, "provided the warp thereof was entirely of linen yarn." During nearly three-quarters of a century Englishmen firmly believed that English cotton-goods could not compete with Indian ones, and that the only chance for the English industry was to lay prohibitive

The development of steam machinery during the first half of the present century reversed the situation. The hand-loom of India could no longer compete with the Lancashire factory. A period of terrible suffering followed for the Indian weavers. Whole communities of them disappeared, in some cases perishwhere communities of them disappeared, in some cases perishing, in others drifting hopelessly into the landless labouring classes. During famines, they were the people who starved first. A change of fashion in the West Indies took away their last foreign customer, while the old tax levied on their looms was still, in some provinces, exacted in India. By degrees, however, large numbers were absorbed into agriculture, and many old weaving hamlets now survive as communes of husbandmen. A local trade in stout country cottons which will stand the daily washing in the village tank still lingers in many dis-

tricts, but yield a poor subsistence to the weaver. Thirty years ago the ruin of Indian cotton manufactures seemed final

and complete.

e now perceive that it was only a transition stage. hand-loom of India had, indeed, been crushed by Lancashire steam power. But India began to realise that the same agency which had destroyed the old industry might be used to revive it in a new form. A mill for the manufacture of cotton yarn it in a new form. A mill for the manufacture of cotton yarn and cloth was set up in Bombay in 1854. By 1884 there were over 100 cotton and jute mills at work in India, with 22,000 looms, 2,000,000 spindles, and giving employment to over 110,000 people. To those who have gone carefully into the question, it is apparent that even the rapid progress thus indicated is merely the commencement of a great industrial development, whose eventual dimensions it is impossible to foresee.

In textile manufactures, as in the production of food-staples, India starts with certain advantages on her side. material and the market for the manufactured goods lie at the Indian millowner's door, thus saving a double freight to England and back. Labour is cheap, abundant, docile, and not liable to strike. The enterprise yielded a profit even under the necessity of starting it by adult hands. The economical division of processes between men, women, and children has now been worked out, and the natural capability of the Indian races for the operations of textile industry is coming effectively into play. I am told, indeed, that an adult English hand can seldom acquire the requisite delicacy of touch, unless the fingers have been early trained to the loom; while in India grown-up men and women easily learn the work. On the other shand, the Indian millowner has to overcome several counterwillian difficulties. The cost of constitution including the other hand, the Indian millowner has to overcome several countervailing difficulties. The cost of erection, including spindles and fitting up, was said in 1877 to be about three times as much as in England. The difference has since been reduced and will be reduced still further as the supply of skilled Native engineers and contractors increases. The interest on capital in India is also higher, although in this respect, too, the difference is decreasing. The cost of fuel was also much greater in India, but is being diminished as railways open up the Indian coal-India is also higher, although in this respect, too, the difference is decreasing. The cost of fuel was also much greater in India, but is being diminished as railways open up the Indian coalfields. Another important consideration, difficult to estimate in all its bearings, is the quality of Indian cotton, which is short-stapled, and does not admit of being spun into the finer kinds of yarn. Consequently the Indian mills can turn out only the lower "counts" of yarns, and the coarser qualities of piece-goods, leaving English imports of the higher classes untouched by their competition. India asks for no protection for her growing manufactures. If her financial necessities should compel her to have again recourse to import Customs, should compel her to have again recourse to import Customs, the competing qualities of the coarser English piece-goods will be admitted free.

This revolution in the Indian system of manufacture was compelled by English competition in Lancashire, and was initiated by British capital in India. It is being developed by Native enterprise. Some of the most prosperous of the Indian cotton mills are now owned by Native capitalists. In the earlier stages the outlay was very great, and some of the older mills find difficulty in competing with their new and more cheaply constructed rival. The significance of this fact may be realised from the circumstance that within Bombay island the cost of working varies in the different mills from 17 to 29 per cent. of the value of the raw cotton used. Another significant fact is that the mill enterprise is no longer concentrated round Calcutta and Bombay, but is taking root in various local centres of industry; nor is it confined to cotton, but has been successfully applied to jute and wool. There is evidence to show that we are only at the beginning of a new era of Indian textile manufactures, an era of the association of capital and labour with steam-power on a great scale. Already Indian cotton are competing with Manchester goods, not only in India itself, but in the Straits, in China, and the markets

of Eastern Asia.

In forming our ideas about the future of this industry, we must remember that the advantages on the side of the Indian mill owner are permanent, while the disadvantages under which he has laboured are diminishing. Apart from the cheapening of coal and the growth of the Native engineering profession, the decrease in the two initial elements of the cost of contractions and the interest on entitle has a marked offer. struction and the interest on capital has a marked effect. example, when a mill cost three times more to erect in India than in England, and when the interest expected was 10 per cent, for an experimental enterprise in India as against 5 per cent, in an established industry in England, the yearly charge for capital on a mill costing £100,000 in England would have been £5,000, and £30,000 a year for a similar mill costing £300,000 in India. The Indian mill was thus weighted at starting with a charge for capital six times greater than the English mill. If it can now be erected at about double the English cost, the charge, at 7 per cent., which is the rate of interest now expected in India, would be reduced £14,000, or less than one-half. Apart, therefore, from decreased cost of working, the new Indian mills start (or will before long start) with less than one-half the charge to bear. England will always

be in advance of India as regards new machinery and economy in mechanical appliances. English labour will for long be more efficient, although the growth of a hereditary class of mill-workers in India will gradually lessen the difference. On the other hand, labour and the raw material are fundamentally cheaper in India than in England; while the interest on capital, the expected rate of profits, the cost of supervision, and the price of fuel, are normally decreasing charges in favour of the Indian mills.

During the first thirty years of the Queen's rule in India that country has firmly established herself as a competing producer with the English farmer and with the English cotton manufacturer. There are indications that within the next thirty years she will also enter into competition with the English ironmaster. Iron smelting has for ages been a hamlet indication in India. industry in India, very much as cotton weaving was a domestic manufacture. In both cases, the Indian article was good in quality; but in both, the Indian method of production by individual families was unable to stand against English co-operation of labour, capital, coal, and steam power. The raw materials for iron-smelting abound in India, but they have to contend against the difficulty of distance. The modern processes of matellinear have moreover been developed for contend against the difficulty of distance. The modern processes of metallurgy have, moreover, been developed for European coals with a small percentage of ash; the percentage of ash in the Indian coals is six to ten times greater. The same difficulty presented itself, however, in the early application of Indian coal to locomotives and river steamers; and it has been overcome. Coal mining on any large scale really dates in India from the opening of the East India Railway, say thirty years ago. At the commencement of that period almost the whole coal used for steam purposes in Bengal had to be imported from England. But one by one the difficulties in the application of Indian coal have been got over and nineteen-twentieths of the England. But one by one the difficulties in the application of Indian coal have been got over, and nineteen-twentieths of the coal used in Bengal, with its great railway system and steam industries, are now raised in the country. India has inexhaustible coal-fields, and an unlimited supply of flux and iron-ore. The problem of iron-smelting in India is partly the geographical problem of distance, and partly the chemical or mechanical problem of applying coal with 14 to 20 per cent. of ash to the processes of metallurgy. Iron-smelting in India on a large scale is now well advanced in the experimental stage, and its commercial success has been more than once stage, and its commercial success has been more than once asserted. Practically it may be said to have reached the point

which the cotton-mills had reached thirty years ago.

I have confined my remarks to only three industries, in two
of which India has already established herself as a competitor
in the world's market with England, while in the third she
appears likely before long to do so. For the time allowed compels me to choose between making a few matters quite clear, or attempting a wider but less practical survey. I ought, however, to leave no doubt as to my own conviction that Indian wheat and Indian jute-bags and cotton goods are only the forerunners of other commodities in which India is destined to compete keenly with the English producer. Nor should I shrink from repeating the generalisation that the world seems now to be entering on a new era of competition—the competinow to be entering on a new era of competition—the competi-tion betw en the productive powers of the tropics and of the temperate zone. Down to the present age, India has been practically disqualified in the competition of the bulkier agricul-tural staples (common to England and India), by distance and the cost of carriage. She has been practically disqualified in the competition of manufactures by her want of steam power, and by the absence of the association of labour and capital on a large scale. During the last thirty years these disqualifica-tions have been to some extent removed; during the next thirty years they will be removed in a still larger measure.

India is now waiting for an English statesman with breadth

of mind to grasp the situation, and with firmness of purpose to give effect to his views. India has had conquering viceroys and consolidating viceroys; she now waits for a commercial viceroy. A whole series of economic questions of the first magnitude are impending -questions which only an English statesman of the first class will have the courage and authority to effectively deal with. Take, as a single example, the great railway system. Government has got the monopoly of the railway system. Government has got the monopoly of the carrying trade in India. Is it to use that monopoly as a source of revenue by means of high rates, which act ultimately as a tax on production and a tax on trade? Or is it to content itself with the actual interest on its outlay, and thus give an enormous impulse to Indian agriculture, commerce, and manufactures by low charges of carriage? The reduction of railway rates in India means a cheaper loaf for England. But railway rates in India means a cheaper loat for England. But it does not necessarily mean, as some of our native friends suppose, a harder struggle for life in India. For there is plenty of land in India if the people could only be brought to it, and plenty of food in India if it could only be brought cheaply to the people. The railways are in fact opening up new grain-producing areas, in which the population is sparse, and the power of producing surplus food almost inexhaustible.

Ne ther does the competition of India in manufactured goods mean the impoverishment of England. For the most

striking feature of Indian trade is that with the growth of her own manufactures she seems to have an ever-growing fund for the purchase of goods from England. In 1873, at the begin-ning of the period under review, India could afford to buy only 31 millions sterling of imported merchandise. She now takes 51 millions. With the export of India's food staples, and the increase of India's manufactures, changes in production must take place in England. But India's present gain is not England's ultimate loss. It will, in the end, be a gain to England in common with the whole world.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A MISSING CHAPTER OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.*

The Mutiny of 1857 was an event so stupendous in itself, so far-reaching in its results, so glorious as regards the display of high courage and fearless bravery on the part of our fellow-countrymen, that General Showers' "Missing Chapter," viewed merely as a means pour passer le temps, may well be read with pleasure and profit; but this, it may be assumed, is not the object with which it has been written The late Political Resident in the Meywar States seems more anxious about his own pleasure and profit; but this, it may be assumed, is not the object with which it has been written The late Political Resident in the Meywar States seems more anxious about his own reputation than the history which centres round him. Nor is this, perhaps, altogether wrong. A man's fair name should be dear to him, and we have no fault to find with the feelings which prompt a subordinate to endeavour to remove the aspersions of his superior officers. Nor are we particularly concerned to bolster up Brigadier-General Lawrence. To the judgment of not a few, ourselves amongst the number, that officer, owing to the relationship which he bore to the ever-lamented Sir Henry Lawrence, lived in an atmosphere of distinction for which his abilities—albeit by no means inconsiderable—did not, perhaps, entirely fit him; and it is quite possible that during the crisis in India, when England's supremacy tottered in the balance, he was too heavily weighted. But he is dead, and it would serve no purpose, from an historical point of view, to reopen the controversy. Suffice it that in Rajputana things went well, mainly owing to the loyalty and good conduct of the great Hindoo feudatory, the Maharana of Udaipur; and whether this fortunate circumstance was the outcome of the advice given by "A" or "B" is immaterial from a national point of view, all important as it undoubtedly is to the parties concerned. What is far more worthy of consideration is the Essay which concludes the volume, in regard to which pages of argument might be filled with ease, and, perhaps, advantage. But space is inexorable, and we content ourselves, and possibly our readers, by a bare assertion that the abolition of the East India Company, and the assumption by the Crown of the direct control of the Government of India, have rendered the administration of affairs in the East little less than hopeless. Old John Company served as a buffer between East and West, which, once removed, left the two rivals respetually at warfare. Sunny India can never be governed acco always must form, an integral portion of everyday life in the land of the Great Moghuls. England does not realise this fact; hence, in the fulness of time, may come to pass the prediction of Malcolm, that "we should lose India on the floor of the House of Commons."

THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS.+

THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS.†

The fourth volume of the "Greville Memoirs" deals with the period between the accession of Queen Victoria and the defeat of the Whigs in 1841. It is, perhaps, more interesting than its predecessors, in so far as it refers to events and personages more near to our own generation. Yet, withal, in one notable instance, the hands on the dial of time are pushed back in a manner which can hardly be realised in these days of luxurious and easy travelling. Railways are mentioned for the first time. The entry is curious:—"Nothing can be more comfortable than the vehicle in which I was put, a sort of chariot with two places, and there is nothing disagreeable about it but the occasional whiffs of stinking air which it is impossible to exclude altogether. The first sensation is a slight degree of nervousness and a feeling of being run away with, but a sense of recovery soon supervenes, and the velocity is delightful." delightful.'

But the chief interest will centre round the personal portraits of the personages of the time. Lord Melbourne, the Prime Minister, stands forth as a weak, vacillating, uncertain Statesman; "all in all at Buckingham Palace, but very little in Downing-street"—an allusion to his being a persona grata

t "The Greville Memoirs."—Vol. IV. (Longmans, Green and Co.)

[&]quot; "A Missirg Chapter of the Indian Mutiny." By Lieut.-General C. L. Showers. (Longmans, Green and Co.).

as regards the youthful Queen, who, on her assumption of power, selected the Whig Minister as "her guide, counsellor, and friend." Diametrically opposite from every point of view was Lord Palmerston—plucky Pam. of later years—who exercised an absolute despotism at the Foreign Office; every member of the Cabinet bowed to him, his sway was unchallenged, and in such circumstances of course he triumphed. What a towns to the weak knowledge was a large plant of the

member of the Cabinet bowed to him, his sway was unchallenged, and in such circumstances of course he triumphed. What a terror to the weak-kneed, lymphatic drivellers of the present generation, with whom "compromise" is a policy, and concession the aim and object of political life?

This volume, too, portrays the illustrious Duke of Wellington as a statesman of the highest rank. No considerations of expediency, no thoughts of party gains or loss, ever led the hero of Waterloo from the paths of the most conscientious rectitude. No underhand action or mean, paltry quibble could be imputed to him; and he had his reward in the esteem and affection of every one who loves uprightness, and despises crooked ways and disingenuous devices. Other great but lesser luminaries are crowded into the group of historical personages—Gladstone, making speeches which placed him "in the front rank of the House of Commons;" Brougham, petulant, uncertain, and incomprehensible, but, withal, able, learned, and of unsurpassed eloquence; Lord John Russell, testy, painstaking, troublesome, and peculiar; Talleyrand, urbane and kind, passing the end of life as tranquilly as its commencement was spent, "in the very tempest and whirlwind of political agitation." Clarendon, Macaulay, Louis Napoleon, Lady Blessington, and a host of minor satellites complete the list. The reader lives amidst a crowd of celebrities, and his interest is never allowed to flag for a single moment; the style is piquant yet unaffected, and the highest praise must be awarded. Mr. Greville was a "political cheffonier" of the most painstaking and careful description. The memoirs are the more to be commended, inasmuch as malevolence is an unknown vice, and maliciousness a fault conspicuous by its the more to be commended, inasmuch as malevolence is an unknown vice, and maliciousness a fault conspicuous by its

BARKER'S TRADE AND FINANCE MANUAL.*

"Barker's Trade and Finance Manual," though modest in its aims, really contains a vast amount of information within its aims, really contains a vast amount of information within the limits of a comparatively small compass. The first portion deals with this country, and treats of the great heads of National Receipts and Expenditure, including a review of the leading taxes of the century. The chapter devoted to the British Colonies and Dependencies contains not only a general sketch of their acquisitions, their resources, and their trade, but a detailed account of each particular possession. Lastly, there are tables of trade, prices of gas and other commodities of raw materials, &c., and coloured maps to illustrate the geography of the places described. A careful work, it cannot fail to find support amongst the many engaged in commerce, who have need to cousult a volume of reference as accurate as it is complete.

A NATIONAL CANAL BETWEEN THE FOUR RIVERS A NATIONAL NECESSITY.+

A glance at the map will serve to show the importance of a A glance at the map will serve to show the importance of a canal which, uniting the Thames, Mersey, Severn, and Trent, would divide Great Britain into four more or less equal divisions. That such a gigantic scheme is possible from an engineering point of view may, perhaps, be conceded, though the difference of levels is an obstacle by no means easily to be surmounted. That the project could be financed, supposing it were likely to yield a fair return on capital invested, is scarcely once to question. That it would benefit the country at large is open to question. That it would benefit the country at large is possibly not to be denied; but whether or not the colossal enterprise would do all that its advocate, Mr. Lloyd, claims for it is arguable. Nor do we quite see why, as there are railways, the nation should not turn them to better account. Differential the nation should not turn them to better account. Differential rates may, nay, ought to be, abolished; the foreigner should not be placed upon a better footing than the native trader; the tariff should not be either prohibitive or unequal; one place should not be favoured and another locality slighted. The pamphlet is worthy of careful perusal, and perhaps its able author, himself a denizen of Birmingham, may well be pardoned for earnestly advocating a scheme which, whatever effect it would have upon the future of England, would most probably make that city, if not in name, at least in importance, the capital of the British Empire.

A GREAT TURF FRAUD.‡

The portion of the many-headed public which likes a bright, readable tale may well be recommended to

‡ "A Great Turf Fraud." By Dalrymple J. Belgrave. Hogg and Son.)

read this sparkling novelette. There is plenty of plot to excite, plenty of counterplot to amuse. There are "horsey" excite, plenty of counterplot to amuse. There are "horsey" villains, there are unctuous religious scoundrels, there are villains, there are unctuous religious scoundrels, there are Israelitish rogues, and Christian men of bad morals. There are designing matrons and artless maidens; there are the "jumpers of Jezreel," and the Salvationists of more widespread fame. All, too, ends so "goody-goody." The half-ruined family is saved, the merry daughter marries the man of her choice, the Jewish scoundrel loses his cash, not his honour, for the commodity was wanting, but his liberty was restricted to the four walls of a prison, and he fares badly indeed. Again we repeat Mr. Belgrave has written, to quote the words of his publisher, "an extraordinary sporting story," and we wish it the success it deserves. it deserves.

The Calcutta Review (Calcutta: Thomas S. Smith; London Trübner and Co.; R. Anderson and Co.), the establishment of which Sir John Kaye said was the best service he ever rendered to India is which Sir John Kaye said was the best service he ever rendered to India, is, we are glad to say, still flourishing, and No. CLXXII. shows that in April, 1888, it is in the vigour of a green old age. It has had many able editors and many brilliant contributors; and the present number, which contains several papers on current Indian topics, gives evidence that this popular review can still command the pens of some of the most gifted writers in the East.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Handbook of the Italian Schools in the Dresden Gallery" (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Sketches in Prose and Verse," by F. B. Doveton (Sampson Low and Co.); "Herr Paulus," by Walter Besant (Chatto and Windus); A. Missing Chapter of the Indian Mutiny," by Lieut.-General Chas. Lionel Showers (Longmans, Green and Co).

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

THE DEFENCE OF LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Sir E. Hamley has been instructing the Londoners that their great banking city is not properly defended. Mr. Stanhope has been reassuring the House of Commons that he will do something for the National defence.

The best means of defending London would be the recalling home from India of 30,000 of our veteran soldiers.

You will ask, How can their places be supplied in India? By re-establishing our Local Army.

On moral grounds a local army is required in India; the soldiers would be permitted to marry, and the official stews would be abolished to the lasting credit of the British name; the families of English soldiers can all be accommodated in and near healthy hill stations.

On financial grounds the reduction of the enormous expenditure in moving regiments to India and back again would enable Government to reduce the hateful Salt Tax to the rate which was levied last year, and which yielded so satisfactory

enable Government to reduce the hateful Salt Tax to the rate which was levied last year, and which yielded so satisfactory a contribution to the Exchequer.

Thirty thousand British recruits would immediately offer themselves to be enlisted in a local army; the private soldiers would have the luxury of Native servants for cleaning the barracks, &c., &c. All well-educated men would look forward to speedy promotion. In 1858 Kearney, of the 54th, received a salary of £240 a-year, and throughout Upper India there was a demand for steady soldiers.—Your obedient servant, May 7.

May 7.

CHINA v. INDIAN TEA.

CHINA v. INDIAN TEA.

A "London Wholesale Tea Dealer" writes to us:—The decline of the China Tea trade and the rapidly-increasing growth of both Indian and Ceylon is now beyond dispute. The Chinaman has only himself to thank for this. Year by year the quality has been deteriorating, while that of Indian and Ceylon have much improved, hence the steadily increasing demand for the latter. The writer's experience, who is in close touch with the largest retailers in London and the country, finds a general expression of regret at the altered state of their trade. They find Ceylon tea, although liked by the consumers for the moment, they soon tire of it, and complain of the astringency and nauseousness of these and Indian kinds. Had China tea been carefully prepared and the quality maintained, it would still be the favourite beverage of the people, for there is no tea so pure and wholesome. There is still time to recover their business by sending us carefully prepared tea of better quality than they have done the last few seasons. few seasons.

^{* &}quot;Barker's Trade and Finance Manual." (Effingham and Wilson.) + "A National Canal Between the Four Rivers a National Necessity.'
By Samuel Lloyd. (James Hogg and Sons.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. Wm. H. ALLEN AND Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

London.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1888.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER ON INDIAN INDUSTRIES.—I.

It is to be hoped that Sir William Hunter's able paper on the new industrial era which he expects for India, which paper we have reproduced in these columns, will command a wider attention than a discussion at the Royal Colonial Institute or a passing criticism in newspaper columns. We are sorry to think that the difficulty in securing such attention is still great. The British public has always displayed the apathy of Gallio towards Indian questions unless they be such as embody the sensationalism of a mutiny or a war. There is certainly a portion of that public which pretends to take a deep interest in certain social questions in India, as was testified at the crowded meeting at Exeter Hall on Friday night, when English ladies indulged in oratory of a very open kind upon a very indelicate matter. But the worthy persons who are agitating just now about this unsavoury matter are not persons who trouble themselves with other questions affecting the relations between India and England. Where are we to look for that intelligent interest which Sir William Hunter would have awakened towards the country to which he has himself devoted so many years of labour, sympathy, and inquiry? We have long ago accepted as a compliment Napoleon's taunt that we are a nation of shopkeepers, and it is to the commercial instincts of Englishmen that Sir William Hunter appeals. But even then the difficulties of apathy and credulity have to be overcome. English investors and speculators are ready to place their confidence and their money in all sorts of schemes all over the world, but hesitate about touching anything Indian unless there be a Governmental or some other substantial guarantee to make the investment secure. Bogus companies of all nationalities, with a range, as it has been said, wide enough to include refrigerators for the North Pole and patent stoves for Central Africa, can secure shareholders, whilst sound, honest, and profitable Indian enterprises are languishing for want of a little of that British capital which is being so freely squandered in all other directions. Sir William Hunter's object was not how-

ever, so much to tempt the British capitalist, bona fide investor, or speculator into embarking in commercial ven. tures in India, as to show to one and all how the varied industries of India were expanding, and how the further development of these might affect similar industries in England. Thirty years ago a contributor to the Calcutta Review wrote:—"The commercial resources of India are yet unexplored. India may be compared to a vast storehouse with multiplied recesses crowded with an exhaustless assemblage of goods of every description. Of this, however, the existence is not known, while that of much is only suspected. At last one repository, filled, say, with cloths, is stumbled upon, and a large revenue is the consequence. A second, full of invaluable articles in the precious metals, is discovered, and immense sums are realised. A third full of cereals, a fourth containing spices, and a fifth stored with other valuable commodities, are at different times accidentally opened. But other recesses, from the public being unaware of their existence, remain an unknown and unappropriated treasure. To render them available they must be explored, examined, catalogued, and advertised to the world."

Sir William Hunter has already rendered incalculable service to India in these respects in his great work, the Gazetteer of India, but since his retirement from official life: in that country he has been using every opportunity to enlist the attention, interest, and sympathies of Englishmen at home in Indian questions. He has handled those which he has touched, whether of a political or social nature, with all his well-known powers of research, argument and persuasion; and on the present occasion, when he takes up the all-important matter of Indian commercial industries, he i not less strong or convincing. If in the brilliant essay which we have reprinted in these columns he hints too boldly for Manchester, Birmingham, and some other centres which have hitherto had a monopoly of certain industries that India threatens to be their formidable competitor in the same; he draws no gloomy picture for the British manufacturer, but shows that such competition means the mutual benefit of the competitors. As the wealth of India grows with the growth of her own manufactures so will grow her power and her desire to purchase more goods of all descriptions from England. The expansion of Indian trade cannot but be profitable to both countries. But much has yet to be done, and, as Sir William Hunter pointedly remarked, "India now waits for a commercial Viceroy.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 28.)

COURNEUVE, Mr. S. H. T. de la, a probationary assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma, is confirmed in that appointment. AITCHISON, Hon. Sir C. U., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., D.O.L., is per mitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, from April 2, 1887.

TINLEY, Captain G. F. N., 1st Bombay Lancers, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, is appointed to special duty in Upper Burma for a period of one year from date of joining.

The following appointments are made in the Geological Survey Department, from the date on which the services of Mr. C. L. Griesbach, officiating superintendent, were transferred to the Foreign Depart-

oment for deputation to Afghanistan:—
OLDHAM, Mr. R. D., deputy superintendent of the 2nd grade, at present officiating as 1st grade deputy superintendent, to officiate as

superintendent.

Boss, Mr. P. N., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent of the 1st grade.

The following transfers are made:—
FOWLER, Mr. M. S., officiating assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, Central Provinces, to Bengal.
LOWRIE, Mr. A. E., officiating assistant conservator, 1st grade, Ajmere, to the Central Provinces.

BARRETT, Mr. J. E., assistant conservator, 2nd grade, Punjab, to

 ${f A}$ imere.

WEDDERBURN, Mr. F. E. K., Madras Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant to the Resident in Mysore and secretary to the chief commissioner of Coorg, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Major of D. R. bertson.

HENVEY, Mr. F., Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident at Jeypore, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class, and as agent to the Governor-Ge.ieral in Central India, from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence, on furlough, of Sir L. L. Griffin, K C.S.I.

ROBERTS, Lieut.-Colonel A. W., political agent of the 2nd class, is posted as political agent in Ulwar.

Temple, Captain H. M., political agent of the 3rd class, substantive pro tem., is posted as political agent at Kalat. WEDDERBURN, Mr. F. E. K., Madras Civil Service, is appointed to offi-

FURLOUGHS.

MARTIN, Mr. E. J., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, Suryey of India, is granted leave for six months, on medical certificate. SAVORY, Mr. H. G. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted twelve

nonths' furlough.

Hill, Major J, R.E., 3rd grade deputy superintendent, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for one year and five months.

ELIAS, Mr. N., C.I.E., political agent of the 3rd class, and assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, is granted special leave for six months.

ROBERTSON, Major D., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, and assistant to the Resident in Mysore and secretary to the chief commissioner of Coorg, is granted privilege leave for three days.

MILITARY.

LAUGHTON, Colonel A. F., C.B., Madras Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 1st class, principal commissariat officer, Burma, to be commissary-general for transport, from May I, vice Colonel R. C. R. Clifford, Bengal Staff Corps, who has relinquished the appointment and returned to regimental duty, Hobbay, Major T. F., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class to officiate as commissary-general. Eastern Circle, from

Hobday, Major T. F., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to officiate as commissary-general, Eastern Circle, from April 13, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Smith, proceeded on furlough. Potter, H., Brigade-Surgeon, M.D., Iudian Medical Service, Bengal establishment, to be deputy surgeon-general with temporary rank, vice officiating Deputy Surgeon-General A. H. Hilson, M.D., appointed officiating inspector-general of civil hospitals, Bengal.

Dun, Captain E. W., D.S.O., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander, 38th Bengal Infantry, to be deputy-assistent quartermaster-general, vice Captain and Brevet-Major E. G. Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, appointed assistant secretary, Military Department.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:

India:
FITZGERALD, Lieut. J. W., Bedfordshire Regiment, wing officer 43rd Bengal Infantry, Dec. 3, 1885.
GOODENOUGH, Lieut. H. L., Border Regiment, officiating squadron officer 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, June 6, 1886.
WRIGHT, Lieut. E. G., Bedfordshire Regiment, wing officer 10th Bengal Infantum Aug. 2, 1886.

WRIGHT, Lieut. E. G., Bedfordshire Regiment, wing officer Iuth Bengal Infantry, Aug. 2, 1886.
ROBIN, Lieut. N. E., West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, Oct. 4, 1886.
JACOB, Major S. L., R. E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer during the absence of Mr. Higham on furlough.
GAEL, Mr. C. E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Central India, is permitted to retire from the service from Feb. 23, the date of his special leave.

his special leave.

FURLOUGHS.

BOILEAU, Colonel F. W., Bengal S.C., commandant Deoli Irregular

Force (m.c.), for one year.

Gowan, Lieut.-Colonel B. E., Bengal S.C., commandant 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force (m.c.), for 182 days.

FLETCHER, Major A. F., R.A., superintendent gun carriage factory, Madras (m.c.), for 183 days.

Madras (m.c.), for 183 days.

RAMSDEN, Captain and Brevet-Major H. F. S., Madras S.C., military accountant, 3rd class (p.a.), for one year and ninety-five days.

Webb, Captain H. N., Bengal S.C., assistant superintendent of reserve depot, Army Remount Department (p.a.), for 134 days.

O'BRIEN, Captain C. R. M., East Lancashire Regiment, adjutant Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps (m.c.), for 182 days.

Y.OUNG, Lieut. J. H., Bengal S.C., assistant commissary-general, 4th class (m.c.), for one year.

STEWART, Surgeon-Major W. D., is granted furlough in and out of India (p.a.) for one year and 243 days from the date of quitting his station. station.

TRAIL, Colonel D. H., R.E., examiner of P.W. Accounts, Bengal, is

granted special leave out of India for six months.

RUMSBY, Mr. E. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is granted special leave for a period of two years.

HAIG, Mr. W. S., deputy examiner of Accounts, temporary rank, attached to the office of the examiner of accounts, Eastern Benatischer Private Pr gal State Railways, is granted furlough out of India for seven and a-half months.

a-half months.

HENSLOWE, Mr. C. W. E., Class II. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted special leave for two years.

OLDHAM, Mr. A. J., executive engineer 2nd grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, is granted special leave for two years.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the date on which he is struck

FATHEFUL, Captain H. T., Bengal S.C., 19th Bengal Infantry, Adjutant-General's Department (p.a.), for 240 days; pension service, 15th year, commenced Feb. 12.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, April 19.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:

ODDAM, Captain C. W., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment; to be station staff officer Hill Depôts, Murree, vice Captain Rochfort-Boyd, resigned.

BROOME, Lieut. R. C., squadron officer, to be adjutant 13th Bengal Lancers, vice Balfour, vacated on promotion to captain.

JERVIS, Lieut. L. de R., supernumerary on the establishment, 9th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, or probation, vice Waymouth, vacated on appointment to the 1st Battalion, 3rd Goorkhas.

CHICHESTER, Second Lieut. A. G. de V., Manchester Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer 2nd Bengal

didate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, on probation.

Stotherd, Second Lieutenant E. A. W., 2nd West India Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 4th Bengal Infantry, from April 1.

Somerset, Lieut. C. W., supernumerary on the establishment, to bewing officer 12th Kelat-1-Ghilzie Regiment, vice Twigg, seconded on appointment as adjutant, Ghazipore Volunteers.

Waller, Lieut. E., Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps to be officiating wing officer 19th Punish Infantry, on proba-

Corps, to be officiating wing officer 19th Punjab Infantry, on proba-

AVLOR, Captain W. W., wing officer 45th Sikhs, to be officiating wing. commander 20th Punjab Infantry, vice Harris, officiating as 2nd in command.

COMMAND.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. E. L., supernumerary on the establishment of the 17th Loyal Poorbeahs, to be wing officer 20th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice Harris, promoted wing commander.

TIGHE, Lieut. S. M.. supernumerary on the establishment of the 5th Bengal Light Infantry, to be wing officer 20th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice Brownlow, vacated on appointment to the 2nd Battalion 3rd Goorkhas.

Millar, Lieut. W. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 27th Punjab Infantry, vice Burn, promoted wing commander.

Warden, Lieut. A. W., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 27th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice Allen, seconded for appointment to the Commissariat Depart-

Bell, Lieut. E., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 28th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice Lane, resigned.

PTER, Lieut. R. E. H., supernumerary on the establishment 39th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer 29th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice Beadon, vacated on appointment to the Punjab Commis-

CHAPLAIN, 2nd Lieut. R. E., Leicestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 35th Sikhs, on

MACANDREW, Lieut. H. J. M., Lincolnshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 38th Bengal

Infantry, on probation.

EGERTON, Lieutenant R. G., squadron officer Corps of Guides, to be adjutant of cavalry.

CAMPBELL, Lieutenant F., wing officer Corps of Guides, to be adjutant

CAMPBELL, Lieutenant F., wing officer Corps of Guides, to be adjutant of infantry.

RICH, Lieutenant C. L. M., wing officer Corps of Guides, to be quartermaster, viceYounghusband, promoted.

BROWNE, Lieutenant W. S., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 6th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice Taylor, vacated on appointment to the Burma Commission.

HANFORD-FLOOD, Captain R. T., Royal West Surrey Regiment, is appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of Major-General W. W. Lynch, C.B., commanding the Allahabad Division.

The following officers are detailed for temporary employment in the intelligence branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and directed to join at Simla:—

HOBDAY, Captain E. A. P., R.A.

HOBDAY, Captain E. A. P., R.A. DICK, Lieutenant A. R., 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

FURLOUGHS.

WARD, Captain F. H., F Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, for six months, on private affairs.

PORTAL, Lieutenant B. P., 17th Lancers, for six months, on urgent.

private affairs.

RENTON, Lieutenant W. G.. 17th Lancers, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

AMILTON, Lieutenant and Adjutant H. I. W., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

FOSTER, Lieutenant D. T., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, for seven

months, on urgent private affairs.

Wathen, Lieutenant E. O., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, for twelve months on private affairs.

The Commander-in Chief in India is pleased to make the following

appointments:

appointments:—
Alcock, Surgeon A. W., M.B., 2nd Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon W. A. Sykes.
Powell, Lieut. S. H., R.E., Military Works Department, is transferred from the Bareilly to the Quetta Division, Military Works.
Elmslie, Lieut. W. F., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. R. B. Page, who has vacated on obtaining 12 months' leave to England.
Lwyer, Lieut. P. F., 8th Hussars, to be station staff officer, Hill Depôts, Landour, vice Captain Carandini, resigned.
Garvie, Surgeon J., 13th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon W. Conry, M.B., granted leave out of India.
Coleman. Surgeon A., 17th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical

COLEMAN, Surgeon A., 17th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon S. H. Henderson, recommended for leave in India.

REID, Major A. F. F., second in command 29th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as commandant 19th Punjab Infantry from date of joining, vice Waller, on leave.

Bradshaw, Captain L. J. E. (wing officer 35th Sikhs), officiating wing commander 19th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as second in command, vice Kelly, on leave.

Cole, Lieut. H. W. G., supernumerary on the establishment, to be wing officer 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, on probation, vice Hall,

wing officer 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, on probation, vice Hall, promoted wing commander.

COUPER, Lieut. E. E., wing officer 1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas, to be quartermaster, vice Thomson, resigned.

GOODAIR, Lieut. W. H., 5th Lancers, who has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is directed to proceed to England to join his regiment. his regiment.

HILDEBRAND, Captain A., R.E., is transferred from the Meerut to the Chakrata Division, Military Works.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 25.)

HAND, Mr. J. R., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Bhubuah, Shahabad, is allowed leave for six months.

ANGIER, Mr. M. J. W., temporary sub-deputy collector, Manbhum, is transferred to Monghyr.

PAGE, Mr. W. H., district and sessions judge, Murshidabad, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Sarun during the

pointed to act as district and sessions judge of Sarun, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. W. Gordon.

Anderson, Mr. R. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Murshidabad, is appointed to act temporarily as district and sessions judge of that district.

FURLOUGHS.

GRANT, Dr. J. G. G., protector of emigrants and superintendent of

GRANT, Dr. J. G. G., protector of emigrants and superintendent of emigration, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for six months.

GREGO, Major W. H., civil surgeon, Hughly, is appointed to act as protector of emigrants and superintendent of emigration, Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of Dr. J. G. G. Grant.

FRENCH, Mr. H. D. D., assistant conservator of forests, is granted furlough out of India for six months, on medical certificate.

CHAMBERS—The Lieut-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Dr. E. W. Chambers of his appointment as a presidency magistrate for the town of Calcutta.

for the town of Calcutta.

Thomson—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. E. B. Thomson of his appointment of honorary magistrate of the Tajpore Bench, in the district of Durbhunga.

Jackson, Mr. M. H., assistant engineer, is posted to the 1st Calcutta

GWYTHER, Mr. W. B., officiating executive engineer, 2nd Calcutta division, is posted to the chief engineer's office.

Toogood, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, in charge of the Calcutta workshops, is transferred to the 2nd Calcutta division.

Bradshaw, Mr. J., sub-engineer, attached to the Balasore division, is

appointed, as a temporary measure, to hold charge of the Calcutta workshops.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 26.)

MACLAGAN, Mr. E. D., assistant commissioner, Simla, is placed temporarily on special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, from April 16.

PARSONS—Punjab Government Gazette Notification granting Lieut. C. G. Parsons, assistant settlement officer, Gurdaspur, furlough, is

DRUMMOND, Major F. H. R., 11th Bengal (Prince of Wales's Own)
Lancers, is appointed to be private secretary to H.H. the Lieut.

HENDLEY, Surgeon H., is appointed to the civil medical charge of Dalhousie.

RDWARDS, Mr. F. L., district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Hazara to the Jhelum District.

Bran, Mr. W. F. L., officiating district superintendent of police,

Jhelum, is transferred in the same capacity to the Hazara district.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, April 28.)

CRAWLEY, Lieut. G. B., cantonment magistrate, Fyzabad, is granted

furlough to Europe for fifteen months.

Thomas, Lieut.-Colonel W. C. (Volunteer Army), deputy inspector-general of police, North-West Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Bowley, Rev. A. E., C.M.S., is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Allahabad cantonments, during the absence, on privilege leave, of the

Allahabad cantonments, during the absence, on privilege leave, of the Rev. J. F. Scobell.

Moule, Mr. H. F. D.'O., magistrate and collector, Cawnpore, is appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, Cawnpore, durthe absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. G. J. Nicholls.

Brereton, Mr. R. H., officiating joint magistrate, Cawnpore, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Cawnpore, during the absence or deputation of Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule.

the absence on deputation of Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule.

TWEEDIE, Colonel M., district superintendent of police, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as deputy inspector-general of, police North-West Provinces and Oudh, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieut.-Colonel W. C. Thomas.

CORNELIUS, Mr. A. J., municipal assistant district superintendent of police, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as district superindendent of police, Lucknow, during the absence on deputation of Colonel M.

Tweedie.
Webster, Mr. A. T., district superinteadent of police, is transferred from Philbhit to Muzaffarnagar.

FERRARD, Mr. H. C., officiating joint magistrate, is transferred from Hamirpur to Cawnpore.

O'BRIEN, Surgeon-Major B., civil surgeon of Fyzabad, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Cawnpore during the absence, on privilege leave, of Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Condon.

McConagher, Surgeon-Major, civil surgeon, Bari Banki, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon, Fyzabad, during the absence on deputation of Dr. O'Britis.

tion of Dr. O'Brien.

OWEN—The services of Surgeon C. W. Owen, C.M.G., C.I.E., civil surgeon of Naini Tal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 24.)

CUMMING, Mr. C. L. B., of the Madras Civil Service, has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from March 1.

TRAILL, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is granted leave without allowances for nine months.

WedderBurn—The services of Mr. F. F. K. Wedderburn, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department.

LODGE, Mr. F. A., district forest officer, Anantapur, is appointed to be district forest officer, Cuddapah.

MILITARY.

BURN, Captain A. G., Staff Corps, 14th Madras Infantry, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, southern district, to be deputy assistant quartermaster-general, southern district, to be deputy assistant quartermaster-general, vice Major G. Henry, who vacates on completion of tenure of appointment, dated March 15. BUCHANAN, Lieut. K. J., Royal Marine Light Infantry, wing officer 4th Sikh Infantry, Madras Staff Corps, from Jau. 2, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

India.

The undermentioned officer, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Bernard, Lieut. H. C., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, wing officer (sub pro tem), 12th Madras Infantry, Sept. 4, 1886.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval, on pensions of £783 5s. per annum, from the dates specified:—

from the dates specified:—
Jago, Colonel R. S., Staff Corps, 23rd Dec., 1887.
Liardet, Colonel C. A., Staff Corps, 25th April, 1888.

FURLOUGHS.

MILLER, Colonel E. W. C. H., Staff Corps, assistant commissioner,

Central Provinces (m.c.), for one year.

Stewart-Mackenzie, Major J. A. F. H., 9th Lancers, Military Secretary to H.E. the Governor, for 182 days.

Kenny, Captain E. E., Staff Corps, commissariat department (m.c.),

for one year.

ACTON, Lieut. H. L. B., Staff Corps, squadron officer 1st Madras

Lancers (p.a.), for one year; pension service, commenced Aug. 11,

Hobson, Lieut. G. B., Staff Corps wing officer, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced May 10, 1887.

Prass, Lieutenant L. W., probationer, Staff Corps, wing officer 20th Madras Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England to appear before a medical board; pension service, 4th year, commenced 2nd Nov, 1887.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, April 27.)

COLQUHOUN, Lieut. H. W. C., 24th Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, Raipur, and to be in charge of the pensioners and holders of family certificates, vice Major E. B. Anderson, relieved. HOLMES, 2nd Lieut. G. V., Essex Regiment, is appointed to be officiating wing officer (on probation) 4th Madras Pioneers.

BUCHANAN, Lieut. G. A. L., officiating wing officer (on probation) 25th Madras Infantry, is transferred to the 30th Madras Infantry.

REYNOLDS, Lieut. T. G. C., wing officer (on probation) 16th Madras Infantry, is attached to the 15th Madras Infantry.

Torrie, Captain L. J. T., S.C., is attached to the 22nd Madras Infantry.

fantry.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 3.)

KING, Captain J. S., acting second in command Kolhapur Infantry, is

KING, Captain J. S., acting second in command Kolhapur Infantry, is granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months.

LELY, Mr. F. S. P., C.S., administrator of the Porbandar State, is granted privilege leave for three mouths, from such date after June 1, as he may avail himself of it.

Kennedy, Captain W. P., acting fourth assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, is appointed to act as administrator of the Porbandar State, in addition to his other duties, during Mr. Lely's absence on privilege leave. privilege leave.

PENTON, Mr. J. E., is appointed to act as district superintendent of police in the Upper Si.d Frontier District, during the absence of Mr. E. A. Bulkley.

The undermentioned medical officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from April 22, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—Surgeon J. Holt, Surgeon T. H. Griffith, Surgeon J. L. T. Jones, and Surgeon W. E. Jenning.

ATKINSON—The services of Lieut. G. D. Atkinson, 1st Bombay Lancers,

ATKINSON—The services of Lieut. G. D. Atkinson, 1st Bombay Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

HEATHOOTE, Brigadier-General C. T., C.B., Staff Corps (commanding Bombay District), to officiate temporarily on the Divisional Staff during the absence, on leave, of Major-General R. R. Gillespie, C.B. LATOUCHE, Colonel C. D'U., Staff Corps, to officiate temporary on the Brigade Staff, with the local and temporary rank of brigadier-general vice. Brigadier-General Heatherts, appointed to efficiate on the

vice Brigadier-General Heathcote, appointed to officiate on the Divisional Staff.

WATSON Colonel J. W., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from the dates specified subject to H.M.'s approval:—
GRIFFITH, Colonel J. G. E., Staff Corps, June 11.
LLOYD, Colonel R. M., Staff Corps, April 11.
MAYNES, Major M., Staff Corps, March 12.
CAPPEL, Mr. E. L., C.S., is allowed furlough for one year and one

month.

SHCOCK, Mr. H. L., C.S., assistant collector, Pocna, is allowed furlough for fifteen months.

Turnbull—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr.

W. Turnbull to act as deputy superintendent, Poona and Nasik and Southern Maratha Country Revenue Surveys, vice Mr. H. K. Disney, transferred.

DIMMOCK—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon H. P. Dimmock, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be civil surgeon, Sukkur, vice Surgeon-Major M. L. Bartholomeusz M.B., C.M., transferred. H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make

H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WHITING, Mr. J. E., M A., M.Inst.C.E., to act as chief engineer for irrigation and superintending engineer, Central Division, with the title of chief engineer, Central Division, vice Colonel C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., R.E., proceeding on furlough.

CRUICKSHANK, Lieut.-Colonel J. D., R.E., to act as superintending engineer, Southern division, vice Mr. Whiting.

LEQUESNE, Mr. W. H., to act as executive engineer, Nira Canal.

CAMERON, Mr. W. L. S. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for one year.

furlough for one year.

MILITARY.

Moss, Lieut. T., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, officiating wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from April 21, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

The following promotion in the Commissariat Department is ordered from March 18:—

from March 18:—
CAVE, Lieut. H. C. E., deputy assistant commissary-general, second class (acting deputy assistant commissary-general, first class) to be deputy assistant commissary-general, first class.
VINCENT, Lieut. W. T., 2nd Bombay Native Infantry, is appointed deputy assistant commissary-general, second class, on probation.
Goldie, Major M. H. G., R.E., instructor in army signalling, Bombay, is granted leave to Europe for four months, on private affairs.
Anderson, Captain J. W., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major, from Adril 25. subject to H.M.'s approval. April 25, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FURLOUGHS.

FURLOUGHS.

HUNTER, Brigade-Surgeon G. Y., presidency surgeon, Third District, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate. Seton, Colonel Sir W. S., Baronet, Staff Corps, assistant adjutant-general, Poona Division, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for twelve months, from date of being struck of duty; pension service, thirty-fifth year, commenced Dec. 30, 1887.

Broome, Lieut. R. D., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 9th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year, from the date of being struck off duty; pension services.

for one year, from the date of being struck off duty; pension scrvice, 7th year, commenced June 18, 1887.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, April 27.) The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

ments:—
ROOME, 2nd Lieut. R E., 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, a candidate for Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-ka-Risala), on probation, dated April 20.

HUNTER, Lieut. M. R., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 8th Bombay Infantry.

CHITT, Lieut. W. W., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry, vice Captain Stevenson, appointed wing companies. ments:

mander.

Conran, Lieut W. L., wing officer, to be quartermaster 23rd Bombay
Light Infantry, vice Lieut. Delamain, transferred to 7th Bombay

Infantry.

ULKLEY—With the sanction of Government Lieut. Colonel H. T. Bulkley, Staff Corps, is removed from the command of the 17th

Bombay Infantry, to general duty at Mhow.

Jones, Surgeon F. W. C., Medical Staff, having retired from Burma, is posted to general duty in the Bombay district, Northern division

and Aden. -Consequent on the return of Major W. H. Lyster, from staff

employ to regimental duty, the following revision will take place:—Captain A. W. C. Bell, Staff Corps, from wing commander 16th Bombay Infantry, to wing officer 28th Bombay Infantry.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. H. Browne, S.C., Capt. R. C. Hadow, S.C., Major S. V. Gordon, S.C., Lieut. J. E. Capper, R.E. Lieut.-Col. B. E. Gowan, S.C., Capt. C. W. Ravenshaw, S.C., Surg.-Major P. A. Weir, Surg.-Major R. C. Sanders, Col. F. Hammond, C.B., S.C., Surg. L. T. Young, Col. A. E. Campbell, S.C., Col. W. W. Boddam, S.C. Madras Estab.—Capt. J. W. Malet, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieut. G. V. Burrows, S.C., Surg.-Major W. G. King, Col. J. A. Tillard, R.A., Lieut.-Col. Campbell Walker, S.C. Bomban Estab.—Lieut. F. A. C. Kvever. S.C.

Bombay Estab .- Lieut. F. A. C. Kreyer, S.C.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—C. Thomson, A. H. Barron, W. S. Haig, H. Bell, W. C. L. Floyd, O. C. Lees, Capt. C. W. Ravenshaw, B.S.C., W. G. Gilchrist, Dr. M. Thomson, M.D., H. W. Bennett, P. H. Martyr, E. Dowson, T. W. Ansted, W. D. F. Cowley, O. Lash, J. Dyson, F. D. Marcon.

Madras Estab.—Surg. H. A. F. Nailer, H. E. G. Evans, W. Harvey. Bombay Estab.—J. R. Price, J. B. Alcock (Cov.), H. E. Haddon.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Sarg. M. J. T. J. Blancard, six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. T. H. Newnham, S. C., till Oct. 14.

CIVIL

Bengel Estab .-- O. W. Jenner, three months' s.c.; A. E. C. Casey (Cov.), six months' a.c.

Madras Estab.—W. R. Robertson, six months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Bombay Estab .- Surg. C. F. Willis, C.B.

Bengal Estab .- T. E. Ivens.

MAY 15.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and India military forces made by the Governments in India:-

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Colonels—Major A. D. Strettell, Major T. Deane, and
Major J. A. Little.

To be Major—Capt. and Brev. Major C. R. Macgregor.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Colonel-Major C. H. Sheppard. To be Captain-Licut. H. H. H. Aspinall.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Colonel—Major J. D. B. Lynch. To be Major—Capt. F. D. Raikes, C.I.E.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT To be Brigade Surgeon-Surg.-Major A. Barry, M.D.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel-Lieut.-Col. W. H. J. Stopford, Bombay Cavalry.

BIRTHS. AND DEATHS. MARRIAGES,

HOME:

BIRTHS.

CHURCHILL—May 14, at Colchester, the wife of Captain Arthur Gillespie Churchill, 12th Royal Lancers, of a son.

DRYSDALE—May 12, at The Elms, Exmouth, the wife of Alexander Tovey Drysdale, late Conservator Indian Forest Department, of a

GOUGH—May 14, at York, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Hugh Sutlej Gough, C.M.G., 10th Royal Hussars, of a son. LOVE—May 11, at Chatham, the wife of Captain H. D. Love, Royal

Engineers, of a son.

SEALY—May 13, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Sealy, The Bury, Wick, near Bath, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GLOAG—SMITH—April 30, at Duloch, Fifeshire, by the Rev. Paton John Gloag, D.D., of Galashiels, Lieut-General Archibald Robertson Gloag, Royal Artillery (Retired), and of the Inner Temple, second son of the late Captain John Gloag, Bombay Army, to Anne Agnes, second daughter of James T. Smith, Duloch.

DEATHS.

BUCHAN-May 10, Laura, widow of the late Sir John Buchan, K.C.B.,

aged 91.

GAMPBELL—May 11, at 2, Manor-road, Folkestone, Emelia Beach, the wife of William Campbell, of Burnsyde, Largs, Ayshire, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, H.M.'s Indian Army (Bombay

Retired).

Coles—May 17, at Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, William Carey Coles, M.D., F.R.C.S., Retired Surgeon-Major H.M.'s Indian Army (Bombay), aged 71.

CLEVELAND—May 15, Henry Cleveland, Bsq., of Bombay and Blackheath, and late Solicitor to Government, Bombay, aged 60.

DOVE—May 14, at St. Stephen's-road, Bayswater, Charlotte Agnes Swetenham, widow of the late Charles Kemp Dove, formerly Postmaster-General of Bengal, aged 67.

HAMILTON—May 9, off Gibraltar, Henry Charles Hamilton, Lieut.-Colonel 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, eldest son of the late H. C. Hamilton, C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, and grandson of the late Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart., aged 44.

HANKIN—May 9, at The Albany, Piccadilly, Henry Trulock-Hankin, Captain 3rd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, aged 32.

HEWETT—May 13, at Haslar Hospital, Vice-Admiral Sir William N. W. Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., K C.S.I., aged 54.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

GRIFFITHS—April 23, at Umballa, the wife of Surgeon G. Griffiths, 32nd Pioneers, of a son.

HAYNE—April 26, at Pallaveram, the wife of Captain Hayne, Commandant, M. T. Depôt, of a daughter.

HUGONIN—April 17, at Chikmaglur, I. dia, the wife of Francis Hugonin, of a daughter.

of a daughter.

or a daugnter.

LEMOS—April 23, at Coimbatore, the wife of E. M. Lemos, Sub-Assistant, Madras Survey, of a son.

O'Connell—April 27, at Calcutta, the wife of G. J. O'Connell, Sub-ordinate Educational Service, Bengal, of a daughter.

THORNHILL—April 21, at Agra, the wife of Captain H. B. Thornhill, B.S.C., of a daughter.

WALMSLEY—April 21, at Darjeeling, the wife of Mr. E. Walmsley, Bengal Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Burton—Middlecoat--April 25, at Pallaveram, J. A. Burton, Surgeon, I.M.D., 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, to Georgina Ernestine ("Gem"), daughter of Colonel F. Middleton, M.S.C., Commandant, European Veterans.

("Gem"), daughter of Colonel F. Middleton, M.S.C., Commandant, European Veterans.

DE GRUYTHER—PEACOCK—April 9, at Jaunpur, L. De Gruyther, Barrister-at-Law, to Emma, daughter of the late W. A. Peacock, of St. Heliers, Jersey, H.E.I.C.S.

HITCHENS—BIGGS—April 28, at St. Xavier's, Pooua, Annie, daughter of John S. Biggs, Esq., of Liverpool, to P. Hitchens, Esq.

MEADE—HEDERSTADT—April 28, at Lucknow, Captain M. J. Meade, Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of Lieut.-General Sir R. Meade, to Florence, third daughter of the late Mr. G. W. Hederstedt.

ROBINSON—MCCALMONT—April 21, at the Episcopal Church, Hanford, Tulare County, California, James Shaw Robinson, of Keysaone Ranch, Hanford, eldest surviving son of the late Sir William Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I. (Madras Civil Service), to Ethel Elizabeth McCalmont, elder daughter of Hugh Barklie Blundell McCalmont, of Lincolu's-inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

ROZARIO—MERCADO—April 23, at Bombay, Grace Eulalia Mercado, daughter of A. Lyon Mercado, Steamer Point, Aden, to Joseph Manual Rozario, H.M.'s Mint, Bombay.

WEDDERBURN—HAMILTON—April 25, at the parish church, St. Andrew's, Jamaica, Augustus Helyar Webster Wedderburn, Jamaica Constabulary, to Katherine Elspeth Maude, youngest daughter of the late Henry Charles Hamilton, B.C.S., C.S.I.

DEATHS.

CAVE—April 18, at Kurrachee, the wife of Lieut. H. C. E. Cave, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

Dodsworth—April 17, at Rangoon, Burma, A. T. Dodsworth, Execu-

tive Engineer, P.W.D.

KEELY—April 5, at Punjab, Francis Elizabeth, the wife of I. E. Keely, Bandmaster, 1st Battalion, the Connaught Rangers (88th), aged 24. POOLE—May 12, at Fyzabad, Bengal, Charles Evered Poole, Lieut. 8th, the King's Regiment, eldest son of the Rev. R. B. Poole, D.D., Head Master of the Modern School, Bedford, aged 21. SLADEN—April 27, at Jubbulpare, H. D. Sladen, Bengal Nagpur Railway, aged 20. Walford—April 21, at Coconada, J. Walford, Government Telegraph Department, son of S. Walford, aged 20.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

According to present arrangements Major-General Sir George White will return to Mandalay at the expiration of his three months' leave to England. He will have to wait: some time longer before a divisional command falls vacant in India, though in the natural order of things he is bound to receive it in due course.

COLONEL J. C. STEWART, Commanding the 7th Bengal Cavalry, lately returned from Burma, will probably proceed home on leave next month.

THERE are not likely to be many vacant commands of regiments in the Bengal Army this year. Colonel Chapman, 8th B.C., has to vacate on the 12th of September, and Colonel Kauntze, 17th B.C., on December 19th. In the Infantry Colonel Inglis, 6th B.L., and Colonel Cubitt, V.C., 43rd B.L., complete their seven years' tenure of regimental command on June 10th and August 12th, respectively.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL FARRELL on return from Field Service will, it is expected, be posted to the vacant circle of

Jhansi.

CAPTAIN J. B. TAPSELL, Inspector of Army Schools, has lately received orders from the Director-General of Military Education to proceed home to England, and will leave Umballa in the course of a few days. He has served almost a lifetime in

THE number of troops at Pedong, the base of the Sikkim Expedition, has been reduced to fifty men, all that is required being the protection of the stores there.

Some reports have recently appeared of the proposed transfer of the headquarters of the office of Commissary-General, Eastern Circle, Bengal, from Meerut to Calcutta. There is no foundation for the rumour.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the despatch of the details of No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, at Govindgarh to Rurki, with the remainder of the battery, and to their relief a detachment of No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, from Ferozepore.

Among the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief appear the Army Orders issued by the Horse Guards, relating to the restoration of forfeited service in the case of soldiers who confessed to desertion when the jubilee pardon was offered. Each case is to be specially submitted to the Adjutant-General in England, with a view to the restoration of the service forfeited when the soldier concerned may complete a period of three years' exemplary service, as required by Section 161 of the Army Act.

THE Orders regarding the Reserve of the Native Army have now been published. It is notified that as many men as will volunteer, up to a maximum of 100 per regiment, should be passed forthwith into the Reserve, irrespective of the present strength of the battalion.

THE headquarters and five troops of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, which recently arrived at Allahabad from field service in Burma, were inspected by General Lynch, Commanding the Division. The General expressed himself highly pleased with the out-turn of the regiment, especially after the hard work which it had done in Burma. It reflected great credit upon Colonel Stewart and the officers serving under him. There were 270 men present on parade.

THE families of non-commissioned officers and soldiers on the Indian Unattached Lists when sent home will in future be allowed free passages to their homes from the port of dis-embarkation in England.

THERE is much natural speculation, and among cantonment householders much natural anxiety, with regard to the long threatened order reorganising Divisional Commands. It may, therefore, be explained at once that the changes, whatsoever they may prove to be, will only affect the commands, and, of course, the Staff Officers attached thereto. The locations of the rank and file will not be affected. Where the barracks the rank and file will not be affected. are, there will the battalions remain.

The Duke of Cambridge's protest against sending to India soldiers who have not reached the age of twenty has been endorsed in the most unqualified way. The annual sanitary returns show that the death-rate among "boy soldiers" in



India is terribly high, typhoid being the disease which is peculiarly fatal among them. The deaths from this fever among soldiers in their first and second years of service increased from 331 per mille in 1877 to 863 in 1886; and medical officers have again and again reported that the extreme youth of the soldiers predisposes them to enteric fever. The disease recurs every year in regiments after the drafts The disease recurs every year in regiments after the drafts arrive from England, and not the most elaborate sanitary measures can check the outbreaks. The percentage of men measures can check the outbreaks. The percentage of men invalided in the first four years of their service has risen from 48 in the period 1871-75 to 68 in 1881-85, and there can be no doubt that this great increase has been mainly due to sending annually to this country some 3,000 boys under the age of twenty. Statistical tables by the score might be quoted to prove this contention, but we doubt if anyone will venture to dispute it.

THE proceedings have just been published of a Court Martial held at Mooltan on March 2, at which Private James Carlton, West Yorkshire Regiment, was charged with attempting to shoot Lieutenant-Colonel Lemon. On January 19 the prisoner had loaded his rifle, and was about to discharge it, when he was disarmed. He was sentenced to 10 years' penal serviture, and ordered to be discharged with ignominy from the Service. The sentence has been confirmed by the Com-

mander-in-Chief.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .-- MAY 14.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS AND PRIVATE FIRMS.

Mr. Mallock asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what number of officers belonging to the Public Works Department in India were now in the employment of private companies or private persons in whose undertakings the Indian Government had no pecuniary interest.

Sir J. Gorst: Twenty-eight. Of these 22 were employed in Native States, mostly in connection with railways, and six we

lent to the Government of Egypt.

MAY 15.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Sir R. TEMPLE asked the Under-Secretary for India whether

Sir R. IEMPLE asked the Under-secretary for India Whether the Government of India had lately proposed to dismember the Bombay Presidency, by annexing Scinde to the Punjab?

Sir J. Gorst: No such proposal has been submitted to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State is aware that a correspondence on the subject is going on between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India but no such ment of Bombay and the Government of India, but no such change could be made without the sanction of the Government of India. There is at present no correspondence to lay worn the table. upon the table.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS IN INDIA.

Mr. STUART asked whether Her Majesty's Government was

prepared to make any representation to the Government of India with a view to securing the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts in that country.

Sir J. Gorst: The power of repealing Acts of the Indian Legislature is vested by Act 24th and 25th Vic., c. 67, in the Country of the Country Country for making Jawa and Born. Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations. The Government have no intention of interfering, nor have they the power to interfere with the discretion of that body in making, repealing, or amending laws. The directions given to the Government of India as to the regulations to be framed under the Cantonment Act will be found in the despatch which I have laid on the table.

Mr. STUART asked whether the House was to understand, from the hon gentleman's reply, that the Government, while condemning certain regulations as immoral and ordering their removal, were unwilling to take any steps for removing that legislation which authorized them, and in some cases encou-

raged them.

Sir J. Gorst: The Legislature having intrusted a particular body in India with the duty of making and amending the laws, it would be highly unbecoming of Her Majesty's Govern-

ment to interfere with them.

Mr. Stansfeld: Does the hon. gentleman mean to assure the House that in the history of the relations of Her Majesty's Government of India there are no precedents of advice or counsel being given by the Secretary of State to the Government of India?

Sir J. Gorst: That being a question of precedent, it is only fair that I should have notice of it.

Mr. STUART: Does the right hon. gentleman know that advice was given to the Government of India by Her Majesty's Government four years ago?
Sir J. Gorst asked for notice of this question also.

Mr. STANSFELD: In consequence of the answer of the hon. gentleman, I beg to give notice that on the 5th of June, on which day my hon friend the member for the Crewe Division has obtained first place for a notice of motion, he will move a motion in favour of the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts, or those portions of them which authorize or encourage either the compulsory examination of women or the regulation of prostitution, and on that occasion he will undoubtedly endeavour to obtain a decision from the House. (Hear, hear.)

THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG GIRLS IN INDIA

Mr. STUART asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether a numerously-signed memorial was presented in September last to the Governor-General of India from the Ladies' Committee of the Calcutta Missionary Conference and from other women in India, praying that the protection afforded by "The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885," to young girls under sixteen in this country might be extended to India; whether it was the case that the Governor-General had replied to that memorial, refusing its prayer; whether such protection was afforded to girls under sixteen in Russia; and whether a treaty had been concluded between this country and Russia, which came into force a year ago, by which provision was made for the extradition from India to Russia of persons accused of seducing girls under sixteen, which persons were thus liable to be delivered up from India to Russia to be there tried for what was not a crime in India itself.

Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State has no knowledge of the facts stated in the first two paragraphs of the question. Protection is afforded to girls under sixteen by section 373 of the Indian Penal Code. The answer to the last two paragraphs is in the affirmative, but the 18th section of the Russian Treaty provides that its stipulations "shall be applicable to the colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britanic Majesty, so far as the laws for the time being in force in such colonies and force in such colonies and

foreign posssessions respectively will allow."

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN INDIA AND UPPER BURMA.

The question of a practicable route between Assam and Upper Burma, which will admit of India's new province being brought into easy communication with the Indian railway systems and with Hindostan generally, from which Burma has always been in a great measure cut off by physical barriers, has received a satisfactory solution from the recent expedition under Mr. J. F. Needham. This gentleman, known from previous successful explorations on the Indian north-east frontier, was deputed to startfrom the Assam Valley, with instructions to find a practicable route into the basin of the Irrawaddy over the Patkoi Mountains, which here hem in the curve of the Brahmaputra Valley, and have proved no small obstacle to previous travellers. So recently as 1885 Colonel Woodthorpe and Major Macgregor crossed the mountain barrier under circumstances of great hardship, and the attitude of the tribes on both sides of the dividing range gave ground for fearing that but little assistance in the supply of stores and elephants for their carriage would be given by the natives on the present occasion.

The base of operations and practical starting point of the expedition was Makum, which is the terminus of a railway extending to Sudiya, on that grand fluvial highway of India, the Brahmaputra river. Here it had been proposed to intrust the carriage of the stores to coolies, who would march along the banks of the Dehing and Namphuk rivers and then over the Patkoi range. Besides Mr. Needham, the political officer, there was Captain Michell, of the Intelligence branch, as well as Mr. Ogle, of the Survey of India Department, a gentleman who was the surveyor in Colonel Woodthorpe's expedition of 1885, and who was acquainted with the region, a detachment of fifty Goorkhas, 100 coolies, and five military elephants were also attached to the party. Unfortunately the local coolies, who should have met the party at Makum, were not forthcoming, and the stores had to be conveyed up the Dehing in boats, a course which led to much difficulty and delay. Eventually on January 12 the party succeeded in uniting at Nimrong, on the Namphuk river, but here the twelve elephants promised for the further the Brahmaputra river. Here it had been proposed to intrust river, but here the twelve elephants promised for the further advance were missing, and a division of the party became necessary; consequently, Captain Michell, with seventeen fighting men and five elephants, pushed on, with the object of meeting the Burmese exploration party, which were expected to advance from the civil station at Mogoung, on the Irra-

The march over the mountains proved difficult, on account of the incessant rain, the necessity of feeling one's way without guides, and the hard work involved in cutting the brushwood to enable the elephants to pass; but the important fact was elicited that the gradients were comparatively easy. The rise from Nimrong (920ft.) to the top of the pass over the Patkoi Mountains (4,200ft.) was very gradual, and is spread over thirty miles, while the descent into Upper Burma on the other side is much the same. Unfortunately the Indian expedition were unable to effect a junction with the party from Mogoung, under Captain Driscott and Major Adamson, else a continuous survey of the entire route might have been produced. The journey accomplished, however, corroborates beyond doubt the arguments of Mr. Holt Hallett and others, that by this route facility of road and even railway communication between Assam and Burma may be reasonably anticipated, a measure that, without doubt, would help much to consolidate and develop our new province of Upper Burma.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A DACOIT.

A Calcuita paper writes:—There are those who entertain a half belief that, in respect of crime and corruption, the Native States are not as black as they are painted. After the fashion of "Rasselas" we would invite all such to listen to the fashion of "Rasselas" we would invite all such to listen to the tale of Damodhar Punt, at once a trusted official of Gwalior under the late Maharajah, and a daring organiser of wholesale robberies throughout the Central India States. Damodhar Punt was the tahsildar of the Neori Pargana, and he kept in his service a band of dacoits over one hundred strong to commit dacoity in neighbouring jurisdictions on condition of preserving the peace within his own pargana. He was even trully convicted principally on the widered of one Muthre tually convicted, principally on the evidence of one Muthra Singh, an approver, whose evidence was corroborated, however, singh, an approver, whose evidence was corroborated, nowever, by an overwhelming mass of independent testimony. Muthra Singh had been appointed leader of the dacoits, and he described the arrangements as follows:—"As my courage was proved in these fights, and they wanted a leader to represent the pargana officials and see that the pargana got its proper dues—i.e., one-fourth of all proceeds of robberies—I was appointed. I at once took up the leadership, and for about five years committed decoities in many districts and gave the years committed dacoities in many districts, and gave the chout regularly. I used to get five per cent. myself; my total receipts on this account and in two shares were Rs. 27,000, and the chout I gave amounted to Rs. 42,000, paid to the Foujdar Salim Singh. The amount plundered by this one dacoit and Salim Singh. The amount plundered by this one dacoit and his band must then have been one lakh and sixty-eight thousand rupees. The Foujdar with whom Muthra Singh lodged his booty attempted to cheat him out of his share, and he says:—
"I, after duly warning the officials, began to plunder Gwalior villages, and looted Pipulra of Rs. 22,000 or Rs. 23,000 worth of property." He was then, for the first time, traced and captured through the treachery of the local officials, who were afraid to shelter him any longer and wanted to cheat him out tured through the treachery of the local officials, who were afraid to shelter him any longer, and wanted to cheat him out of his share of the booty. Being asked whether the prisoners had committed any other dacoities to his knowledge, he replied:

—'No; but what else do they live on but dacoities? They have never cultivated. They, as Moghyas, were brought up to the profession of dacoity. As long as I was a leader of dacoits I never knew a Moghya refuse to join a dacoit party to which he was nominated by his own jemadar. I used to give the jemadar notice of the proposed date of starting on an expedition. I always went on big expeditions and used to return with Rs. 25,000 worth of plunder on occasions. Every Moghyar of Neori pargana was at my disposal. I will undertake to take any officer you may appoint to the pargana of Neori and point out and prove seven or eight murders that occurred there, point out and prove seven or eight murders that occurred there, point out and prove seven or eight murders that occurred there, and the proofs of which were brought up before Damodhar Punt, Kamasdar, who never reported them; in fact, it is well known that the price of a life in that pargana under Damodhar Punt is only Rs. 100. He always charged that amount unless the murderer could bear squeezing." This is not a page from Meadow Taylor's sensational novel, "The Confessions of a Thug," but the plain parrative of a case reported by Colonel a Thug," but the plain narrative of a case reported by Colonel Kincaid in his last report. And there is good reason to believe that Damodhar Punt is a familiar type in the Native States—at least in those of Central India.

BURMESE WOMEN.

The Indian world has hitherto been under the belief, fostered to some extent by travellers' tales, that the Burmese women are pretty. Major E. C. Browne, in the "Coming of the Great Queen," says something very different. Thus:

A more cheery little body is not to be met with on earth,

A more cheery little body is not to be met with on earth, but as to her store of that highly-prized, and as some consider, indispensable attribute of her sex—beauty—she has none on't. Her height is 4 feet 6 inches, or thereabouts; she has a bad figure as a rule, with square shoulders, flat breast, angular hips. Her nose is flat, her eyes narrow, her mouth large, her complexion muddy. Her movements are ungraceful; she waddles like a duck as she walks. Thus far great mother Nature has been unkind to her; but she possesses ample masses of black hair, always carefully oiled and dressed, which she loves to adorn with roses and orchids; she has a sunny smile, and to those who understand her language, a boundless flow of conversation. She is an admirable housewife; fertile of resource, economical, thrifty; a great bargainer and barterer; clean

and tidy in her ways, and, even in the too many cases, alas! when she knows full well that she is only a temporary holder of her lord's affections, loyal and faithful in her conduct. But even when cast off she is by no means cast down. A little money to start a little fruit or zigar stall at the market, or in default of this petty barterings in the bazaar seems to make her quite happy and contented. Every mother understands that this will probably be the fate of her female offspring; so from earliest youth they are taught business, the parent often leaving the child entirely alone to run the little stall, while she watches from a distance to see that all goes well.

Like all womankind, the Burmese woman has a weakness for dress. She loves to decorate her body and to look as well she can. Her dress is remarkable for its simplicity, consisting, on ordinary occasions, of a square piece of cotton or silk tied round the waist, and folded tightly across the breast. It is open more or less in front so that as she walks she exposes one of her legs to halfway up the thigh. Some of the richer and smarter women wear an outer dress, which is more decent, and put a silk handkerchief round their necks. Her feet, when she can possibly afford it, are sandalled. It is considered as a great indelicacy for an unmarried woman to expose any portion of her breast, and so particular are they in this regard, that by drawing the dress tightly across the bosom in early womanhood the figure is permanently spoilt.

The Burmese girl is carefully nurtured and watched by her mother up to a certain age; she is then sold to the highest bidder, possibly a friend or relation in the same village—possibly a complete stranger. In theory the man thus brings the dower and comes to live in his father-in-law's house; but of course this is not carried out in practise, as a man with several daughters would soon have to increase his accommodation. The truth is, there is little real affection from our high-toned point of view between mother and daughter. The old Burmese woman is as hard in soul as she is parched in body, and whatever affections she may have possessed are dried up at five and-forty.

A "SHAREHOLDER" writes to a financial contemporary:—
"The holders of Indian Mining Shares seem to be under the influence of a genuine panic, as one and all show a serious decline. Surely this indiscriminate selling is senseless. Because one mine requires fresh capital, this is no reason why the value of another possessing ample working capital should be depreciated. The Shares of the Nundydroog Mine are actually quoted at a discount, notwithstanding the fact that it was recently reconstructed on a satisfactory basis, and is producing a considerable amount of gold. If there is any mine in the Colar field whose future seems to be assured, it is the Nundydroog. The lode at the bottom of Webb's shaft is 4 feet wide, rich and strong, and everything points to the mine becoming, in the words of Capt. Plummer, 'deep and profitable.' I am sure that those who are sacrificing their shares now will regret their folly in a few months' time, when the rock drills are fairly at work."

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN INDIA.—The Lahore newspaper gives the following account of the marriage of the Maharajah of Puttiala:—"From early morning the windows and balconies were filled, and the roads were lined with crowds of eager spectators. At about half-past seven o'clock the Maharajah, seated on a moving throne (a beautiful vehicle, constructed for the occasion, and drawn by two elephants), proceeded towards Sanaur, where the wedding was to take place the same evening. President Sir Dawa Singh rode alongside his Highness on a splendid horse, with rich trappings, and the officials of the State followed on elephants, according to rank. The cavalry and infantry, drawn up at suitable places on the road, presented arms as the procession passed. The Maharajah wore his rich wedding dress, which was conspicuous not so much for the famous aigrette of diamonds and other historical jewels as for the string of pearls, called sehra, hanging down from his turban, and glittering in the rays of the sun. The scene was an imposing one. What with the booming of salute guns and the beating of tomtoms the noise was deafening. The elephants, with gold and silver howdahs, horsemen, and State palanquins came in regular succession, and were followed by a regimental band of pipers, who played on their instruments music adapted for the native ear. On the arrival of the party at a point about midway his Highness was met by the people of the bride's party. After the presentations the Maharajah, mounted on a gorgeously caparisoned elephant, and accompanied by his chief minister and high officials, went on to Sanaur. Here separate camps had been prepared for the Maharajahs of Jhind, Nabbha, and Dholepore. At night each camp was brilliantly illuminated. At night the ceremony called pheras, or 'the marching round the fire,' was performed at the temporary residence of the bride. The guests were entertained for three consecutive nights, and the Maharajah held a durbar in honour of the occasion

OBITUARY.

GENERAL EDWARD ARMSTONG, C.B., died on the 11th inst. at Kortleton House, Folkestone, Kent, aged 85. He entered the service in April, 1820, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in April, 1822, captain in April, 1828, major in April, 1839, lieut. colonel in January, 1843, colonel in November, 1853, major-general in November, 1854, lieut.-general in March, 1868, and to general in December, 1873. General Armstrong was present in the several affairs in which the headquarters 34th Madras N.I. were engaged with the enemy in the vicinity of Rangoon, from its landing with the first expedition till the 34th Madras N.I. were engaged with the enemy in the vicinity of Rangoon, from its landing with the first expedition till the end of October, 1824, including a series of attacks on the enemy's position at Todaghee and Kyakloo, 5th to 7th October, 1824. He commanded the 34th N.I. in the action fought at Zorapore with Patun, Arab, and Rohilla troops, in which he personally captured the Nawab.

Lieut.-Colonel Henry Charles Hamilton, of the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, son of the late H. C. Hamilton, C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, died on the 9th instead off Gibraltar, on his homeward voyage from Bombay, at the age of forty-four. He entered the Army as an ensign in December, 1861, obtaining his lieutenancy in December, 1863, captaincy in January, 1874, majority in December, 1881, and his lieut.-colonelcy in December, 1887.

Captain Patrick Joseph Cunningham, Paymaster of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, died on May 14th, from the effects of a cobra bite received while out hunting in the jungle at Mandalay.

Mandalay.

BUDA-PESTH, HUNGARY .-- The English visitor to the beauti-BUDA-FESTH, HUNGARY.—The English visitor to the beautiful metropolis of Hungary cannot fail to be impressed with the variety of its natural aperient waters. A short distance from Buda-Pesth is the Æsculap Spring, situated in the centre of a large plain, the aperient water from which has for many years been celebrated for the valuable medicinal properties. which it contains; the sulphates of sodium and magnesium, according to the analysis of Professor Johann Molnars, being greater in quality than those of any other natural aperient water hitherto discovered. Æsculap water being almost "tasteless," it is invaluable for women and children, and in all cases where a safe, certain, and pleasant aperient is required. It has also been found to be the most suitable aperient for the control of the prolonged use, and is of especial value in all affections of the stomach, liver, and kidneys. The leading physicians invariably prescribe Æsculap in all complaints for which aperient waters are necessary, and it is to be obtained of all chemists. The Lancet says:—"This water contains the sulphates of mag-Lancet says:—"Ins water contains the sulphates of magnesium and sodium in unusually large quantities. It is an admirable aperient water—one of the most powerful, indeed, that we have examined, and may be used with perfect confidence." The wholesale agents are Ingram and Royle, 52, Farringdon-street, London, E.C.

TANDAN COUNTY SHAPPS—The only change in these

ringdon-street, London, E.C.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—The only change in these Shares on Saturday was an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in Mysore, the prospects of which are considered by good judges to be better than is generally believed. Mysore Shares were last quoted 2 11-16 to 2 13-16, Nundydroog 1 to 1\frac{1}{2}\$, Indian Consolidated 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 7s. to 8s., ditto fully paid (£1) 11s. to 12s., Ooregum 12s. to 13s., ditto Preference 12s. to 13s., Devala-Moyar 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., Nine Reefs 13s. to 15s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 3s., Indian Glenrock 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 13-16 to 15-16, New South-East Wynaad 3s. to 4s., Indian Glemines (of Glasgow) 5s. to 6s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. to 3s., and Mysore West (fully paid) 3s. to 4s.

The chief value and special interest pertaining to the Second

7s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. to 3s., and Mysore West (fully paid) 3s. to 4s.

The chief value and special interest pertaining to the Second Series of "Distinguished Anglo-Indians" will consist in, unlike the First Series, nearly all the matter being new; and in the majority of the sketches relating to Anglo-Indian statesmen and military officers being of those who have only recently passed away, or are now living. The all-engrossing question of Education in India having, from the controversies occasioned, been so prominently forced into public notice, makes the present an opportune time for publication, entire, of Lord Macaulay's Great Minute, which his numerous admirers will, doubtless, like to read; and only a very small portion of which has been published in the biography of his lordship, although it is nearly as brilliant as some of the famous Essays. There is also some interesting matter regarding the "Great Minute," never before published, in addition to extracts from "Unpublished Minutes" by Lord Macaulay, of which only a few are given in the admirable and popular biography by Sir George Trevelyan. In addition to, from its variety (including Anglo-Indian anecdotes), the book furnishing plenty of entertainment, these "Extracts," with the "Great Minute" in full, now make generally public, for the first time, some writings of Lord Macaulay, as every one

knows, one of the most interesting and popular authors of his own or any other age. Anything by Lord Macaulay is sure to interest the British public. To the Second Series, as to the First, there is a copious index of names for ready reference. There is also (as frontispiece) a capital portrait of Colonel Malleson, C.S.I., in Colonel Laurie's opinion, the most fitting successor of Sir John Kaye in Anglo-Indian literature.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 17, Clan Grant (s), Calcutta; 17, Belgravia (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—May 13, Venetia (s), Colombo; 14, Assam (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—May 12, Rohilla (s).

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 17, India (s), Calcutta. BOMBAY.—May 13, Surat (s), London. CALCUTTA.—May 17, Clan Macgregor (s), London. MADRAS.—May 17, Chyebassa (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's

S.s. Clyde, from London, May 25; from Brindisi, June 4. For Bombay: Colonel Hore, Mrs. Hore, Colonel Watson, Mr. A. Sawyer, Mr. H. M. Gibbs, Mrs. Miles and infant, Miss E. Bassett, Mr-E. N. Longe, Mrs. Hill and infant, Messrs. H. and R. Harwood, Miss-Dulling. From Brindisi: Mr. Cavendish, Mr. F. L. Reid, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. T. Harris, Mr. G. W. Place, Gen. Channer.

For Gibraltar: Mr. G. A. Hughson, Capt. Sir F. H. Trowbridge.

S.s. Chusan, from London, May 26; from Naples, June 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. and Mrs. Hayes and two children, Mr. T. Hindmarsh, Mr. H. Heatley, Mr. S. Gresham, Mr. W. McNab, Mr. P. N. Datta, Mr. Grieve, Mr. T. Scrivener, Mr. G. Braid. For Colombo: Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Anderton, Mr. G. Ripling, Mr.

Reid.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Hendley. For Ismailia: Capt. and Mrs. Raymond, Lieut. H. B. H. Brown. For Malta: Sergeant G. Parrett.

S.s. Ganges, from London, June 7; from Brindisi, June 18. S.s. tranges, from London, June 1; from Brindisi, June 18.

For Bombay: Miss Harrington. From Brindisi: Mr. Birrell, Mr. C.W. Martin, Colonel Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Mr. G. Adams, Mr. C.
Maclean, Mr. Firth, Mr. T. Inglis, Mr. H. Beadon, Mr. J. Sturrock, Mr.
T. E. Coxhead, Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson, Mr. A. Ewbank, Capt.
Hammill, Mr. J. J. Whiteley.

For Aden: Rev. J. A. Dougherty.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. Nicholson.

S.s. Parramatta, from London, June 8.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Townsend, Mr. Frampton.

S.s. Sutlej, from London, June 21; from Brindisi, July 2. For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. R. Robbie, Mr. J. J. Archer-Capt. Beley.

S.s. Ravenna, from London, June 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. Sparling.

S.s. Peshawur, from London, June 28; from Brindisi, July 9. For Bombay: Mrs. Monk.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Goorkha, to sail May 31.

For Madras: Mr. O. R. Jones, Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Taylor. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Greey, Mrs. Ventris, two children and infant.

For Colombo: Mr. J. R. May, R.N.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail August 23. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Bannatyne Macleod, infant and nurse.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail Sept. 20.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Hoyle and three daughters For Colombo: Mrs. Carbery and three daughters.

> Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS. Per s.s. Clan Macintosh, left Glasgow May 14.

For Calcutta: Mr. Miller, Mr. A. Thom. For Colombo: Mr. Smethurst, Mr. J. Hutcheson. For Madras: Mr. G. Loxley, Mr. C. E. Sykes.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, for London, passed Malta, May 8.

From Colcubo: Rev. C. Loventhall, Mrs. Loventhall and child, Mr. Cold. Mrs. W. Stuart, four children and native servant, Mr. D. P. Thompson, Mr. Ayres, Mr. C. J. McLean, Mr. Wray, Mr. J. P. Dewham.

From Madras: Miss Wells, Miss Roberts and ayah, Mrs. Dalgairns, two children and nurse, Mrs. H. Smith.

From Colcubo: Rev. C. Loventhall, Mrs. Loventhall and child, Mr. and Mrs. Olive.

and Mrs. Olive.

Per s.s. Can Graham, for Marseilles, left Port Said May 11.

From Bombay to Marseilles: Mr. A. K. Shaw, Miss Shaw, Colonel J. E. Whitting, Colonel E. W. C. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Miss G. M. Miller, Miss D. K. Miller, Colonel J. H. Prendergast, Mrs. Prendergast, Miss Prendergast, child and ayah, Mrs. A. C. Hawkin, child and ayah, Mrs. S. M. Seagrim, Mrs. A. J. Hughes, Mr. H. Hamilton, Mrs. Manson, Major T. W. Jackson, Capt. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, three children and ayah

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, per P. and O. steamer Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell,
April 29.

From London: Capt. Curtis, Rev. K. Eicke, Capt. Henderson, Second-Lieut Black, Second-Lieut. Leader, Miss Latch, Mr. Morrison, Miss Morrison, Mr. Burcli, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Treacher, Mrs. Holden, Mr. Sackett.

From Marseilles: Mr. Grace, Mr. Jones, Colonel Cowan, Major McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. May, Mr. Best, Mr. Williams, Mr. Lisboa. From Marseilles: Mr. J. W. Ewing.
From Venice: Mr. Pearson, Mr. Etlinger.

Per P. and O. s.s. Mirzapore, Capt. Harvey, at Marseilles, May 11.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Rautenberg and infant, Mrs. Palmer and infant, Mr. A. H. and Mrs. Wallis, Mr. C. E. Cooper, Colonel C. M. Browner, Mr. G. Wand Mrs. Place, Mr. L. H. Robinson, Mr. F. H. Summers, Mr. G. Willwick, Mr. F. H. Herbert, Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Mr. Muck, Mr. J. D. Mercer, Mr. Haverack. For London: Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Rennick, Mrs. Campbell and child, Mr. P. J. Davis, Miss Panton, Mr. H. D. French, Mrs. A. Kingsnorth, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Mr. W. Williams, Mrs. Cotton, Mrs. Killey and infant, Mrs. Warner and infant, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. P. C. Roy, Mr. Dass, Mrs. Targett, Capt. Lamb, Mrs. Lowther, Mrs. Ryland and infant, Mr. G. Colham, Mr. Tasti, Mr. Knight, Mr. Watson, Mr. F. W. Tichborne, Mrs. Clark Kennedy, Mr. Cogswell, Mr. Cox, Mrs. Short, Mr. Booth and two children, Mr. D. L. Mitchell, Mr. S. B. Thomason, Miss McGuise, Mr. J. McGuise, Mrs. W. Smith, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Melitus, Mr Harpin, Mr. O. Harrison.

From Madras: Mr. H. R. Farmer, Colonel Campbell Walker, Mr. H. E. Sullivan, Mrs. T. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Clagstown and family, Mr. F. Mangles. For London: Mr. E. H. and Miss Black, Mr. G. L. Neworth, Bishop Sargent. Per P. and O. s.s. Mirzapore, Capt. Harvey, at Marseilles, May 11.

Neworth, Bishop Sargent.
From Colombo: For London: Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Fielder and family, Miss Burrows, Mr. Boyd.

Per s.s. Sutlej, Capt. Worcester, at Brindisi, May 11.

Per s.s. Sullej, Capt. Worcester, at Brindisi, May 11.

From Bombay: Capt. Lafone, Mr. D. Currie, Mr. A. Forbes. Capt. Biley, Gen. G. N. Channer, Mr. G. A. Campbell, Mr. C. E. Montresor, Major Stewart Mackenzie, Mr. Henry, Col. Oldham, Mr. G. H. Llewhellyn, Mr. Oakley, Sir A. Collins, Mr. E. Colvin, Major Cather, Major Donvard, Mr. Roy. For Marseilles: Comte de Breteuil, Baron de Saultz, Major Turner, Gen. Gillespie, Mrs. Newell, Mr. T. and Mrs. Higham, Mr. Friedmann, Mr. R. R. Ash, Col. Sym, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. B. White, Mr. L. L. Downes, Mr. Tilly, Mr. Stinton, Mr. Telles, Mr. F. Goldsmid, Surgeon-Major Palmer, Mrs. Burton, Capt. R. D. Vincent, Dr. T. Hunter, Mrs. Lee Warner, Mr. J. L. Tickell, Gen. and Mrs. Blowers, Miss Blowers, Mrs. A. Forde, Mrs. E. Giles, Capt. H. D. Olivier, Mr. B. Franks, Mr. F. B. Norman, Mrs. R. Giles, Capt. H. D. Olivier, Mr. W. A. Benson, Major Fitzherbert, Col. F. Lauce, Mr. Solano, Mrs. E. A. Mulock, Mr. W. Gage, Mr. Shakespear, Mr. W. H. Kemp, Capt. Ballantine, Major Eliot, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Jessop. For London: Mr. R. Barton, Mrs. Hide Edwards and two children, Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, Mrs. Duke and child, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Hathornthwaite, Mr. Rancek, Mr. Galloway, Mr. Field, Mr. Hirst, Mrs. Butterworth, Mr. Laski, Mr. Galloway, Mr. Field, Mr. Hirst, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Manock, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Gilbert, Mrs. Collins, Mr. A. F. Mainwaring, Mr. W. C. Fenwick, Surgeon-Major J. Duke, Mrs. Rogers and son, Mrs. Heller and family, Mrs. Peacock and daughter, Mr. C. H. Denham, Colonel Manderson.

From Aden: For London: Mr. G. Staddon, Messrs, Alford, Harris.

Denham, Colonel Manderson.

From Aden: For London: Mr. G. Staddon, Messrs. Alford, Harris, Saunders, Bryant, Allan, Cassidy, Bond, Gregory, Welton, Plant, Williams, Salmon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Rome, Capt. Adamson, from London, May 17 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, May 28.

For Malta: Mrs. Brackenridge, Mr. C. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Donoughey, Mr. Tatham.

For Brindisi: Mr. G. Brook, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Wale, Mr. Hocknell,

For Brindisi: Mr. G. Brook, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Cheque, Mr. Escombe.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Phythian, Miss Phythian, Mrs. Francis, Mr. Buksh, Mr. Nelson. From Brindisi: Mr. J. R. Reid, Col. Pratt.

For Gibraltar: Colonel Fraser, Colour-Sergeants Ireland and Duffin, Sergeants Farmer and Salter, Mr. Morton, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Mahon, Mr. Smith Barry, the Marquis of Carmarthen, Mr. Scott, Mr. Baac, Mr. and Mrs. Rugeroni, Mr. Contó, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Manley, Mr. Simpson, Commissary-General Knowles, Mr. Bradstreet.

For Alexandria: Mr. J. Price, Mrs. Hague, Mr. Richardson. For Port Said : Mr. and Mrs. Shehab.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Pekjn*, Capt. Harris, from Loudon, May 17; from Marseilles, May 24.

For Aden: Mr. Hayward.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Bulimba, from London, May 12.

For Kurrachee: Mr. Jas. Lawson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, from London, to sail May 17.

For Colombo: Mrs' Whistler Smith, Capt. G. L. Walker, Mr. J. P. Anderson, Mr. T. A. Wylie, Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Jessep, Mrs. Sarah Holland, Mr. A. J. Burrows, Mrs. V. Pearce, Mr. Harrington.

For Calcutta: Mrs. M. B. J. Spears, Dr. Powell, Mrs. Hodge, Mr. C. G. South, Mr. G. T. Wood, Mr. E. Patterson, Mr. B. Hartley, Mr. Wm.

Brown, Mr. E. Bendell, Mr. A. D. Crogan.
For Madras: Mr. Chas. Irwin.
For Malta: Mr. C. Trendo, Mr. P. Cushiara, Mr. V. Calagar.

For Aden: Mrs. Poole.

Per Hall Line s.s. Branksome Hall, from Liverpool, May 16.

For Port Said: Mr. Charles Traill, Mr. Crow. For Kurrachee: Mrs. Watts, Miss A. M. Watts, Miss E. T. Watts.

Per s.s Peshawur, Capt. L. H. Moule, left Bombay May 4.

Per s.s Peshawur, Capt. L. H. Moule, left Bombay May 4.

For London: Mrs. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Porter, Mrs. Laing and child, Miss Brooke and governess, Mr. Mothersill, Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mr. Hughes' child, Mr. and Mrs. Spitta, Mrs. Doggett and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Poke, Mr. Fischer, Mr. Baman Das Basu, Mr. W. Martindale, Mr. R. T. Peake, Mrs. Foulkes and child, Mrs. Parsons and child, Captain Dunn, Mr. G. Bowes, Mr. Holmes, Miss Hatch, Col. Bluett, Major and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. J. Nicholl, Mr. MacGregor, Mr. Hamilton's three children, Rev. J. F. Scobell, Lieut. and Mrs. Green, Mr. A. K. Armitage, Mr. A. H. Bennett, Mrs. Beadle, child and infant, Mr. Galbraith, Mr. C. Ramsden, Mr. Macdonald, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Pratt, Capt. Lawson, Mr. C. B. Graham, and Miss Gilbert.

For Brindisi: Colonel E. M. Norie, Mr. Blyth, Mr. R. Miller, Mr. E. L. Hamilton, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. W. R. S. Jones, Mr. G. P. Clark, Mr. W. Hudson, Mr. R. B. Clegg, Mr. H. Maude, Capt. Woon, Capt Fenton, Mrs. Mackie and child, Rev. M. Lamert, Lieut.-Colonel W. Cook, Capt. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, Mr. S. N. Sinha and two sons, Mr. A. Barnard, Mr. Ardesheer Dhuujeebhai, Captain Moore, R.N., Hon. R. W. Fitzwilliam, Captain Briggs, Mr. Finnicane, Mr. E. A. Bulkeley, Lord William Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. Addie, Rev. A. Lamert, Major and Mrs. W. H. C. Wyllie, Mr. Adair, Mr. E. S. McGowan, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Thomson, Hon. Charles Moo e, Rev. A. F. Armstrong, Col. H. Morton, Mr. H. Mainwaring, Mr. G. Phillips, Mr. Dababhoy Byramjee, Mr. F. Kirby, Mr. Pickering Clarke, Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., Mr. G. P. Robinson, Col. J. C. Stewart, and Capt. J. Sking. For Aden: Mrs. Watcha and three children, and Mr. P. Cowasjee.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. We'ghell, May 11.

For Brindisi: Mr. S. B. Trittan, Mr. McLintock, Mr. Day, Mr. A. Allan, Mr. R. Smeaton, Lieut. R. D. Petrie, Mr. L. Moore. Dr. Armstrong, Colonel Traill, Major Barrow, Mr. Dymott, Mr. Stevens, Mr. H. Compton, Colonel Jackson, Mr. G. Peppe, Mr. R. H. Baker, Dr. Delicing Stevens, Mr. R. Baker, Dr. Delicing Stevens, Mr. R. Baker, Dr

Per s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, May 18.

For London: Dr. Hewett, Rev. and Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, Mr. and

For London: Dr. Hewett, Rev. and Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Parr and two children, General C. B. Knowles, Miss Carpenter, Master Hearn, Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and child, Mrs. Bigg Wither, Mr. and Mrs. J. Knowles, Mr. D. R. Dady, Mr. A. P. Mitchel, Mrs. C. Daniell, Miss Naden, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Brooks. For Brindisi: Capt. H. R. Webb, Mr. Rich, Mr. A. Huson, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Bradbury, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bayley, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Hargrave, Major Firebrace, Colonel T. A. Corballes, Captain H. H. Barnet, Rev. J. Abbott, Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, Colonel Prideaux, Major G. W. Sawyer, Major and Mrs. LeBreton, Major T. Hill, R.E., Mrs. Howell, Mr. C. R. MacCartie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cotterell Tupp, Colonel Filgate, R.E., Mr. Errick, Mr. Porter, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. and Mrs. Stickland, Lieut. G. C. Stockwell, Mr. J. L. Ingram, Mr. Fachiri, Major Gompertz, Mr. E. Hand, Major Goldie, Mr. E. Clifford, Mr. Pelley. From Aden to Plymouth: Mr. Sealey and child.

SIR J. P. HENNESSY'S LIBEL CASE.—The action for libel brought by Sir John Pope Hennessy, Governor of the Mauritius, against *The Times*, to recover damages for the publication of statements charging Times, to recover damages for the publication of statements charging him with cooking reports of speeches made by members of the Governing Council of the Mauritius before sending them home to the Secretary of State, was again before a Divisional Court of Queen's Bench on the 17th inst., on a motion for discovery of documents. The Times asks for inspection of certain copies of despatches and letters to the Secretary of State, which are admitted by the plaintiff to be in his custody; but, in his affidavit, he says the Secretary of State objects to his producing them.—Mr. Lockwood contended that the documents did not really belong to the plaintiff; but, though they were in his custody, they were at the direction of the Secretary of State, who said they should not be produced.—Mr. Justice Field: What right has he to interfere? Sir John Pope Hennessy is not a servant of the Secretary of State. (Laughter.) The contention on the other side was that, as there was no affidavit from the Secretary of State to the effect that the publication would be injurious to the interests of the public service, the plaintiff was bound to produce the documents.—Mr. Justice Field said they should take further time to consider the points of law involved, and the decision will accordingly stand over till next term.



		
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Karachi Ios Co., Ld 100 — Kurrchee Landing and Shipping 500 190	Endogram 10 Nominal. Gielle (Darjiling) 130 63 to —
	Kemp & Co	Good Hope Tea Co 100 190 to — Gowhatty (Assam) 100 Liquidation;
BOMBAY.—April 28.	Oriental Govt. Security 50 116 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 18	Grob (Assam) 100 17 to
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 2,025 Treacher and Co all 1,305	Holta (Kangra) 100 50 to — Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 103 to — Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 50 to — Indian Terat 500 450 to —
Four per Cent Rs. 100 3-16 to — Four-and-a-Half per Cont 107 to — Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 101 to —	Thacker and Co all 200 LAND COMPANIES.	Jellalpore (Cachar) to -
New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1981 1003 to -	Colaba Co 12} 700	Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 28 to —
Now French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 — to — & four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 93 to 933 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	Frere	Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 50 to -
Trust Bond 100 to — Five per Cont. Municipal Loan 105 to —	Port Canning Co 700 325	Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 13 to — Kurseong and Darjlling 250 118 to — Do. contributory 200 98 to —
Cooria Spinning Bonds to -	CALCUTTA.—April 30.	Kurseong and Teral — — to — Kuttal (Oachar) 190 198 to —
BANKS.	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 84 to 85 Longview (Darjiling) 100 58 to —
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates. Indian Banks. Rs. Rs.	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 100 1 to -	Loobah 100 120 to — Lower Assam £71 5 to —
Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 830 Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 890	44 of 1878-79 (1893) 106 0 to -	Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to — Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 20
Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 780 Exchange Banks.	41 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 106 0 to — 42 of 1879 (Coupon) to —	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 20 Mim (Darjiling) 100 to Monacherra (Cachar) 100 23 to 28 Do. contributory 96 21 to 22
Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 115 Hong Kong & Shanghai	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Moran (Assam) — — to —
Banking Corporation — National Bank of India £12 17 pr.ct 130	6 of 1870 (1889) 104 8 to — 6 of 1872 (1891) 106 0 to —	Mothola (Assam) 100 110 to — Do. contributory 90 100 to — Mungledye (Assam) — to —
PRESS COMPANIES.	6 of 1876 (1908) 104 8 to — 6 of 1834-5 (1905) 104 8 to —	Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to —
Akbar 1,250 125 — Albort all 18 pr.ct —	5 of 1886-7 (1916) 105 0 to	New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — — to —
Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100 100	1, 01 2002 (2003)	New Mutual (Cachar) 80 100 to — Nutwanpore (Cachar) — — to —
Apollo 22,200 ntl 235 Bellary 1,100 ntl — Bombay Cotton all 15 1621	BANKS AND FINANCIAL. Paid. Price.	[Punkabaree (Dar]iling) 100 46 to 47
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited 200 16 100	Agra Savings £10 125 to —	Pattureah (Sylhet) 100 40 to — Rajabare (Assan) — — to —
Golaba 1,880 50 610 Dhollera Ginning all 12 100	Agra Savings 100 125 to — Allahabad 100 185 to 186 Alliance of Simla 100 150 to — Bank of Bengal 500 900 to —	Sapakati 100 103 to — Second Mutual Cachar 56 4-5 disct.
East India 1,000 150 1,175 Fort 8,500 150 1,200	Do. of Upper India 100 140 to -	Singbulli and Murmah 100 83 to 86
French all, 80 520 Harvey & Sabapathy 500 25 400	Himalaya 100 130 to -	Singell (Darjiling) 100
Khangaum 450 45 360 Mercantile 125 71 95	Mussoorie	Singell (Darjiling) 100
Mofussil Co 400 55 400 Munmar M all 40 187	Simla Bank Corporation 500 — to — Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to —	Teendarrea (Darjiling) 100 88 to — Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 95 to — Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 103 to —
New Berar 500 60 510 New Indian 125 85 Prince of Wales 400 30 280	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.	Tukwar (Darjiling) 200 170 to — Upper Assam £10 18 to —
Sabapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555	Alipore Coal 100 103 to -	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,225	Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal. Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation.	IONDON Ma-00
Volkart 500 45 630	Bally Paper Mills £10 170 to —	LONDON.—May 22.
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,360	Barnagore Jute £10 95 to — Bengal Coal 1,000 1,585 to — B. Baragunda Copper (preface	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Alfred Manufacturing, 100 2 340	A. shares)	Price.
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 340 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct, 570 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 440	Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 8t to — Bengal Mills £100 1,600 to — Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to —	Price. 8 India Stocks Oct. 1948. Sp. all pd 96 to 961
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 340 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 570 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 440 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500	Do. Deferred B. Shares	Price. 3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96 to 961 32 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 1061 4 Do. October 10, 1883 101 to 1012 4 India Enfaced Paper to -
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1888.

General Intelligence.

BY OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 11th May; from Allahabad and Madras to the 9th May; and from Calcutta to the 8th May.

THE Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and all the officials who make the annual exodus from Calcutta are at Simla, but that station has been suffering from winds of extraordinary violence; and when the mail left the weather there was reported as being "cold, gloomy, blustering, and unseasonable."

THE weather during the first week in May was very boisterous throughout India. A terrific storm visited Moradabad, killing 250 people and about 1,700 cattle, besides doing great injury to crops, buildings, and property

generally.

THE Nawab Mehdi Ali, Financial Secretary to the Hyderabad Government, left Bombay by the mail steamer of May 11th for England to give evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons regarding the Hyderabad (Deccan) scandal.

THE rumour that Abdul Huq was to visit England for the same purpose also is contradicted. He has, it is said, only got as far as Secunderabad to consult counsel.

THE Bishop of Bombay takes leave to England, and was expected to take his passage in the steamer of May 18th.

H.M.S. "BACCHANTE," with Admiral Freemantle on board, left Bombay on May 8th for Colombo, Trincomalee, and the Mauritius. The Admiral will transfer his flag to the *Boadicea*, and proceed to Zanzibar and Madagascar, returning to Bombay in November.

Domestic arrangements permitting, the Gaekwar of Baroda will leave Bombay for Genoa in the Italian mail steamer sailing June 20th.

THE inquiry which is being conducted by the Local Administrations into the poverty of the masses of India, particularly in agricultural tracts, is being made as expeditiously as possible. The Government of India has asked that the replies of the Local Governments be forwarded punctually by June 1st, as "the Viceroy, who desires to deal personally with the subject, will leave India earlier than was anticipated."

LIEUTENANT R. WILLIAMSON, of the Munster Fusiliers, and Mr. O Dowda, of the Kyoukse Police, were killed on May 5th, at Sepagin, in an affair with Upper Burma dacoits. A private in Lieut. Williamson's regiment was also killed, and others wounded. The two officers, and their party of some twenty men, were in pursuit of a gang of marauders, and fell into an ambuscade.

ANOTHER encounter of some consequence took place in Burma. A strong body of Kachins had carried a village close to Mogoung, and established themselves behind a strong stockade in the hills adjoining. Out of this they were driven by a force of military police and mounted infantry, who disposed of no less than forty killed and wounded, besides prisoners. There was no loss on our side, except in some ponies of the mounted infantry.

Boh Toke, who was looked upon as the chief leader of dacoits to the south of Mandalay, was killed by a party of mounted infantry under Major Sir Bartle Frere, of the Rifle Brigade, in the Myingyan district on May 4th.

Mr. Barrington Browne, the geologist sent by the Secretary of State to look over the Burma ruby mines, has left Simla for England, after placing the Government of India in possession of the results of his survey of the mineral wealth of Upper Burma.

THE Maharajah of Cashmere has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the 37th Bengal Infantry. The Raja of Lambargaon has been attached to the same regiment.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR has contributed Rs. 300 to the Fawcett Memorial Fund.

Four thousand Chins, led by an Alompra Prince, have raided into Kubo Valley. Kale Sawbwa was captured and carried off to the hills. General Low has organised an expedition to retake Indin, and reinforcements have been sent from Mandalay to Chindwin to the number of 800 men, two guns, and 200 mounted infantry.

THE Akyab disturbances have been suppressed.

THE friendly Karens in the Tavoy district have been attacked and several killed. The loyal Karens are not to be disarmed.

THE Amir of Kabul has returned to his capital.

THE mutiny at the Madras College ended on the 5th inst., most of the students returning. The boy whose conversion was feared has returned to his home in the charge of his parents.

MR. DALGLEISH'S last letters are dated Leh, 20th March. He was then well and in good spirits, anticipating no danger.

THE present meteorological conditions are not considered favourable to an early commencement of the monsoon rains, and even suggest the fear that they may be delayed.

THE conversion of the Nagpore-Chatisgurh State Railway from metre gauge to broad is being rapidly carried out by the engineers of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway Company. The rails on the standard gauge have now been laid five miles beyond Raipore, thus enabling the material trains to work along nearly 200 miles of the line.

Two men, Khan Mahomed and his son, Chirag Din, have been committed for trial by the District Magistrate, Ferozepore, for shooting the Nawab of Mamdote.

THE Gilgit campaign of the Cashmere troops is not over yet. Forces are still being despatched from Srinagar to punish the rebels; and it has been announced to the Cashmere troops that further reinforcements will be sent up at once, if necessary, under Raja Ram Singh, or even his Highness himself.

THE Indian Marine steamer *Tenasserim*, which left on the 1st inst. with troops for Rangoon, broke down just outside, and had to put back. After being patched up she is to come to Bombay and thence to England, to be fitted with new engines.

As the result of inquiries regarding the alleged diminution of the transit trade from Kabul to Bokhara, owing to the imposition of excessive duties by the Amir on Indian goods passing through Afghanistan, it appears that there is no ground for the report that merchants trading between Hindustan and Central Asia are forwarding their goods to Bokhara via Bombay and Moscow.

CHOLERA is increasing in Cashmere.

CHOLERA is still prevalent in Upper Burma.

Eight and a-half inches of rain fell in Simla on the 1st inst.

GANGA SAHAI, a notorious dacoit leader, has been captured near Meerut.



THE Parsee cricket team left Bombay for England by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Poseidon*.

A SPECIAL Court of Inquiry assembles at Calcutta to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the Continental.

THE Nawab of Cambay has abolished imposts on trade and industries in his State.

THE Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad lost the medal and the sanad of his much-prized Order of Knight of the Indian Empire, along with other valuables, during the recent conflagration in that city.

Dr. A. McM. Patterson, of the 31st Punjab Infantry, met with a serious accident on the polo ground at Delhi. He was thrown from his pony and severely cut about the face and hands. He is doing well, however.

REPORTS from Nepal state that the Tibetans intend at last making a demonstration in force, having really got together a sort of army in the Chumbi valley. Of the truth of this news there are no present means of forming an opinion. Supplies have been ordered for the whole Sikkim Field Force to the end of June; and the Pioneers, who are likely to remain until the matter is finally settled, will be rationed to the end of the rains.

GENERAL MACFARLANE, commanding at Umballa, succeeds to the command at Quetta.

THE rumour that a Camp of Exercise was to be held at Delhi next cold season is unfounded.

In the year 1886-87 there were 89 cotton mills at work in India, containing 16,786 looms and 2,190,376 spindles.

THEY employed an average daily number of 72,169 persons, and consumed 264 million pounds of cotton.

FORTY per cent. of the entire male population of India are engaged in agriculture.

THE accounts of 1887-88 promise to be better than the Revised Estimates by Rs.2,00,000, or Rs.3,00,000 at least

THE Calcutta Arya Somaj have offered a prize of Rs.5,000 to anyone who can prove that idolatry in India has "emanated from the Vedas."

The total estimated cost of the new Viceregal Palace at Simla is twelve lakhs of rupees.

It is reported that there is a deficiency of Rs.20,000 in the Treasury at Srinagar. Two duftries and the treasurer are in custody. A strict investigation is being made, and it is believed that some curious disclosures will take place.

NAWAB MAHDI HASSAN has been appointed temporary Director of both the Nizam's Railway Company and Mining Company, vice Abdul Huq, suspended.

COLONEL MARSHALL, Private Secretary to the Nizam, is said to meditate taking two months' leave.

A MAHOMEDAN has been arrested in Delhi who claims to be the rightful ruler of India. He has been delivering seditious addresses, and endeavouring thereby to incite his co-religionists to aid him in recovering the sovereignty which he says the British Government have usurped.

On Monday afternoon, May 7, the team of Parsee Cricketers Icft Bombay for Europe by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Poseidon*, when a few friends and relatives of the cricketers assembled at the Apollo Bunder to see them off and wish them success. The team will visit Trieste, Venice, and Paris, arriving at London on the 1st of next month. They are expected to return to Bombay in about six months.

NOTES.

THE latest news from India will be found in the telegrams from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, which we reproduce in another column. Matters are still very unsettled in Upper Burma, and we have not yet got over the Sikkim difficulty. Lord Dufferin is evidently destined to leave some troublesome legacies to his successor.

The rumour is again abroad in India that Lord Dufferin will leave the country earlier than was anticipated. This rumour was contradicted when it first appeared, and the *Pioneer* stated, on what appeared to be "authority," that his Excellency would remain till December, visiting Cashmere in the autumn. The belief that this arrangement has been upset is founded, apparently, upon a circular issued to the local administrations calling for certain Reports to be sent in to the Government of India by June 1st, so as to receive the Viceroy's personal attention before he leaves India. But it may be that his Excellency, having now some experience of the dilatory way in which Reports are forwarded by district officers, has merely caused a memorandum to be issued to the local governments with a view of expediting matters.

It is to be hoped that the proposed visit to Cashmere will be made, so that Lord Dufferin may see with his own eyes and hear with his own ears the state of the unhappy Valley which is now being scourged by cholera and misgovernment. The Native Press seems to have made up its mind that the British intend to annex Cashmere, and, strange to say, the idea finds favour with the editors of the vernacular papers. It is said now that Lord Lytton was very anxious to annex Cashmere, and would have done so only he preferred a war with Afghanistan to begin with, and had not time to carry out the other project. The country of Lalla Rookh being annexed by "Owen Meredith," would, indeed, have been a poetic idea.

It is said, however, that, although the people of Cashmere are ready and willing to be "annexed," the Maharaja would prefer selling them and their country to the British for a substantial sum down, he to retain his rights of sovereignty under a British protectorate. If such an arrangement could be carried out it would be a blessing to the unfortunate inhabitants and a strengthening of a frontier which is now particularly weak, and which would cause the military authorities in India considerable anxiety in case of trouble with our Russian friends. In the meantime compliments are the order of the day, and the Maharaja of Cashmere has been gazetted as honorary colonel of the 37th Bengal Infantry, an honour which, we trust, that regiment appreciates.

THE good people who send round the hat or the begging box for all manner of schemes at home have been slow in invading India as a recruiting ground for subscriptions or donations. But they have done so at last, and we rejoice to see that they have been promptly snubbed by the Indian Government, who very properly consider that "it would not be expedient to place before the Native Princes of India solicitations for aid to charitable funds in Great Britain." Quite right. It would never do to allow the "saints" to join the "sinners" in extracting coin from a Native nobleman. "One at a time" is a fair-play maxim, and at present the lead is with the stockbrokers and their friends.

OF course, the mail papers continue to be filled with comments, letters, and telegrams regarding the Hyderabad (Deccan) business. But the *Pioneer*, which first commenced the agitation, complains that matters are getting a little mixed. It says:—"The information in regard to Mr.

Watson's abandonment of Abdul Huq, which the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed home, and which our London correspondent telegraphs thence to us, is a *réchauffé* of what has already appeared in these columns." To have one's own news telegraphed back as original information must be not annoying only, but expensive.

THE Pioneer is naturally irritated, and vents not a little of its irritation on Mr. Watson, whose explanation it does not think helps him much. "He concerned himself actively in a bogus transaction, by which a fictitious value was to be secured for certain shares of which he was a large holder; and whether he sold these to the Nizam or to other people after their value had thus been enhanced at the expense of the Nizam is of little importance. So far, and notwithstanding Mr. Watson's unhandsome betrayal of his confederate, the public will insist in regarding Cæsar and Pompey as very much alike, especially Pompey."

So far the *Pioneer* is virtuously indignant, but the *Statesman* will not believe in the virtue, and says that "it is incredible that the *Pioneer*, which has been the prop and mainstay of the Hyderabad Residency for years, should be in such haste to quit the sinking ship," for the Calcutta journal declares that its Allahabad contemporary has been "the noisy supporter or lofty apologist of every prominent scandal which has occurred in Hyderabad for the last five years." And that is saying a great deal.

THE Bombay Gazette having taken upon itself to identify and criticise Sir Lepel Griffin as the author of the article in the Pioneer which we referred to last week, the latter journal calls its Western contemporary to task for a "gross offence against the proprieties of journalism," and adds, "We desire distinctly to state that the leader in question was written without any official having been privy to its appearance from first to last or in any shape or way."

THE new Viceregal Palace at Simla will cost, says an up-country paper, an enormous sum, over Rs. 8,50,000, the furniture Rs. 2,00,000, and the outlay on lighting the building by electricity will probably absorb a lakh and a-half of rupees more. The total estimated outlay is, therefore, Rs. 12,00,000, but, as the Public Works Department never built anything without exceeding the estimate, Rs. 13,00,000 will most likely be about the figure.

THE Committee of the Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes beg thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 500, the generous donation of the Nawab Ahsunallah Khan Bahadur, Dacca, to the funds of the institution.

THE Maharaja of Jeypore is leading a life of retirement. His contribution of a lakh of rupees to the Lady Dufferin Fund brought him the addition of an extra two guns to his personal salute with a G.C.S.I., and this was all he desired. He does not care how the world revolves as long as he is happy.

No further attempts have been made to renew the fires in any of the buildings in the Murree Depôt since the 17th ult. Extraordinary precautions have been taken. In addition to the soldiers patrolling the barracks all day and all night, the chowkidars have been doubled on each vacant barracks, and night has been made hideous by the shouts of these men; as they are ordered to keep up constant communication with each other, and also to let the authorities know they are awake. They are visited at uncertain times every night by the Barrack Sergeant, by which means they are kept alert and watchful.

There are now at least three offers before the Secretary of State for the construction of a railway between Kalka and Umballa. Of the two rival offers which contemplate carrying the line downwards from Umballa by Kurnal to Delhi, the promoters of which ask for no Government help, the public know already. The less-known project put forward by Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., for a line to Umballa only, stipulates, among other and minor conditions, for a bonus for one year about equal to the sum required to pay interest on the capital employed whilst the line is under construction. However the merits of these proposals may be finally adjudged, the public may be certain of making the worst part of the journey to the foot of the Simla hills by railway within a couple of years.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph.)
(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated throughout India by parades and salutes. At Ootacamund the Queen's portrait was unveiled by the Governor. In the course of his speech he said that he would not recapitulate the glories of Her Majesty's reign, already described by orators and brilliant writers, but would observe that no individual had increased its happiness and usefulness more than Prince Albert by the stimulus which he had given to art and commerce by the Exhibition of 1851. However, this day the virtues of the Queen most claimed their attention. By her journals she had taken the people into her confidence, and they knew the wife, mother, and Queen who was working ever for her subjects. The Ministers and others who saw most of Her Majesty knew best her devotion to duty and to her people. This was lately exemplified in her visit to Germany, Austria, and Italy, the effect of which visit would doubtless be to relax to a great extent the political tension and to give great comfort to the suffering Emperor Frederick, whose fortitude all Europe prayed might be rewarded with recovery. This errand of mercy was the fitting symbol of a life devoted to public duty, domestic affection, and sympathy with human suffering.

ntting symbol of a life devoted to public duty, domestic affection, and sympathy with human suffering.

The correspondence urging a repeal of the duties on Indian silver-ware is published. A despatch of February 9 contains the following indignant remonstrance from the Indian Government and accurately interprets public feeling in India on this subject:—

subject:—

"We greatly regret to learn that the Treasury does not propose to take action on our representations. In the earlier stage of this correspondence we were informed that there was a difficulty in connection with drawbacks. When we pointed out that such a consideration should not interfere with the proper treatment of the case we were informed that financial difficulties stood in the way. When the financial difficulties disappeared we were told that a legal difficulty, the nature of which has not been mentioned, had arisen. In an enclosure of your lordship's present letter we are informed, without any reason being assigned, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not prepared to alter the duties.

"We venture to represent to your lordship that the tone of the letter from the Goldsmiths' Company and the decision thereon of the Treasury cannot but create an impression that the present system is maintained solely in the interests of that

"We venture to represent to your lordship that the tone of the letter from the Goldsmiths' Company and the decision thereon of the Treasury cannot but create an impression that the present system is maintained solely in the interests of that company and those whom it represents. We would urge that India, which has given up nearly a million in cotton duties, on the ground that they protected native industry against English; has some claim upon England for reciprocity on its part, in permitting free competition between foreign and native manufacturers."

A severe epidemic of cholera has broken out at Ahmedabad. Three hundred fatal cases were registered during last week, including Europeans. This is one of the municipalities which the Bombay Government had to rebuke recently for the neglect of proper sanitary measures. From the Madras Presidency we receive the like complaints of the total unfitness of extensive local self-government for a backward country like India. At Ganjam the President of the District Board complains that it is all but impossible ever to get a quorum. It was only with the greatest difficulty, and after special and urgent requisitions, that he was enabled to collect a quorum to pass the budget estimates. Bengal, though more advanced in some respects, is exhibiting the same unsatisfactory results, arising from the raw haste with which Lord Ripon's system of self-government was imposed, under conditions ridiculously incongruous, upon a people penetrated with ultra-Oriental conservatism, and regarding all departures from the old-established ways and customs, either for the sake of sanitation or otherwise, as dangerous, and pregnant with mischievous consequences both in the present and the future.

BURMA.

RANGOON, MAY 26.

No news has arrived from the Pouk and Kalewa columns, which are operating against the Chins. Each has been advancing towards the prescribed objective point, and they have probably reached India and Gungaw respectively.

A fresh dacoit rising under Boh-Saya has occurred in the

A fresh dacoit rising under Boh-Saya has occurred in the Pagyee district, in lower Chindwin, near the point at which Major Kennedy and Captain Beville were killed. Troops have been despatched to the scene of the disturbance, and the Chindwin reserve of the 10th Bengal Infantry has been ordered to concentrate at Pagyee.

The work f stamping out dacoity in the Tsagain and Ava districts is being vigorously carried out. In this district Captain Knox on the 15th inst. attacked and routed a large band of dacoits, led by Boh-Palaik and Boh-Pyoo. On the 17th both these Bohs with nineteen followers with guns surrendered.

Colonel Sartorius reports from Mankine that the loyal Tsawbwa has re-entered the capital, the Karennees having evacuated the town on the advance of the troops. The column will return to Fort Stedman, but a military post will be maintained at Mone. The country has been terribly devastated by

tained at Mone. The country has been terribly devastated by pillage and fire, and great scarcity of food is anticipated.

A sharp encounter between a party of police, under Inspector Thompson, and a large body of dacoits, led by Ootaya, one of Ottama's lieutenants, has occurred near Minhla. The police attacked the dacoits, who were marching south-westwards, presumably in order to unite with another large band north of Thayetmyo. Eighteen dacoits were killed, but the police had in the ord to retire as their amountion was exhausted. Thayetmyo. in the end to retire, as their ammunition was exhausted. Minhla has been garrisoned by troops from Thayetmyo, and has been added to the Lower Burma command, as the troops belonging to the Upper Burma command previously garrisoning the place were required elsewhere. A small column from The place were required elsewhere. A small column from The ayetmyo has gone in pursuit of the dacoits who were attacked by Inspector Thompson. It is suspected that they intended to reach the Arrakan force. Military police have been despatched to Sandoway, on the Arrakan coast, to attack them if they cross the mountains.

Some slight insurrectionary movements which have occurred in the ruby mines have been quelled by the military police. In Ava a village of fifty houses has been burnt by dacoits. In In Ava a village of fifty houses has been burnt by dacoits. In the Minbu, Myingyan, and Toungdwingyee districts the military police have had a series of successful encounters with the dacoits, who suffered heavily, while our loss was very slight. In Tsagain a large body of dacoits has attacked the Singo police-station, but they were driven off with loss. In the eastern division the dacoits have burnt the Seikphunoung police-station, which was occupied by Burmese policemen. So far as is known the police fled without offering any resistance. The same gang then moved to the south, and attacked another

police-station, but were repulsed with loss.

From Minbuitti is reported that 700 dacoits have surrendered in the districts held by Ottama, under the terms of the Chief Commissioner's recent proclamation. This is a highly satisfactory result, although probably many of those who have surrendered are insincere, and merely wish to avoid the hard-ships of remaining in the jungle during the rainy season. If any permanent benefit is to result from these surrenders the Government must provide some employment for these men in constructing roads, or executing other public works. districts, where considerable numbers of dacoits have sur-rendered, complaints are made that no steps have been taken to provide them with employment, and that hence they have relapsed into their evil courses. These mistaken attempts to practise economy is proving very costly.

On the night of the 20th inst. 400 Kachyens, under Boh-Tee, attacked Mogoung, and succeeded in entering the town. Lieutenant O'Donnell, commanding the garrison of military police, roused by the firing, sallied from the port to attack the Kachyens, whom he believed to be outside the town, and missed them in the darkness. At daybreak Mr. O'Donnell entered the town, being received by a heavy fire from the Kachyens. A severe hand-to-hand fight ensued, the Kachyens being finally driven out with a loss of forty-nine killed.

loss amounted to eight killed and ten wounded.

SIKKIM AND TIBET.

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

Further details have been received of the attack on the Gnatong encampment. At 5.30 A.M. large bodies of men were seen advancing on the camp from the Tukola Pass. Half way from the pass the enemy divided into two main bodies, and the one to the right advanced down the valley of the Gnatong River under cover of the ridge on which our fort is built and commenced firing on our advanced picket from the cover of the trees. After half-an-hour's heavy firing the wood was cleared by a party of the 32nd Pioneers under Colonel Bromcleared by a party of the 32nd Pioneers under Colonel Bromhead. Meanwhile, a strong body of the enemy attacked the picket on the Gnatong River 200 yards from the camp. The picket was reinforced by fifty Pioneers under Lieutenant Digan, and a severe struggle ensued, during which a body of about 300 Tibetans made a charge, but were driven back with loss, and eventually retired up the hill, leaving twenty-four dead in this spot alone. The Pioneers here lost two men billed and six wounded killed and six wounded.

The other body of the enemy, advancing from the left, occupied a thickly woodel ridge about 500 yards from the camp, and maintained a brisk fire on our force from under the shelter of rocks and fallen trees until their position was outflanked by a party of the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire

Regiment) under Lieutenant Iggulden, who had been sent up the valley to the south of the camp. During these manœuvres a sergeant of the Derbyshire Regiment was shot through the head, and killed on the spot. On the retreat of the Tibetans nead, and killed on the spot. On the retreat of the Hoetans from this ridge a general advance took place, and the enemy retreated in swarms towards the Tukola Pass. One hundred men of the Derbyshire Regiment, under Captain Gosset, and 200 of the Pioneers, under Colonel Bromhead, were sent in pursuit. The guns, under Major Keith, made excellent practice, especially against a large body of the enemy posted on the Tukola ridge The Gring commend at 215 to The the the Tukola ridge. The firing commenced at 6.15 A.M. The attack was carried out by the Tibetans with determination and from well-selected points, but in consequence of their inferior weapons they failed to get very close to the camp. The Lieutenant-Governor was present during the engagement. The Tibetans lost between 100 and 150 men. They carried

off most of the wounded, but a few prisoners have been taken, and from these the following particulars have been ascertained:—For the last fortnight between 2,000 and 3,000 men tained:—For the last fortnight between 2,000 and 3,000 men have been collected some eight miles on the other side of the Jalap Pass. On Monday peremptory orders were received to attack the camp. The Tibetan forces marched at five o'clock that evening and pressed on through the night, with the intention of making a night attack, but failed to arrive till daybreak. Most of those killed were regular soldiers, armed with matchlocks, though from the sound of the bullets it was believed that some were armed with rifles. The leaders, with a considerable following, took up what they imagined to be a safe position on a ridge about 2,400 yards distant, but a gun was brought successfully to bear upon them, and sent them at full speed down the hill, leaving some dead behind. The firing ceased at 10.30 A.M. ceased at 10.30 A.M.

The remainder of the Pioneers have been ordered up, and a forward movement will be made at once into the Chumli Valley, and thence, if necessary, into Tibet. Events have thus proved too strong for the policy of maintaining a passive attitude. Reinforcements have been ordered up from Pungle and Jelup. The Lieutenant-Governor has left for Darjeeling. There is little doubt now that his capture was the primary object of this audacious attack. It should be added that the Tibetan soldiers are said to have exhibited considerable energy

and courage in delivering their attack.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

CRY OF THE CHILDREN. (Englishman.)

Among the many politico-social problems with which the Government of India will sooner or later have to grapple, there is one which is beginning to attract attention. What is to be is one which is beginning to attract attention. done for the children of Europeans in India? The depreciation of the rupee renders it imperative for all those Government servants who, under other circumstances, would have educated their children at home, not only to pass the remain der of their own lives in India, but also to avail themselves of such education as this country affords for their children. In the first instance, glance at the rising generations whose fathers served and are serving Government in these ranks of the service the pay of which is, in a debased coinage, insufficient for the education of their children in England, and the pension attaching to which renders living the rest of their days in India a necessity. It cannot be denied that, in all fairness, those who have done and are doing good service on small pay have some claim on the sympathies of Government with regard to the employment of their sons. It is, of course, presupposed that those sons are qualified by education and training for employ, ment. But the children of Europeans are on every side practically shut out from all official employment, in anything like the position to which, by their birth and training, they might fairly aspire. The Babu is cheaper, therefore the Babu must be employed. It is, however, worthy of consideration whether, they whole this meal expension of shown is good as on the whole, this employment of cheap labour is sound eco-

The present race of officers could certainly be relied upon to turn out better work were they living with their minds freed from the dreadful anxiety which must weigh on those who see nothing before their children but enlistment in the army or service before the mast. It may seem a heresy in these days of hard economy, but we think that a certain percentage of Government employment might be reserved for the sons of European Government servants. It is surely as much the duty of Government to consider the welfare of the children of those who have given their lives to the public service, and who have educated their sons by their forethought and prudence, as it is to provide for those who have been educated by the charity of the State, and whose fathers' services have been entirely devoted to amassing wealth for themselves. There is another, and not an inconsiderable class of Europeans, springing up in India, whose fathers have no claims on Government on the ground of having served the State, but who, nevertheless if only on account of their European origin, are entitled to regard. The number of these is rapidly increasing, and something will have eventually to be done to prevent them from degenerating into loafers and vagabonds. Some years ago there was fairly steady employment to be had on the railways and in the Government workshops for the children of European artisans, but the tendency now a days is to substitute natives in all directions. Of course there is always the unanswerable argument that the trouble began originally with men who came to India of their own accord, and it may be repeated that they and their children must take their chance. The threatening evil will not, however, be got rid of by any attempt to ignore it. The fact remains, that there is a large and growing class of Europeans of respectable parentage and decent education who are in search of a livelihood. One partial solution of the difficulty presents itself. The Government might draft off a certain number by the formation in India of a European scientific army corps. Such a corps, recruited from the best of the class in question, would be a solid element of strength in the Army, while, at the same time, it would tend to mitigate the evils arising from want of employment. The whole subject is one deserving of serious attention.

THE PAYMENT OF DOUBLE INCOME-TAX. (Madras Mail.)

Among the many privileges resulting to an Anglo-Indian from a residence in the East is that of contributing, while he is at home on leave, or after his retirement from India, not only to the revenue of the Government of India, but also to the revenue of Her Majesty's Government in England with respect to the income that he derives in the form of dividend, or interest, on his permanent investments in India. Last December the London solicitors of the Murree Brewery Company advised that dividend which had been docked in India for incometax was not liable to income-tax when remitted to, and expended in England. But they reckoned without the authorities of the Inland Revenue, a very lynx eyed body of men, who rise grandly superior to sentiment. Their "attention was called," they said, to a circular addressed to the shareholders of the Company, subjoining a copy of the letter of the solicitors, in which the writers stated that as shareholders of the Company resident in England were not liable to income-tax on the dividends received by them direct from India, since income-tax had already been paid by the Company in India, they need not include such dividends in their annual returns of income made in England. The Board then proceeded to point out that this information was incorrect:—

"The shareholders in question are liable as residents in the United Kingdom to the payment of income-tax in this country in respect of the income derived by them from Indian Securities, and such liability is not in any way affected by the fact that a similar charge is also imposed by the Government of India in respect of the same income. It not unfrequently happens, as in the present case, that income derived from Foreign or Colonial Securities or possessions received or paid in this country, or accruing to a resident here, is required to contribute to the revenue of the country or colony from whence it comes, but its recipient is not on that account entitled to claim immunity, in respect thereof, from the duties imposed by the laws of the United Kingdom. The double charge, in fact, arises simply because the property is of such a nature as to fall within the range of the taxation imposed by more than one Government."

The incidence of a double charge for income-tax is severe, but the charge is in itself reasonable. The Government of India is entitled to raise taxes for the purpose, inter alia, of keeping the peace, and thus enabling the Brewery Company to carry on its business; and Her Majesty's Government in England may reasonably require the shareholder of the Company living in England to spare from his income derived from India a contribution towards defraying the cost of the maintenance of peace and safety in the United Kingdom. The shareholder has two remedies in his own hands, for he can either sell his shares to escape liability to income-tax in India or return to and settle in India in order to escape liability to income-tax in England.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND CORSETS. (Pioneer.)

If the Indian Government, greatly daring, is beginning to evince a lively interest in corsets. A gentleman who has apparently devoted his life to the study of the artificial requirements of the female form divine, applied at the Indian Section of the Kensington Exhibition for a fibre which should take the place of whalebone in corset-making, and seems to have gone into ecstasies when shown the fibre taken from the leaves of the Caryotaurens, known in Bombay as the hill palm, and to all travellers in Bengal and Burma from the beauty which its tall,

smooth, ringed stem and spreading crown lend to the land-scape. A council of war was forthwith held, and some one suggested that if the fibre were to be sewn in bands into the fabric of the corset the "desired object" would be obtained. There is so much delicacy about this Government phraseology that even the most fastidious female could scarcely find room to object. At all events, the ingenious manufacturer went off with a bundle of salopa, and in a few days exhibited a sample of the new patent corset bands, "expressing his utmost confidence that if he could procure a continuous supply of the fibre a large trade might be done." "These facts," say the Government of India, in a half apologetic tone, "are alluded to in the hope of awakening interest in an Indian fibre that has been much neglected." From the point of view of the tourist and the traveller with an eye to natural beauty, this awakened interest may not be an altogether unmixed blessing; a palm leaf will no longer be to them a simple palm leaf, but will contain, as Professor Tyndall would say, "all the promise and potency" of a fashionable corset; yet it would be perilous to grumble.

MY FAVOURITE JOURNAL.

(Pioneer.)

As the Scotchman explained his fondness for sheep's head on the ground that there was "a hantle of miscellawneous eating aboot it," so I plead guilty to a steady love for the varied reading I get in the Government Gazette. The stern terseness of its announcements is to me its greatest charm, and I derive an unfailing satisfaction from filling up the gaps in the narrative from my lengthened experience of men and cities. I look at the leave orders, and at once a vision rises before me of poor old Brown going home at last after his twenty years out here, and how he will drive up to what he used to call the "bijou residence" in Bedford Park, and how the still comely matron will meet him at the door, and bring up Tommy blushing in the triumph of passing for Sandhurst, and how Kitty will come forward with her pretty smile, and how the proud father will distribute the Delhi jewellery and the Maltese lace, and what a long, happy talk they will all have round the cheery fire. Or I imagine poor Jones, who crosses the sea only to find his household wrecked for ever, and the sobbing little girls in mourning; and in the spirit I watch him next day on his sad pilgrimage to lay the flowers on the grave of his beloved, while he thinks sadly that if he could only have come home last hot weather the Angel of Death might have been fought and conquered. Then I note that unhappy Robinson has got another shift, and wonder why the miserable old chap does not send in his papers and retire to the shelter of Cheltenham or Asia Minor. And so he longs to do, as he packs his battered portmanteau once more, if it were not for the Arabs he used to keep in Calcutta when he was a youngster, and the unpaid bills and the interest and the bad exchange. Soon after I see Smith gazetted to be Political Agent of the tenth class, vice Robinson, deceased; and thus ends the tragedy of his life. I see, too, that Tomkins goes as Deputy Commissioner to Bayaban, and I wonder how he will get on without his whist and "snooker," and what on earth will become o

Catholic as are my own literary tastes I often wonder who are the people who take an interest in some parts of this, my favourite journal. Happy is the man who, like myself, can enjoy the pleasure of reading by the light of a wise experience the comedies and the tragedies, the laughter and the tears which lie hid between its lines. But what chord with its wistful vox humana waits ready for the touch of the master's hand behind the crude statistics which crowd its pages? Can it be that anxious shareholders scan the railway traffic returns and watch with calm satisfaction the rise of so many decimals of a ton of salt or kerosine, and sigh over a fall in "jinjili" and "niger," of the nature and qualities of which valuable commodities I must admit myself hopelessly ignorant? The only heading which has much interest for me just now is "Provisions," which I regret to see are divided only into "ghi," "dried fruits and nuts," and "others;" and I cannot help thinking that it would be at once entertaining and exhilarating if we had some figures regarding "dry Monopole" and pate de foie gras;" but these are, perhaps, commodities which, as the Babus say, "do not easily lend themselves to statistical treatment." So I go on to look grimly at that ghastly page where the Accountant-General posts people who dont send up their

nukshas in time, and I begin to wonder in a hazy way, does he ever get a reminder himself, and is there any higher magnate who calls on him for explanations of this, that and the other, and what a good time I would have if I could only "preaudit" my own pay bills. And then I try to fancy what kind of man he would be in private life. Does he send objection statements to his wife, and does he spend his spare time checking her hisabs; or does he ever marry at all, or do blushing maidens shun his wooing as they do a dentist?

Then a sudden critical fit comes over me, and I begin to think whether, after all, my pet journal could not be improved

Then a sudden critical fit comes over me, and I begin to think whether, after all, my pet journal could not be improved in some respects. I read in June that my poor friend Imperunious reverted from 9th to 10th grade something last December, and I see as if in a dream how the wretched man has been drawing and joyfully spending the higher rank allowances ever since; and lo! down cometh Atropos with her deadly shears and cuts off a whole month's allowances at a stroke. How ever will he pay his bills, and how he wishes he had never ordered that piano for his wife, and how on earth now are she and the babies to go to Sirmoorie? So I go on speculating whether people should be allowed to draw as it were in advance, and whether it would not be possible somehow to grease the wheels of the great lumbering Departmental Coach a little and -avoid all this trouble. So I glide on over the amended circulars of the Board and the announcement of the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which happily has, as yet, no terrors for me; and I look lazily at the price current, and think how that confounded Banya is cheating me, and that really I must put down the Waler this rains. Thus in my survey I come on to the advertisements, which I always reserve as a tit-bit for the end. I always chuckle when I see that my old friend greasy Ramlal has become an insolvent, and I cherish a well-founded suspicion that somehow he has made a good thing out of his bankruptcy, and that the three pice in the rupee which he offers in instalments represents only a small part of his available assets, and what weeping and gnashing of teeth there will be in the Gunj when the news arrives. But it is to the book catalogues I turn with the brightest interest. What a wonderful contrast it is to see "The Story of Maajun," which the modest cataloguer calls "a love tale;" and the "Dance of Krishna and the Gopis," which, we are told, is "a religious allegory; and Sribaksh, M.A., "on the revival of agriculture, based on the prohibition of cattle slaughter;" an

tant-General! Pro pudor!

So I turn on a little further till I come to peruse the Municipal supplement, where Lala Chalaki Lal takes the place of Fareb-ud-din, and both of them are described as "gentlemen." Such is "lokil sluff." This is almost too much for me, and I am closing my journal sadly when my eye falls on something which is very decidedly to the purpose. Musammat So-and-So has found 32-gold and 5 silver coins valued at Rs. 129-6-0 under a banyan tree, and, what is more curious, has been honest enough to admit to it. Or did some rascal inform on her? I sincerely hope that no one will come and claim this treasure trove, and that the Collector duly makes it over to the Musammat. And this sets me thinking what a good thing it would be if I could only do a little digging myself and find pots of gold-mohurs and rupees. How I should enjoy digging up a Banya, particularly just after he became bankrupt, or a member of a Local Board! I bet this merry land would not hold me much longer; I would be off "to the West, to the West, to the land of the free." But then it saddens me to think that perhaps when I do get there, this, my favourite journal, will have lost

SOOTHING SIND. (Civil and Military Gazette.)

some of its savour.'

A more or less active semblance of opposition is being worked up in Sind against transfer to the Punjab; and meetings have been held in Hyderabad and Sukkur, according to telegrams received from Native sources. We have seen, however, enough of Native telegrams about "enthusiastic mass meetings" elsewhere to attribute much importance to these; and our own correspondents at these places appear to attach no importance whatever to the proceedings, such as they were. At Karachi, however, where some European public opinion really exists, and where the materials for forming an intelligent Native public opinion also are partly to be found, we know that the attempted meeting was a fiasco. We do not think, therefore, that the agitation in Sind need be seriously considered, until we have better evidence of its reality; while the arguments which have been repeatedly advanced in favour of the transfer retain their full force. Certain new objections raised by the Bombay Press have little weight. It will not deter the merchants of Karachi from desiring the transfer, to be told that if they remain connected with Bombay they might some day have the daily postal communication via Kathiawar, which they have so long been refused.

THE SONG OF THE WOMEN.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

"Our feelings in this matter are shared by thousands and thousands of our sisters throughout the land—and of this we are assured by many signs not likely to come under the observation of the outside world."—Vide Address of the Women of Utterpara to Lady Dufferin.

How shall we know the worship we would do her?
The walls are high and she is very far.
How can the woman's message reach unto her
Above the tumult of the packed bazaar?
Free Wind of Chait, against the lattice blowing,
Bear thou our thanks lest she depart unknowing.

Go forth across the fields we may not roam in—
Go forth beyond the trees that rim the city—
To whatsoe'er fair place she hath her home in
Who dowered us with wealth of help and pity,
Out of our shadow pass and seek her singing:—
"I bear no gifts but Love alone for bringing."

Say that we be a feeble folk who greet her,
But old in grief and very wise in tears,
Say that we, being desolate, entreat her
That she forget us not in after years;
For we have looked on light and it were grievous
To dim that dawning if our Lady leave us.

The consort of a ruler—more than human—Remote, unseen, a gracious name alone?

Nay surely, for we know her very woman
Who, stooping down, hath made our woe her own.
Fear not, O Wind, but swiftly follow after,
And take our cry, half weeping and half laughter.

By life that passed with none to stay the failing,
By Love's sad harvest garnered ere the Spring,
When Love-in-Ignorance wept unavailing
O'er young buds dead before the blossoming,
By all the purdah cloaked, the cold moon viewed
In past grim years, declare our gratitude.

By hands uplifted to the Gods that heard not,
By gifts that found no favour in their sight,
By faces bent above the babe that stirred not,
By nameless horrors of the stifling night,
By ills foredone—by peace her toils discover—
Bid Earth be good beneath and Heaven above her.

If she have sent her servants in our pain,
If she have fought with Death and dulled his sword,
If she have given back our sick again,
And to our breast the weakling lips restored,
Is it a little thing that she hath wrought?
Then Birth and Death and Motherhood be naught.

Go forth, O Wind, the message on thy wings,
And they shall hear thee pass and bid thee speed,
In reed-roofed hut or white-walled home of kings,
Who have been holpen by her in their need.
All spring shall give thee fragrance, and the wheat
Shall be a golden floorcloth to thy feet.

Haste, for our hearts are with thee—take no rest
Olear voiced ambassador from sea to sea,
Proclaim the blessing manifold, confessed
Of those in darkness by her hand set free.
Then very softly to her Presence move,
And whisper:—"Lady! Lo, they know and love!"
R. K.

WHO IS TO BLAME? (Pioneer.)

It is easy to dwell on the nice qualities of the Native races their "warmhearted and obliging" disposition, their recognition of the duties of hospitality, and so forth. Their gratitude is such that the smallest service done them is not easily for gotten, and they find it exceedingly difficult to understand the independence and indifference of the English people in India. Our relatives at home will, no doubt, hurl strong language at our heads under the influence of this pathetic statement of the case. But would they be surprised to hear that, after all, considering everything in the long account of the relationship between Europeans and Natives in this country, the social prejudices and obstructive habits of the Natives have had much more to do with keeping the two races apart than any supposed exclusiveness of feeling on the side of the European? Our Mahomedan critic does not say one word about this, and to that extent his otherwise very admirable letter is disingenuous. The wretched and miserable difficulties about eating and drinking are at the root of the whole trouble. An acquaintance may have all sorts of good qualities, but while he thinks himself polluted—to the extent even of having to go through ceremonies of purification—if he sits

down to a meal with you, he can never develop into a friend or intimate. No one would suggest that they should degrade the simplicity and purity of their own national dietary to purchase the friendship of the meat-eating, wine-drinking European. But while Brahmin friends will not even sit down in an Anglo-Indian verandah and join in afternoon tea, with no foul flesh meats in sight, it is not the Anglo-Indian coarseness of living that stands between him and free social intercourse with Europeans, but simply his own pedantry and enslavement to absurd restrictions which the wisest and best reformers of his own religion have been most eager to put aside.

INCOME-TAX ANOMALIES. (Lucknow Express.)

We apprehend that the operation of the tax will differ but little from our own experience of it in Oudh, and, indeed, present the same anomalies which are so apparent in its work ing all over the country. Take up any administration report one may, and the first feature which crops up is the striking discrepancy between the known wealth of individuals and the figures at which they are assessed for income-tax. Of course, we are quite prepared to admit that it is a most difficult matter to arrive at an accurate knowledge of individual incomes, even if accounts are overhauled by assessing officers; we are quite prepared to be told, too, that false declarations are systematically filed by many people; and this is borne out as regards the Punjab, where, if the tabulated figures of assessment are a guide, there can hardly be any men of means at all. As a matter of fact, this class is conspicuous by its absence from the roll of high income-tax payers. The moral is, that a direct tax of the sort is most unpopular, quite antagonistic to the instinct and sentiments and traditions of the people, and that ninety-nine out of every hundred payers of the tax regard it as quite the correct thing to mislead the tax-collector, or the assessing authority as to their actual ways

CHINA AND SIKKIM. (Madras Mail.)

and means.

We do not yet know how much mischief may have been caused by the policy pursued to wards Chinese assumption in Upper Burma. The Chinese understand and respect the application of force, but have no special reverence for chivalrous forbearance towards the comparatively feeble. Not only was Lord Randolph Churchill's motive in consenting to despatch decennial presents to the Court of Peking certain to be misunderstood and misrepresented—as it has been—but another mistake is being committed in awaiting the convenience of the Chinese Commissioners before marking out the boundary line of our new province. The proper course would have been to have assigned a fixed date, with the intimation that, if the Chinese officials were not then at their post, the work would be done without them. In like manner the mode of dealing with this miserable Lingtu affair has not been masterly. As soon as the Thibetans began to construct their fort a sufficient body of troops should at once have marched to the further borders of Sikkim, and cleared out the intruders. The consideration now shown to them will not be properly appreciated. It will serve rather as an encouragement to repeat an offence that can be committed with personal impunity.

BOMBAY PRETENSIONS. (Bombay Gazette.)

Much use has been made of the argument that the territory traversed by such an important highway as the Indus should be under one jurisdiction. If this argument in favour of unity of jurisdiction is worth anything, the argument which claims unity of jurisdiction along a line of commercial communication like that which is being established between Bombay and the most remote part of the Central 'Provinces is worth no less. Follies die hard, or there would be no need now to deal with the extraordinary argument about the seditious newspapers of this presidency, in which Lord Northbrook found reasons twelve years ago against acting upon Lord Salisbury's suggestion to bring the Central Provinces under the Government of Bombay. It reappears to-day in the article in an up-country paper to which we have alluded. We are there told that "it would be a grave mistake to seek to bring about a solidarity of interest between the Mahrattas of the Bombay Presidency and those of Nagpur by bringing them under the same administration. If in any province of India there is simmering political discontent of a serious kind it is surely in Bombay, and it would be unwise in the extreme to do anything to strengthen those elements of trouble by creating artificial bonds of union between the Dekkan Mahrattas and their distant kinsmen in another part of India." No one could use such an argument as this without thereby proclaiming an entire ignorance of the public feeling of this Presidency.

THE LATE MR. A. DALGLEISH. (Englishman.)

No more adventurous career has been known in India in recent years than that which has been cut short by a Pathan bullet. The deceased was a man in the prime of life, of an active, enterprising character, whose strange, romentic life marked him out as a born pioneer, and whose colloquial knowledge of the Turki languages gained for him the consideration of the leading students of the Central Asian question. Fifteen years ago, Young Dalgleish joined the Central Asian Trading Company, which was established under the able direction of Mr. Russell, for the purpose of developing the trans-Himzlayan trade. The young assistant accompanied Mr. Russell's party to Yarkund, and displayed even on that first excursion peculiar aptitude for the work to which he subsequently devoted himself. He got on well with the people, picked up more than a smattering of the language, and, while displaying the qualities of a good trader, lost no chance of observing the ways and customs, the leanings and prejudices, the religious, social, and political characteristics of people by whom he was surrounded.

There were many difficulties in the path of Mr. Russell's enterprise, and the speculation was complicated by issues which had little to do with trade. Not long after the company was started, the road to Yarkund and Kashgar was closed on account of the feuds of the tribes, and although matters went on for some time after this, and Mr. Russell journeyed again to Yarkund, the venture had to be wound up. Meanwhile, Mr. Dalgleish had formed a high opinion of the possibilities of such an enterprise, and where others had failed he determined to succeed. Having regard to his sad fate it might be said that his resolve was to succeed or to die in the attempt. He made repeated trading excursions to Kashgar extending over many years, and his ventures were as successful as could be hoped, but it may be doubted whether in this respect his expectations were ever fully realised.

expectations were ever fully realised.

But if as a trader his ambition was only partly fulfilled, it may be questioned whether he would have exchanged his lot for one of happier circumstances. He had conceived a deep interest in the people of Turkestan, and, as his knowledge of them grew, he began to entertain a definite hope of being able to render his semi-civilised friends the service of bringing them into closer political relations with the Government of India. One who knew him well wrote some time ago:—

"Probably no European living has had equal opportunities with Mr. Dagleish of knowing the people of that part of the world, and I should certainly regard his opinion as to the views of the Yarkundis and their neighbours as more valuable than even those of Mr. Ney Elias, for the Yarkundis and Kashgaris, like all the people of the East, are not prone to speak the open truth with reference to their own opinions and wishes to a man who, like Mr. Mr. Ney Elias, is known to them as a political or semi-political agent of a Government. Personally, I believe, Mr. Ney Elias has always been most popular, but his known political character is a bar to anything like real confidence between him and the people among whom he has lived for many years." No one, we may add, knew better than Mr. Ney Elias the extent of Mr. Dalgleish's knowledge, or the singular tact, resource, and ability with which he could manage a wild, primitive people, and pilot a daring expedition amid the quicksands by which in that savage part of the world such exploits are environed.

In a letter regarding Mr. Dalgleish, written seven years ago, Mr. Alfred A. Browne, who was a personal friend, says: "The opinion I formed from conversing with experts was that the trans-Himalayan trade was well worth attention. Nothing more was wanted to produce an early development of the trade than a little whole-hearted and energetic encouragement on the part of the Indian Government. Mr. Dalgleish, after two journeys to Yarkund, was so satisfied of the ample field before him as a trader that he waited for close upon three years in Kashmir for the reopening of the route. The obstacles which nature puts in the way of a route only open at certain seasons of the year, and the most elevated trade route in the world, are comparatively unimportant beside the difficulties which a little energy upon the part of the Indian Government would be sufficient to disperse. One is constantly reminded of the striking contrast between the policy adopted by Russia in Asia, and that which has been allowed to check the tlegitimate development of the trade and commercial interest of India. Every year that passes finds Russia progressing in the East. I do not refer so much to her military movements as to her trade. A few days after General Sir Sam Browne had pitched his camp outside the walls of Jellalabad I found it impossible to obtain paper of English manufacture in the bazaars of that town, though Russian paper was abundant, and it is well known to many of the Punjah how Russian tea-sets and other goods, posteens, &c., with the Russian Custom House stamps, are to be had in India itself. Surely, these facts speak for themselves. That the people of Central Asia and Kashgaria would welcome the

opening of the trans-Himalyan trade cannot, I think, be disopening of the trans-Himalyan trade cannot, I think, be disputed. Russia has been first in the market, and the progress of Indian trade with Kashgar will consequently be hampered for a time, but if, as I have said, properly encouraged by the Indian Government, it cannot fail to propress steadily and continuously." Whether or not it is held that poor Dalgleish's experience tends to verify these impressions, it cannot be said that he was embarrassed by official encouragement

Some years ago the deceased tried hard to induce Lord Ripon's Government to establish an Agent at Yarkund in order to counterbalance the presence of a Russian representative. The Government declined to take this step, but it is an open secret that Dalgleish has been employed in recent years in a semi-official capacity. His death is a very sad one, and will probably be the subject of deeper regret in Europe than in India. Certainly, the learned societies of Europe have testified to a truer appreciation of his services than can be looked for in this country.

BENGAL.

It is probable, says the *Englishman*, that questions will be asked in Parliament in connection with the sad death of Mr. Donald Mackinnon, from typhoid, in Calcutta recently. The questions will be directed to the responsibility of the Munici-

pality.

Pality.

Three persons, well known in Oudh years ago, have been heard of during this month, writes the Statesman. Nawab Zaighum-ud-Dowla, who has been appointed Urdu tutor to Her Majesty, was the son of the last of the Oudh Premiers, Ali Nukki Khan. Not long ago he officiated as special subregistrar at Durbhunga, but this post he resigned as not being good enough for the son of a Premier. The present officiating Home Secretary at Hyderabad, Syed Hassain Belgrami, comes from Oudh; at one time he edited the defunct Lucknow Times. He comes from Belgram in the Hurdui district, where several noted Mahomedan families live. Rightly judging that for him Hyderabad was a better field than Oudh, he migrated thither some years ago, accompanied by Sir Salar Jung to England, some years ago, accompanied by Sir Salar Jung to England, and is now about the foremost man in the mining State of Hyderabad. The third is Mr. E. N. C. Braddon, formerly Superintendent of Stamps and Excise, an office created for him by Sir George Yule, and abolished when he retired with a pension of Rs 5,000 a year. Mr. Braddon, who is a brother of Miss Braddon, the novelist, went to Tasmania, where he became leader of the Opposition in Parliament, and was in a fair way of becoming Premier, when he chose to accept the lucrative and pleasant post of Agent-General of the colony in England. Thus Oudh has furnished very nearly two Premiers in two distant lands, and a tutor to Her Majesty to boot.

MADRAS.

THE Government has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs.1,44,131, for the preparation and collection of materials required for the new Madras High Court buildings. A sum of Rs.2,15,000 has been provided for the buildings in the Provincial budget of 1888-89. As the eyesore near the Marina, known as the Senate House, is an awful example of departmental tests it is to be known as the Marina Marina the Senate House, is an awful example of departmental tests it is to be known as well as the Marina Marin mental taste, it is to be hoped, says the Madras Mail, that the Government will afford the public an opportunity of seeing and offering an opinion upon the proposed elevation of the High Court buildings before the design of the Consulting

Architect is finally accepted.

Various changes are, the Madras Times hears, to be effected in the office of the Port Officer of Madras. Government has, we have reason to believe, decided upon abolishing the appointment of Examiner of Port Fund Accounts, at present held by Mr. Bartlett. The Agent for Government Consignments is to be constituted Personal Assistant of the Port of the P ments is to be constituted Personal Assistant of the Port Officer, with an additional allowance of Rs.250 per mensem, making his salary Rs.600 per mensem in all. The salary of the Office Manager is to be reduced to Rs.150 per mensem, and the Deputy Manager is to be dispensed with altogether. Mr. Bartlett, the present Examiner of Port Fund Accounts, who is over fifty-five years of age, has, it seems, received three months' notice, at the expiration of which time he will retire on a pension; and no further extension of service will be allowed to Captain Rowland, the present Agent for Government Consignments, will, consequently, retire in November next. Other changes are, we understand, also likely to be effected in the Accounts and Store branches of the Port Office; and some alteration will probably be effected in the present dual arrangement under which boats are maintained present dual arrangement under which boats are maintained both by the Port Officer and the Harbour Trust Board.

BOMBAY.

MISS VAN OVERBEKE has been appointed House Surgeon, Pestonji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children, with effect from November 8th, 1887, the date on which Miss Charlotte Ellaby, M.D., resigned her appointment in the hospital.

Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S., Administrator of the Porbunder MR. F. S. P. LELY, C.S., Administrator of the Porblinder State, has been granted privilege leave for three months. Captain W. P. Kennedy, acting Fourth Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar, acts as Administrator of the Pore-bunder State, in addition to his other duties, during Mr. Lely's absence on privilege leave.

COLONEL SIR W. S. SETON, Bart., Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona Division, has been granted twelve months' leave on private affairs; Lieutenant R. D. Broome, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant 9th Bombay Infantry, has been allowed one year's leave.

MESSES. LUND AND BLOCKLEY have again successfully competed for the manufacture of the Guzerat Pig-sticking Cup, which was won by J. L. Symons. This year it takes the form of a three-handled Maux Cup, similar in shape to the Bombay Polo Challenge Cup, manufactured by the same firm, and presented by the Bombay Gymkhana to the Central India Horse to company the beauty Polo Challenge Cup. to commemorate their success in having won the Bombay Polo Tournament in the three successive years 1882, 1883, and 1884. One of the shields contains a scene representing the Hunt in progress, and has been very artistically designed by Mr. F. C. progress, and has been very artistically designed by Mr. F. C. Macrae; another a speared pig in bold relief; and the third an inscription. This form of cup is different to those competed for in the two previous years. That of last year, won by Mr. Bulkley on "Templer," is in the form of an old Monteith Bowl, similar to one of the seven silver bowls presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught by the officers of the Rifle Brigade on his marriage. Of two shields one contains a pig-sticking seems and another the result inscription. sticking scene, and another the usual inscription. The 1886 win was by the late Captain M. B. Salmon on "Shabaz." This cup is in the form of a trophy representing a jungle scene with pig. The Salmon Cup for ponies, which fell to Mr. H. Askwith on his cheb p Redskin, is a handsome silver bowl, similar in shape to the one won by Dr. Tully in 1887. The 1886 Cup is a Queen Anne fluted bowl, and was won by the late Captain M. B. Salmon.

N.W. PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned beforehand an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 on forty tents for the accommodation of prisoners during any general outbreak of cholera or other epidemic disease that may occur in the North-West Provinces.

THE opening of the furlough and privilege leave season finds the Punjab shorthanded as regards the Commission—not to the detriment of the province, but to the inconvenience of the officers who wish to go away. Is was known early in the year that there would be some difficulty in filling the gaps of the crustoper and on informal ambiguiting programs and the the year that there would be some difficulty in filling the gaps of the summer, and an informal application was made to the North-West Government for the loan of two or three Divisional Judges. The North-West had none to spare, and in consequence two Punjab Divisional Judges are stranded until such time as the Local Government can grant them leave on the Chief Court's report that there are two officers qualified to take their posts. At present they wait.

A QUESTION as to the attendance of purda-nashin ladies at court has arisen in the North-West. In a case pending before the Sessions Judge of Allahabad, three native ladies petitioned that they might be examined by commission, on the ground of their being purda-nashin ladies of good position, whose attendance in court even unexposed would be considered a disgrace. The pleader who represented the accused strongly insisted on the necessity of the personal attendance of these ladies, and contended that the court should have the advantage of observing their demeanour under examination. Following the ruling of the Allahabad courts, the Sessions judge directed that the petitioners must attend personally, but might be examined in their palkis, without being exposed, if properly identified. The petitioners having applied to the High Court to set aside the above order of the Sessions Judge, Mr. Justice Straight delivered the following decision on April 28th:—"I to set aside the above order of the Sessions Judge, Mr. Justice Straight delivered the following decision on April 28th:—"I cannot interfere with the learned Judge's order. Looking to the nature of the charges upon which the accused stands committed for trial, and the materials upon which the case is sought to be made against him, I can readily understand why the learned Judge has considered it necessary, not only in the interests of the accused, but of justice, that he and the assessors should at least have an opportunity of hearing the evidence of the ladies. I feel quite confident that the learned Judge will take every reasonable means to have the examination conducted in as much privacy as is consistent with the proceedings of a court of justice."

BURMA.

THE Pioneer learns on indisputable authority that the loyal Karens have been generally exempted from disarmament, but certain conditions necessary to prevent guns from falling into the hands of dacoits have been insisted on. These conditions have been modified so as to meet the wishes of the Karens themselves, who admittedly want to carry arms, not for their

own defence, but for sporting purposes. The Chief Commisown defence, but for sporting purposes. The Chief Commissioner has really taken precautions to prevent inconvenience to the Karens, whom he wishes to see armed to reasonable extent. There is another side to the question also. The distinction already made between Karens and Burmans has undoubtedly created ill-feeling in the minds of the latter which the Government cannot afford to aggravate. On the general question of disarmament every day's experience proves that guns left without precautions in the hands of villagers are liable to be taken by dacotis, a remark which applies to Lower \$\vec{a}_i\$; well as Upper Burma. is well as Upper Burma.

MR. WOOLRIDGE, son of Colonel Woolridge, according to the correspondent of a Burma paper, did a trifling thing the other day in Burma, which has not been particularly noticed anywhere. In a rencontre with dacoits Mr. Woolridge's Subedar was desperately hit, and he fell; whereupon Mr. Woolridge, despite the entreaties of the disabled Subedar to save himself from the frightful odds, threw himself almost single-handed against the enemy and picked up the Subedar. Efforts were made to make him abandon his man, and a hot running fight was maintained, until Mr. Woolridge reached a pagoda, to the top of which he climbed, where, with only three Punjabis, he resisted so long and stubbornly that the crowd had to give him up in despair, after losing many on their own side. He is described as being a big powerful man of twenty-seven, standing over six feet, with a determined countenance, all which is very likely. Whether regarded in the light of his solicitude for the Subedar, or the Subedar's solicitude for him, perhaps this rugged fighting with common Burman dacoits has offered an episode which is as heroic and self-sacrificing as any on correspondent of a Burma paper, did a trifling thing the other an episode which is as heroic and self-sacrificing as any on record; and the more noteworthy because it was between a European and a Native, between whom ties of attachment are said to be weak.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

SHEYKH HASSAN, THE SPIRITUALIST.*

A belief in the power of summoning the spirits of the dead has existed at all times and amongst all nations. From the period of the Witch of Endor to the present day there never have been lacking persons who place implicit confidence in the ability of a chosen few to recall the spirits of departed souls. But nowhere has this belief obtained a greater footing then in the dreamy visioners. Fact and many and many old many lines. than in the dreamy, visionary East; and many and marvellous have been the tales which told of the sectaries who, under the name of "Ruhanis"—a term equivalent to our "seer"—have bewildered and astonished their less-favoured brethren. Mr. Hillam has so far varied the scene that he has thrown his anecdotes into the form of a narrative of adventure and love; he has clothed the bare sketch of spiritualism with the gar

ments of romance, and clad the nakedness of the supernatural with the drapery of real life.

His work is clever, and by no means void of interest; but the atmosphere of unreality is hard to breathe, and stifling to common sense; it is impossible to shake off the feeling of doubt and misbelief. "How can these things be?" is the constant any of the perplayed reader. For those however who constant cry of the perplexed reader. For those, however, who love to roam amidst marvels, and to live amidst the "uncanny," the work may well stand in good favour; and for others there can be no harm in learning what Spiritualists would have us believe is stern reality and sober, everyday truth.

THE HISTORICAL FAMILIES OF DUMFRIESSHIRE AND THE BORDER WARS.†

Scotland is so rich in the annals of war, the deeds of her great families are so inextricably mixed up with the history of the families are so inextricably mixed up with the history of the country, that Mr. Johnstone, in giving to the public this record of Dumfriesshire, has produced a work at once instructive and interesting to the general reader. A glance at the table of contents will serve to show the great names which posterity has immortalised. They are honoured, as having in their day upheld the best traditions of a noble race. Many of these houses, too, still flourish; and it may well be imagined with what pleasure and pride they will receive this testimony to the prowess and doughty deeds of their ancestors. The work is honestly and carefully executed, and deserves encomium on its merits. Perhaps, however, the not least important circummerits. Perhaps, however, the not least important circumstance attendant on the appearance of this pamphlet is the letter from Thomas Carlyle to the Rev. Edward Irving, a composition now for the first time unearthed from the archives of obscurity. Characteristic as it is of the man who penned it, it needs no other passport then that it is the composition of it needs no other passport than that it is the composition of the "seer of Chelsea."

THE WAR OF THE SUCCESSION IN SPAIN.*

Colonel Parnell's object in writing an account of the War of Succession in Spain appears twofold—first, to present to the public a naval and military chronicle of the events of the campaign; and, secondly, to correct the many errors which abound in the historical narratives devoted to that period of England's greatness. The foremost of these designs speaks for itself, and it is not recovery to de most block that period on the terms of the second and it is not necessary to do more than record an opinion that the gallant son of Mars has discharged his self-imposed duty with care, fidelity, and no considerable literary acumen. The style is vigorous and full of life, and the narrative is clear, concise, and impartial.

As regards the second aim in view, it is obvious that the ground is doubtful, in so far that, if Colonel Parnell's facts be accurate, the history of Queen Anne's reign must be in great accurate, the history of Queen Anne's reign must be in great measure re-written. From Peterborough downwards there is scarce a leading character but what appears in a totally different light to the ordinary view which has been enter-tained for the last century or more. The world has honoured not a few of the personages who played a prominent part in the wars of those days; but if the volume under consideration be able to stand the test of examination and refutation, many of the number will live in the future as examples of a mistaken the number will live in the future as examples of a mistaken estimate of worth—indeed, some notabilities whose names are esteemed and revered will come badly out of this contest for truth, while tothers almost unknown to fame will stand forth on the pages of time as heroes, warriors, and men of renown. Far be it from us to gainsay what Colonel Parnell propounds. He may be, and we think probably he is, right in his estimate of the doings and actions of the men of that day. He assuredly gives chapter and verse for all he writes; there is no taint or suspicion of malevolence in his language, and his calm, dispassionate reasonings promote confidence in the soundness of his deductions.

We pass no judgment on the merits of the case, content to express a confident opinion that Colonel Parnell has produced a work of deep research, exhibiting signs of care on every page; and he merits recognition for a very valuable contribution to the literature of the reign of Queen Anne.

THE VOICE OF URBANO.+

Whence comes, and how, the ordinary india rubber with which we are all so familiar? The answer is simple, but it embraces information which is not known to the vast majority of persons in this country. "The major part of all the world's supply—and certainly all the better qualities—are provided by the vast forests of the Amazons, where, however, the gathering is often made amidst such scenes of barbarity as may well recall the worst days of slavery in the United States, or the slave trade of Africa." Such being the case Mr. Wells has conceived the happy notion of working up his experiences in those regions into a romance in which the interest is centred in regions so little known, and in people so little understood. understood

The result is a volume in every way worthy of the reputation which its author achieved on the appearance of his former narrative relating to the Brazils. There is adventure enough and to spare to satisfy the most ardent craving for excitement —episodes of every sort and description, tales of vengeance, tales of daring, tales of peril, tales of conflict, tales of stratagem, tales of ambuscade, tales of love, tales of war, tales of brutality, tales of avarice, tales of land, tales of water. And to add to the attraction the scene is laid amidst the most gorgeous regions of the world, where nature's loveliness and charms are married by man's foul vices and hideous cruelties. Nor is the comical element wanting, for there are some inexpressibly droll love-making adventures which well repay perusal. Taken as a whole, the volume ranks high as a sound work of fiction, suitable for readers of all ages, but more especially fitted for the rising generation of the land, who, spite the effeminancy of modern times still admire plack and courage. To such of modern times, still admire pluck and courage. To such "The Voice of Urbano" will speak with a tongue which all will admire, and many of the more ardent amongst them will

Books for Review.—"The Sailors' Pocket Book," by Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, R.N., C.B. (Griffin and Co., Portsmouth); "The Life and Times of Queen Victoria," by Robert Wilson, with several hundred illustrations representing the chief events in the life of the Queen, and portraits of the leading celebrities of her reign, Vol. 2 (Cassell and Co.); "Report of the Third National Indian Congress held at Madras, December, 1887" (Talbot Bros.).

^{* &}quot;Sheykh Hassan, the Spiritualist." By J. A. Hillam. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

[†] The Historical Families of Dumfriesshire and the Border Wars." By C. L. Johnstone. (Dumfries: Anderson and Co.)

^{* &}quot;The War of the Succession in Spain." By Colonel Hon. A Parnell, R.E. (George Bell and Sons.)

^{† &#}x27;The Voice of Urbano." By James W. Wells. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1888.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER ON INDIAN INDUSTRIES.—II.

Wanted: A commercial Viceroy for India. This, says Sir William Hunter, is India's present need. "India is now waiting for an English statesman with breadth of mind to grasp the situation, and with firmness of purpose to give effect to his views. India has had conquering Viceroys and consolidating Viceroys; she now waits for a commercial Viceroy. A whole series of economic questions of the first magnitude are impending-questions which only an English statesman of the first class will have the courage and authority effectively to deal with." This is all true enough, but we are afraid that India will have to wait a long time yet for the coming of such a The importance of those very economic quesruler. tions will have first to be recognised in England before an Indian Viceroy will be able to have aught but a voice-which may fall only on deaf ears at homein their treatment. For, as India is being brought nearer to England, so is the power of the Viceroy being weakened. The real ruler of the vast Indian Empire will surely be, if the present system continues, the Secretary of State alone, the Viceroy in Calcutta or Simla being merely With party Government still ruling his lieutenant. England, what hope is there that Secretaries of State for India who come and go with Ministries will understand and work for her commercial interests better and more intelligently in the future than in the past? And then, when the jealousy of home manufacturers is roused by what seems to threaten some monopoly-we need not go far for an illustration-what chance is there of a Secretary of State favouring the growing Indian industry and holding the doctrine which Sir William Hunter correctly holds—that fair competition must result in benefiting both countries? That doctrine is not yet understood even in the English strongholds of Free Trade. This very day the Times publishes a telegram from its Calcutta correspondent, giving as strongly-worded a protest from the Viceroy of India in Council against the selfishness of a great London company towards an Indian industry; but the great London company triumphs, and

India goes to the wall. And as it was in the beginning so we fear it will continue to be, until Englishmen in general choose to take a real interest in Indian matters. But Indian matters are uncongenial to English tastes; Anglo-Indians who try to explain them in Parliament are voted bores, and the representatives of the people who form the House of Commons are content to leave the Indian Empire and all its concerns to the wisdom of the Secretary of State for the time being. An honest and conscientious Viceroy may recommend or protest, but the authority which Sir William Hunter would have him wield will not be given to him. Had Lord Mayo's career not been cut short by the assassin's knife he might have become before he laid down his office such a commercial Viceroy as Sir William Hunter calls for. Lord Northbrook, it was thought, would have played such a rôle, but he failed to show either "breadth of mind" or "firmness of purpose." Nobody expected Lord Lytton to play a commercial rôle. Lord Ripon thought more of giving India political reforms, which the country was not ripe for, and Lord Dufferin has had his time fully occupied in trying to amend some of the blunders of his predecessor, and in endeavouring to consolidate our latest annexation. Lord Lansdowne is hardly likely to be a commercial Viceroy, for he will have his hands weighed down, too, with political and military questions. The rest, which is so necessary for India to secure her more rapid development and progress. in commercial matters has, not yet been secured for her. The political agitators are alone being heard to-day. We would that it were otherwise; but facts are stubborn things, and facts are against our wish. But Sir William Hunter has done good service in endeavouring here to arouse interest in and call attention to the growth of Indian industries, so that the dawn of that happy commercial future which he has so brightly pictured in eloquent words. may be advanced to the more perfect day. He has lifted up his voice boldly and wisely, and we can but hope that its echoes will not be allowed to die away in silence and forgetfulness.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 5.)

ELMSLIE—H.E. the Governor-General has been pleased to nominate Mr. G. R. Elmslie, C.S., officiating first financial commissioner, Punjab, to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and records tions.

General for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

RAIKES—During the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. F. W. R.

Fryer, Captain F. D. Raikes, C.I.E., deputy commissioner, 4th
grade, to officiate as commissioner of the Central division, Upper
Burma.

Buckle—During the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, C.S.I., Mr. H. Buckle, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as commissioner of the Arakan division, Burma.

SPEARMAN—During the absence, on furlough, of Colonel J. W. Street, Colonel H. H. Spearman, deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as commissioner of the Pegu division, Burma.

LEGGATT, Mr. B. C., 1st assistant commissioner, and district magistrate,

LEGGATT, Mr. B. C., 1st assistant commissioner, and district magistrate, Coorg, to officiate as commissioner of Goorg, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Colonel T. G. Clarke, M.S.C.

GANAPATHY, Mr. K., 2nd assistant commissioner, Coorg, to officiate as

lst assistant commissioner and district magistrate, in addition to

his own duties, during the period for which Mr. Leggatt officiates as

Anderson, Mr. F. C., B.C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Jubbul-pore, to officiate as secretary to the chief commissioner, Central Provinces, during the absence of Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, B.C.S., ap-pointed to officiate as commissioner of the Chattisgarh Division.

pointed to officiate as commissioner of the Chattisgarh Division.

FRYER, Mr. F. W. R., Bengal Civil Service, commissioner of the Central Division, Upper Burma, to be financial commissioner of Burma.

WALKER, Deputy Surgeon-General W., M.D., is appointed to officiate as surgeon-general and sanitary commissioner with the Government of India, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-General Sir Benjamin Simpson, K.C.L.E.

JOUBERT, Surgeon-Major C. H., M.B., officiating civil surgeon of the 24-Purgunnahs District, to officiate as professor of midwifery, Medical College, and obstetric physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major R. Harvey, M.D.

OWEN, Surgeon C. W., C.M.G., C.I.E., civil surgeon of Naini Tal, is appointed to officiate as agency surgeon in Beluchistan, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major J. C. Fullerton, M.B.

Bernard—The services of Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I., C.S., Resident of the 1st class, and Resident in Mysore and chief commissioner of Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department from

Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department from

TUCKER, Mr. A. L. P., of the Bombay Civil Service, is appointed to be a political assistant of the 1st class, substantive pro tempore, and is posted as second assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad and assistant secretary for Berar.

The following promotions and appointments are made in the graded list of the Political Department from March 19:—
Pears—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. J. A. Crawford, political assistant of the 2nd class, to be junior under-secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Captain T. C. Pears, political assistant of the 3rd class, to be a political assistant of the 2nd class.

of the 2nd class.

HERBERT—Consequent on the seconding of Captain T. C. Pears, Captain C. Herbert, political assistant of the 3rd class, to be a political assistant of the 2nd class, but to continue to be a political assistant of 1st class, sub pro tem.

COLVIN, Mr. E. G., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a political assistant of the 3rd class, but to be seconded while on deputation on the Staff of H.H. the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

Daly—Consequent on the seconding of Mr. E. G. Colvin, Lieut. H. Daly to be a political assistant of the 3rd class, but to be seconded while on deputation in Upper Burma.

while on deputation in Upper Burma.

NEWMARCH—Consequent on the seconding of Lieut. H. Daly, Lieut. L. S.

Newmarch to be a political assistant of the 3rd class, but to continue to be a political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem.

Schiller—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-

General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Otto Schiller as Consul for Chili at Bombay.

Gerard, Colonel M. G., C.B., Bengal S.C., second in command, 2nd Regiment Central Indian Horse, to be an assistant quartermaster-general, vice Colonel D. M. Strong, who has vacated the appoint-

ment.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:

BAILEY, Liet. C., Royal Scots Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer 16th

Bengal Cavalry, August 5, 1886.

Kennedy, Lieut. H., B.A., officiating squadron officer 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, Sep. 14, 1886.

Rennick, Captain E. F. J. de C., to be major in the Bengal S.C., from May 2.

May 2.

Young, Lieut.-Colonel H. L., General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service from May 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Campbell, Captain A., D.S.O., Indian Marine, to officiate as director ofthe Indian Marine, vice Captain Hext, R.N., proceeding on leave.

Gwyn, Captain A., Indian Marine, to officiate as deputy director of the Indian Marine, vice Captain Campbell.

The following promotions are made in H.M.'s Indian Marine from April 1:—

April 1:—
WILSON, Commander G., to be commander, 1st grade.
PRYCE, Commander H. J., to be commander, 2nd grade.

TUSON, Mr. F. E., officiating second assistant superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, is granted furlough to Europe for one year.

PRIDEAUX, Lieut.-Colonel W. F., Political Agent of the 1st class, and
Agent to the Governor-General in Council for the affairs of the late King of Oudh and superintendent of political pensions, is granted

SWETENHAM, Colonel E., Bengal S.C., superintending engineer, 1st class, sub pro tem., P.W.D. N.W. Provinces and Oudh (p.a.), for 152

BUSHMAN, Colonel H. A., C.B., h.p., 1st assistant adjutant-general

(m.c.), for 182 days. UMBERLEGE, Lieut.-Colonel H. O., General List, Infantry, com-

CUMBERLEGE, Lieut.-Colonel H. O., General List, Intanta, mandant 33rd Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

RANSFORD, Lieut.-Colonel C., General List, Infantry, Bhopal Battalion (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 28th year, commenced March

YALDWYN, Major A. G., Bengal S.C., commissariat department (p.s.), for 182 days; pension service, 22nd year, commenced Sept. 14, 1887.

Jamisson, Captain C. J., Bengal S.C., 14th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 182 days; pension service, 20th year, commenced July 8, 1887.

Masters, Captain A., Bengal S.C., 2nd Regiment Central India Horse

(p.a.), for one year; pension service, 18th year, commenced Nov. 30, 1887.

Molesworth, Captain E. H., Bengal S.C., 13th Bengal Infantry, commandant Frontier Police Corps, Lakhimpore, Assam (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 16th year, commenced Feb. 20.

Gibbon, Lieut. H. H., Bengal S. C., 8th Bengal Cavalry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 4th year, commenced Feb. 7.

HEXT, Captain J., R.N., director of the Indian Marine, is granted leave out of India (m.c.) for 182 days.

out of India (m.c.) for 182 days.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 2.)

BRADBURY, Mr. J. F., district and sessions judge, Backergunge, is appointed temporarily to be additional district judge, 24-Pergunnaha, vice Mr. R. F. Rampini.
FINUCANE, Mr. M., director of the Department of Land Records and

Agriculture, Bengal, is allowed leave for three mouths. ENKINS, Mr. T. L. L., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector,

Gya, is allowed furlough for ten months.

WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, on leave, is posted to Sudder station of the Julpigoree district.

GILLIAND, Mr. J. H., professor, Civil Engineering College, Sibpore, is allowed furlough for six months and fifteen days.

LITTLE, Mr. C., professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act as a professor in the Civil Engineering College, Sibpore, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. H. Gilliland.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 3.)

GREER, Mr. A. C., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Bannu district.

Stone, Mr. S. J., district superintendent of police, Karnal, has obtained leave, on medical certificate, for six months.

RUNDLE, Mr. G. A., officiating district of police, Ludhiana, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Karnal, during the absence of Mr. S. J. Stone.

CLOSE, Mr. H. A., assistant district superintendent of police, Umballa,

is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Ludhiana, until relieved by Mr. H. J. Reid.

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. H. C. I., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Dera Ghazi Khan Provincial division to the Peshawur Provincial division.

GARSTIN, Colonel E. C., executive engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Hansi division, Western Jumna Canal, to the Patiala divi-

sion, Sirhind Canal.

JACOB, Major S. L., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Patiala division, Sirhind Canal, to the office of superintending engineer, Sirhind Canal Circle.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 5.)

SMEATON, Mr. R., secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudl, is granted furlough to Europe for six months.

SMEATON, Mr. R., secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudl, is granted furlough to Europe for six months.

GRIFFITH, Surgeon-Major G., whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government, is appointed to the Civil medical charge of the Etawah district.

FRASER, Mr. H., officiating magistrate and collector of Banda, is appointed by the Hon. the Chief Justice, with the approval of the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Commissioner, to officiate as registrar, High Court of Judicature, N.W. Provinces, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. B. Thomson.

LINTON, Mr. C. H., B.A., is appointed to be assistant professor of English literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HOLDERNESS, Mr. T. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Pilibhit, is appointed to officiate as secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. R. Smeaton.

PENNINCTON, Mr. H. F. D., joint magistrate, Muttra, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Pilibhit, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. T. W. Holderness.

Berespord—In anticipation of the approval of the Government of India, Mr. J. S. Beresford, executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, during the absence of Mr. A. J. Hughes on privilege leave, and is posted to the charge of the 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works, vice Major F. V. Corbett, R. E., transferred to the 3rd Circle.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, April 28.)

SARFAS, Mr. A. E. T., is appointed to be an extra assistant commissioner, 6th grade, on probation.

Adamson, Major C. H. E., is transferred from Bhamo and placed on

ADAMSON, Major C. H. E., is transferred from Dhamo and passes special duty.

The following transfers are ordered:—
BROWNING, Lieut. H. A., assistant commissioner, from Pakokku to the charge of the Ava sub division, Sagaing district.

DYSON, Mr. S. P. H., assistant commissioner, from Ava to the charge of the Pakokku sub division, Pagan district.

DEFINITION Mr. B. avera assistant commissioner from Magwe to the

DEFACIEU, Mr. E., extra assistant commissioner, from Magwe to the charge of the Yaw sub division, Pagan district.

Twomey, Mr. D. H. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Rangoon to Tavoy, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Tavoy district.

Mackay, Mr. D. L. M., C.S., is transferred from Tavoy to Rangoon and appointed to be assistant in the Rangoon Town district.

Rogers, Mr. R. C., officiating district superintendent of police, 5th grade, is transferred from Minhla to the charge of the police of the Kyaukpyu district.

Hartnoll.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. H. S. Hartnoll, Civil Service, assistant commissioner, to be an additional sessions judge to exercise jurisdiction in the Courts of Sessions of the Sagaing, Kyaukse, and Myingyan Sessions districts.

GILES, Lieutenant W., Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as commandant of the Military Police Battalion, Kyaukse.

CUMBERLAND—Leave on medical certificate for six months is granted to Mr. B. L. Cumberland, assistant district superintendent of police,

to Mr. B. L. Cumberland, assistant district superintendent of police,

McDOUGALL, Mr. E. A. W. G., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, is transferred from Minbu to Rangoon, and placed on special duty with the Director of Police Supply and Clothing.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 1.)

The following postings are ordered:—
DORWARD, Major A. R. F., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, will be considered as attached to the office of the chief engineer, Public Works Department, from April 13, the date of his return to Madras from military duty in Burma.

LINDLEY, Captain W. D., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to the V Circle, Presidency Division.

FURLOUGHS

Wilson, Mr. F. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is granted furlough for sixteen months.

Gompertz—The Commissary-General has granted privilege I ave of

absence to Major B. T. Gompertz, assistant commissary-general, for 90 days, from May 10.

MILITARY.

FILGATE, Colonel A. J., R.E., accountant-general and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department (p.a.), for two

ANDERSON, Major E. B., Staff Corps, 24th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year, from April 1; pension service, 22nd year, commenced March 21

McCarthy, Brigade-Surgeon D. J., Queen's Own Sappers and Miners (m.c.), for one year, from April 4; pension service, 23rd year, commenced Sept. 5.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Octacamund, May 4.)

NEWPORT, Colonel C. E., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, unemployed, proceeds to England, in anticipation of the receipt of the London Gazette notifying his retirement.

CHAPLAIN, Lieut.-Colonel A., deputy judge advocate, is transferred from No. 1 to No. 3 Circle.

SHAW, Colonel E., deputy judge advocate, is transferred from No. 3 to No. 1 Circle. LLOYD, Lieut. A. M., 24th Madras Infantry, is appointed to be station

staff officer, Raipur, vice Lieut. Colquboun, relieved.
TRYDELL, Lieut. B., 2nd West India Regiment, to be officiating wing

officer (on probation), 10th Madras Infantry.

omeer (on probation), 10th Madras Infantry.

Bance, Colonel L. B., is appointed to be commandant 15th Madras Infantry, vice Colonel A. T. Cox, appointed to a brigade command.

Grove, Lieut.-Colonel A. S., is appointed to be 2nd in command 15th Madras Infantry, vice Colonel Bance.

Burron, Second Lieut. F. N., Royal Munster Fusiliers, is appointed to be officiating wing officer (on probation) 27th Madras Infantry.

Burn, Captain A. G., S.C., 14th Madras Infantry, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, is posted to the Southern district.

Pakenham, Lieut. W. W. V., 19th Madras Infantry, is to be attached to the 14th Infantry.

to the 14th Infantry.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 10.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following ap-

pointments:—
Logan, Mr. A. C., C.S., on his return from leave, to do duty as assistant collector, Sholapur.

Snow, Mr. P. C. H., C.S., on his return from leave, to ido duty as

assistant collector, Satara.

KNIGHT, Mr. R., C.S., to do duty as assistant collector, Kanara.

Lucas, Mr. A., C.S., on being relieved by Mr. R. Knight, C.S., to do duty as assistant collector, Nasik.

Baptista, Mr. J., L.C.E., to act as sub-assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, during the absence of Mr. A. R. Maidment.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments from the date of retirement of Mr. J. H. Grant, C.S., and with the derivative of the council is pleased.

up to the day on which Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S., took charge of his appointment as collector of Ahmedabad:—
CAMPBELL, Mr. J. McL., C.S., to be substantive pro tem senior col

EBDEN, Mr. E. J., C.S., to be substantive pro tem. junior collector.

FURLOUGHS.

Wise, Colonel F. J., inspector-general of police, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from the date on which he may be relieved.

DESA, Mr. Luis J., 2nd class, 3rd grade, subordinate judge, has been allowed a further extension of leave without allowances for six

months from the 18th inst.

MACPHERSON, Mr. G. G. W., C.I.E., acting judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed furlough for six months from the 18th inst.

BULKLEY, Mr. E. A., acting district superintendent of police, Upper Sind Frontier, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

GAMBLE, Mr. R. A., C.S., assistant collector, Dharwar, is allowed privi-

lege leave of absence for three months.

Coghlan, Mr. J. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, is allowed furlough

for six months.

Menneer, Mr. R. R., is appointed to act as executive engineer, Eastern Nara, during the absence of Mr. J. A. Coghlan on furlough.

MILITARY.

The following appointment is made, from May 1:—
Jorr, Colonel J., Staff Corps (commandant 12th Bombay Infantry), to
be deputy quartmaster-general, vice Lieut.-Colonel Watling, whose
tenure of service on the staff expired on April 3.

DALAL—The services of Surgeon-Major K. A. Dalal, M.B., Indian
Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

ployment in the Civil Department.

Melvill, Lieut. H., Staff Corps, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain from May 3, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Hoohton, Lieut. F. A., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 1st Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from March 5, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

Widdleden, Lieut. F. S., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from Oct. 26, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

Street—The services of Surgeon A. W. F. Street, Indian Medical Service are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

FURLOUGHS.

Holland, Lieut. P., Staff Corps, wing officer 5th Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs, from the date of departure on or after May 3, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut.-Col. C. A., Staff Corps, commandant, 10th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on urgent private affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, thirtieth year, commenced Oct. 12, 1887.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, May 4.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

Browne, Lieut.-Colonel C. M., second in command 12th Bombay Infantry, to be commandant vice Colonel Jopp, appointed deputy

tantry, to be commandant vice Colonel Jopp, appointed deputy quartermaster-general.

Payne, Lieut.-Colonel C. D. P. (second in command 21st Bombay Infantry), officiating commandant 17th Bombay Infantry, to be commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel Bulkley, removed.

SCALLON, Captain R. J., wing officer and officiating wing commander 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Captain Kellie, seconded.

SARKIES, Surgeon C. T., to officiate in medical charge 16th Bombay Infantry, during the absence of Surgeon-Major W. C. Kiernander.

nander.
Gordon-The appointment of Captain J. W. Gordon to officiate as wing commander, 17th Bombay Infantry, as notified, was sub

pro tem. It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded for

service on the staff of the Upper Burma Force:—
Kellie, Captain E. C., S.C. (deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general 4th Brigade, Upper Burma Force), wing commander

23rd Bombay Light Infantry.

HARRISON, Captain D. C. W., deputy assistant adjutant-general, is to be posted to the Sind District.

Corballis, Colonel J. A., 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of being placed on half-pay on May 21, on completing four years in command. FURLOUGHS.

GREEN, Lieutenant W. D. H., 6th Dragoon Guards, for six months, on medical certificate.

DEAN-PITT, Major D. C., Royal Artillery (G-3), for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.
Tucker, Lieutenant W. T., Bombay V. R. Corps, for six months, on

private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. F. W. Grant, S.C.; 1st Class Vet. Surg J. C. Dwyer, Lieut.-Col. A. McC. Bruce, Inf.; Col. J. M. Sym, S.C.; Capt. G. W. C. Bruce, S.C.; Lieut.-Col. H. O. Cumberlege, S.C.; Major G. L. Eliot, S.C.; Col. F. Lance, S.C.; Capt. C. W. Muir, C.I.E., S.C.; Capt. E. G. Nicolls, R.A.; Major-Gen. H. H. Lyster, S.C.; Lieut.-Col. T. O. Wingate. S.C.; Surg.-Major E. Palmer, Lieut.-Col. F. G. Oldham, R.E.; Lieut. W. E. A. Blakeney, S.C.; Capt. H. R. L. Holmes, S.C.; Capt. J. E. Barr, S.C.; Surg.-Major W. E. Griffiths, Col. H. W. Gordon, S.C.; Surg.-Major J. Bennett, Major W. Hill, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major A. R. F. Dorward, R.E.; Lieut. L. W. Pease, Prob. for S.C.; Major E. B. Anderson, S.C.; Capt. E. E. Kenny, S.C.; Lieut.-Col. C. J. Watson, S.C.; Major B. H. Poliard, S.C.; Col. E. M. Norie, S.C.; Col. B. Fischor, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. D. Olivier, R.E.; Brigade-Surg. H. Cock, M.D.; Surg. H. P. Jervis, Major-Gen. C. M. Browne, R.E.

CIVIL.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. Knyvett, C. B. Hawkins (Cov.), C. F. White, J. McAndrew, R. B. Hawkes, J. L. Tickell, C. W. E. Henslowe, J. C. Kidd, T. Troward (Cov.), Col. A. E. Campbell (B.S.C.), E. M. Showers, C. G. Stock, H. Bent, W. Blennerhassett (Cov.), Col. F. W. Grant, F. L. Puttock, A. H. Clarke, D. L. Mitchell, F. S. Copleston (Cov.), J. P. Coy, A. M. W. Shakespear (Cov.), F. Gleadow, T. Bolton, H. Maude (Cov.).

Madhara Fetal. H. B. France (Cov.)

Madras Estab.-H. R. Farmer (Cov), G. J. Johnson, V. O. Brodie (Cov.). Bombay Estab. - F. Goldsmid, C. E. Fox, J. T. Hathornthwaite.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE. MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. J. T. W. Leslie, four months. Madras Estab.—Capt. G. F. Watson, S.C., four months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Col. F. S. FitzPatrick. Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Major G. E. E. Burroughs.

Bengal Estab .- S. Eardley, A. Bewley.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

DUNNINGTON-JEFFERSON-May 23, at Middlethorpe Hall, York, the

wife of Captain Mervyn Dunnington-Jefferson, of a daughter.

Evans—May 22, at Lovesgrove, the wife of the Hon. G. H. P. Evans,
Barrister, High Court, Calcutta, and of Lovesgrove, Cardiganshire, of a daughter.

of a daughter.

FRASER—May 22, at Grove House, Montpellier, Cheltenham, the wife of Major-General G. W. Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

GARBETT—May 19, at Oaklands, Keymer, Sussex, the wife of Francis Garbett, late P. and O. Company's Service, of twin boys.

HARRIS—May 20, at Aldershot, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Harris, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, of a son.

Suffolk Regiment, of a son.

Howard—May 20, at Templetown House, Osborn-road, Southsea, the wife of Captain Cecil A. Howard, Royal Artillery, of a son.

Shewan—April 25, at Glasgow, the wife of A. Shewan, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

Stelle—May 23, at Aldershot, the wife of Captain R. L. B. Steele, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of a son.

Tempest-Hioks—May 18, at Gladsmuir, Barnet, the wife of H. Tempest-Hicks, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of a son.

AINSLIE—LAFONE—May 17, at St. George's Church, Hanworth, William Langstaff, eldest son of W. G. Ainslie, Esq., J.P., M.P., of Grizedale Hall, Hawkshead, Ambleside, and 5, Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington, to Jane, second daughter of A. Lafone, Esq., of Hanworth Park, Middlesex, and 6, James-street, Buckingham-

COCKHART—ECCLES—May 19, at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, Colonel Sir William S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., to Mary Katharine, daughter of the late William Eccles, Esq., Captain Cold-

stream Guards. NARES—BEWSHER—May 25, at St. Mary's, Wimbledon, William Grant Nares, eldest son of Rear-Admiral Sir George S. Nares, K.C.B., to Emma Francis Dent Bewsher, daughter of W. Blackett Bewsher.

DEATHS.

ARNOTT-May 9, at Glasgow, James Irving, infant son of Surgeon-

Major Arnott.

BATLEY—May 16, at Chichester, William Batley, formerly Surgeon

98th Regiment, aged 69.

Boys—On May 21, in London, Richard Herbert Boys, youngest son of the Rev. M. Boys, late Archdeacon of Bombay, Vicar of Hilden borough, Kent, aged 32.

Coles.—May 17, at Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, William Carey Coles, M.D., F.R.C.S., Retired Surgeon-Major H.M.'s Indian

Carey Coles, M.D., F.R.C.S., Retired Surgeon-Major H.M. s Indian Army (Bombay), aged 71.

FARRER—May 18, at Eastbourne, Sussex, Colonel Arthur Farrer, late 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, son of the late Henry Farrer, Esq., of Scaleby Hall, Cumberland, aged 50.

GOLDSMID — May 23, at 2, Strathmore-gardens, W., Jessy Sar h, widow of Henry Edward Goldsmid, H.E.I.C.S., formerly Chief Secretary to

Government, Bombay.

Henderson—April 16, at Badgworth Court, Cheltenham, Henry Barkley Henderson, Bengal Civil Service (Retired), eldest son of the late Colonel H. B. Henderson, Bengal Army. Kortright—May 19, at 2, Grosvenor-crescent, S.W., Sir Charles E. K.

KORTRIGHT—May 19, at 2, Grosvenor-crescent, S.W., Sir Charles E. K. Kortright, aged 75.

LESLIE—May 24, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Captain R. B. Leslie, late 56th Regiment (Pompadours), youngest son of the late Colonel J. T. Leslie, C.B., Bombay Horse Artillery, aged 35.

MACDONALD—May 22, at 17, Russell-square, London, Catherine King, widow of James Macdonald, of London and Tignabruaich, Argyleshire, formerly of Calcutta, aged 70.

Munro—May 18, at Whitehall, Chigwell Row, Essex, Colonel Donald Munro, aged 56.

Munro, aged 56.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS

CAMPBELL—May 4, at Bombay, the wife of John McLeod Campbell, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

CHERIA—April 25, at Berar, the wife of Sub-Conductor J. Cheria, Supervisor, P.W.D., of a daughter.

GARDNER—April 19, at Singapore, the wife of W. Gardner, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, of a son.

GOAD—April 27, at Fairholme, Comillah, Tipperah, Bengal, the wife of J. Boileau Goad, District Superintendent of Police, Tipperah, of a daughter. daughter.

GILLESPIE—April 23, at Trimulgherry, the wife of Sub-Conductor W. Gillespie, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

GUBBAY—May 8, at the Wilderness, Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill, the wife of E. S. Gubbay, of a daughter.

JOSCELYNE—May 1, at Ajmere, the wife of D. Joscelyne, Executive

Engineer, of a son.
Lucas—April 26, at Jacobabad, the wife of Major Lucas, 6th Bombay

LUCAS—April 26, at Jacobabad, the wife of Major Lucas, 6th Bombay Cavalry, of a daughter.

McCarthy—April 28, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieut. G. A. McCarthy, 39th Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

SALMON—May 6, at Minstead Lodge, Coonoor, Lieut. General William Broome Salmon, late Bombay Staff Corps (Retired List), aged 79.

SPENCE—April 29, at Meerut, N.W.P., the wife of Captain E. K. E. Spence, B.S.C., of a daughter (prematurely).

TURKHUD—May 5, at Rajkumar College, Rajkote, the wife of Mr. M. A. Turkhud, the Vice-Principal, of a son.

Wetherall—May 2, at Kurrachee, the wife of Major Wetherall, 22ud

WETHERALL—May 2, at Kurrachee, the wife of Major Wetherall, 22nd Regiment, of a son.

YOUNG—May 5, at Frere-road, Fort, Bombay, the wife of R. A. Kearney Young, Burma Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

BUSKIN—WILKINS—April 30, Gya, A. Buskiu, of Kehunia Factory, Gorakhpore, to Laura May, daughter of Colonel W. H. Wilkins, B.S.C., and Survey of Iudia.

FERNANDEZ—COOPER—April 30, at Dehra Dun, Mabel Gertrude, daughter of the late J. A. Cooper, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Hissar, to E. E. Fernandez, Forest Department.

LEVINGE—MCMASTER—May 1, at Nogapatam, E. Levinge, Surgeon-Major, I.M.S., son of the late C. W. Levinge, Esq., J.P., of Levington Park, Westmeath, and of Corteen County, Longford, Irelaud, to Mary Ellen Davies (Minnie), daughter of the late B. McMaster, Esq., M.I.C.E., and granddaughter of Colonel B. McMaster, H.E.I.C.S. Esq., M.I. H.E.I.C.S.

O'DONNELL—SHERLOCK—April 28, at St. Paul's Church, Nusseerabad, A. C. O'Donnell, Lieut. 40th Bengal Infantry, to Kate Ouseley Sher-

WATLING-POTTER-April 7, at Mussoorie, Rev. G. Watling, to Mabel Stanley Macleod, daughter of C. D. Potter, Survey of India.

DEATHS.

BANCE—May 6, at Madras, Jane, the wife of H. Bance, P.W. Inspector, Madras Railway.

Colvin—May 7, at Blackmans, Barbados, Binny James, eldest son of Edward Binny and Maria Carolina Colvin, grandson of Binny James Colvin, Esq. late of the B.C.S.

HAINES—April 8, at Lower Burma, Maud Molyneux, the wife of Captain G. S. Haines, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, and daughter of the late Lieut. Col mel F. G. Crossmau.

ing Queen's Own Camerou Highlanders, aged 52.

SAUNDERS—May 22, at Chikulda, Berar, Leslie Seymour Saunders,
B.C.S., Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, aged 51.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of Mr. S. A. Hillam's book, "Skeykh Hassan, the Spiritualist; a view of the Supernatural," just published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.

FROM MANCHURIA AND PEKING TO KASHMIR.

Lieut. F. E. Younghusband, of the King's Dragoon Guards, gave an Lieut. F. E. Younghusband, of the King's Dragoon Guards, gave an account of his journey across Central Asia, from Manchuria and Peking to Kashmir over the Mustagh Pass, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held at the London University, Burlingtongardens, on the 14th inst. General Strachey (president) occupied the chair. A number of distinguished persons and explorers were present. The lecturer commenced by giving a brief résumé of his exploration of Manchuria in company with Mr. H. E. M. James, which that gentleman described in his able work entitled, "The Long White Mountain." man described in his able work entitled, "The Long White Mountain." Allusion was made to the great activity Manchuria is exhibiting in military preparations. After paying a tribute to the hospitality of Sir John and Lady Walsham, which he enjoyed during his stay in Peking, the traveller proceeds with a description of his journey across Central Asia. He left Peking on April 4, 1887, with one servant, and the next day passed through the inner branch of the Great Wall. "Here, under the eyes of the Emperor," he continues, "it is a magnificent structure, built of immense blocks of granite. It is some forty or fifty feet in height, and wide enough at the top to drive two carriages abreast on. One hundred miles from Peking it had dwindled down to a miserable mud wall, not twenty feet in height, of no thickness, and with gaps in it often from a quarter to half a mile in width. On April 12 I passed through the Great Wall, entering what Marco Polo calls the Land of Gog and Magog. For the next two days I passed through a hilly country inhabited by Chinese, though it really belongs to Mongolia; but on the 14th I emerged on to the real steppes, which are the characteristic features of Mongolia Proper. Stretching far away in the distance there was a great rolling grassy plain, on which which are the characteristic features of Mongolia Proper. Stretching far away in the distance there was a great rolling grassy plain, on which the flocks and herds and the yurtas, or felt-tents, of the Mongols were scattered about. These people offered a striking contrast to the Chinese inhabiting the districts I had just left. They were strong and robust, with round ruddy faces, very simple minded, and full of hearty good humour. They are entirely pastoral and nomadic in their habits, and do not take to agricultural pursuits. The old warlike spirit which made them so powerful in the days of Ghenghis Khan has now disappented completely. The Chinese Government has purposely encouraged the men to become Lamas, and now it is said that as much as 60 per cent, of the whole male population are Lamas, who by their

couraged the men to become Lamas, and now it is said that as much as 60 per cent. of the whole male population are Lamas, who by their religion are neither allowed to marry nor to fight.

After crossing the cultivated plain round Kuei-hua-cheng we ascended the buttress range on the great Mongolian plateau, which along the route I followed is generally from 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea-level, with a few depressions 2,000 or 3,000 feet. For some days I passed over an undulating country, with grass meadows and clear streams of pure water. But gradually the aspect of the country became more and more barren, the streams disappeared, and water could only be obtained from the rough wells or water-holes dug by former caravans. No grass could be seen, and instead the country was covered with dry and stunted plants, burnt brown by the sun by day covered with dry and stunted plants, burnt brown by the sun by day

and nipped at night by the frost.

After crossing the Galpin Gobi I passed along the southern part of the Hurku hills, crossing Prejevalsky's route at the Bortson well. It was now of interest to find out whether the range extended as far vestward as the Tian-shan or whether it formed a continuation of the Altai Mountains. We travelled on, then, in a north-west direction for 190 miles over a plain lying between the Hurku Hills and a similar 193 miles over a plain lying between the Hurku Hills and a similar but somewhat lower range running parallel to it on the south at an average distance of 30 miles. A low watershed connecting these two ranges was crossed, and we then descended into a low-lying sandy tract very much similar in character to the Galpin Gobi. The Hurku range here comes to an end, its extreme length being about 220 miles. It is highest at its western extremity, where the peaks are probably about 8,000 feet high. It presents a bare sterile appearance throughout, though stunted shrubs can be found in the hollows and along the system of the standard of the altripus survey of the Altri watercourses. We now approached the outlying spurs of the Altai Mountains, and on some of the higher peaks to the north could be seen patches of snow. These mountains are perfectly barren, the upper portion composed of lare rock and the lower of long gravel slopes formed of the debris of the rocks above. In such an extremely dry climate, exposed to the icy cold winds of winter and the fierce rays of the summer sun, and unprotected by one atom of soil, the rocks here, as also in every other part of the Gobi, crumble away to a remarkable extent, and there being no rainfall sufficient to wash away the debris, the lower features of a range gradually get covered with a mass of debris falling from the upper portions, wash away the debris, the lower features of a range gradually get covered with a mass of debris falling from the upper portions, and in the course of time a uniform slope is created, often 30 or 40 miles in length, and it is only for a few hundred feet at the top that the original jagged rocky outline is seer. I unfortunately was unable to spare any time to shoot, as Hami was still a long way off, and some 2,000 miles of country beyond Hami had to be traversed before India could be reached. We accordingly pushed on, and at last one evening from the top of a hill I saw far away in the distance, and scarcely distinguishable from clouds, the snowy outline of the Tian-Shan or Celestial Mountains. The next march, however, was the most trying of all. The route descends into the desert of Zungaria, which separates the Tian-Shan and Altai mountain systems. We passed out of the low broken ranges of hills which lie at the base of the higher ridges, emerging on to a great open plain of bare gravel, without a blade of vegetation. This is the lowest point I reached in the Gobi. We now began to ascend the slopes of the Tian-Shan Mountains, and as we were travelling on through the night we were suddenly hailed by a shrill voice. The guide replied, and then led us to a house in which we found some Turki men and women. This was the first sign that we had left Mongolia and had now entered Chinese Turkistan. Running by the house was a little stream of the most delicious water, and well do I remember the delight with which I gulped down mouthful after mouthful of it. On descending the southern side of the Tian-Shan I expected to enter a fine well-populated country, but instead of that I expected to enter a fine well-populated country, but instead of that I

found the same barren desert as before, with, however, a small casis every fifteen or twenty miles with a village and cultivated lands. On July 4 we at last reached Hami, having accomplished the distance of 1,255 miles from Kuei hua-cheng in seventy days. Now that I had reached Turkistan I thought that I should be able to say good-bye to desert-travelling, but was again disappointed, for the whole country is really nothing but a huge desert, with villages and towns situated in the cases formed by the succession of streams which flow down from the Tian-Shan Mountains.

The inhabitants are industrious, but not such good cultivators as the Chinese. They stand in the greatest awe of the Chinese, who without in the least oppressing them, and without even an army of any size to cause it, yet produce an impression in the Turki mind of their overwhelming strength and importance. It is not only in Turkistan that the Chinese are considered so great a nation—greater, indeed, than either England or Russia—but also to a greater extent indeed, than either England or Russia—but also to a greater extent than may be generally supposed, in such States as Kashmir and Nepal, and even by Afghan and Hindustani merchants who have travelled all through India and Russian Turkistan. Nobody there believes either that we took Peking. They know that we arrived there, but think we were driven back again by the Chinese; for if we took it, they say, why did not we keep it, or else burn it down? I left Hami on July 8, by the road through Pidjan to Turfan, which I reached on the 15th. Here, as at all the chief cities in Turkistan, there are two towns, the Mussulman and the Chinese. The former contained some very good shops, in which the chief articles sold were Russian piece-goods and shops, in which the chief articles sold were Russian piece-goods and ironmongery.

ironmongery.

On August 19 we descended by a gorge to the great plain of Turkistan again, and on the 20th I reached Kashgar, and the following day called on the Russian Consul-General, M. Petrovsky, who received me most cordially, and told me all the latest European news.

In Kashgar and Yarkand you meet travelling merchants from all parts of Asia, and great numbers, too, of pilgrims who have been to Mecca through India. They all declaim loudly in praise of the English rule in India; not to me only, but to the surrounding crowd. They say the English are the only people who know how to really govern a country. The English make roads, railways, and canals, and build schools and hospitals, and look after the welfare of the people. Every one does what he likes and goes where he likes without restriction, and oppression is unknown. The Arabs were loudest of all in their praises, for they have evidently great respect for wealth. (Aption, and oppression is unknown. The Arabs were loudest of their praises, for they have evidently great respect for wealth. plause).

My servant and cart arrived from Aksu on August 25, and the following day I left Kashgar for Yarkand, which I reached on the 29th. Here I met with a hearty reception, for it was the home of poor Mr. Dalgleish, the enterprising trader who for so many years has been established in this place, and who, after accompanying Mr. Carey in his long and hazardous journey through Turkistan and Thibet to India, has just been murdered on the Karakoram Pass when returning again to Yarkand. Englishmen who live at home at ease have perhaps little idea how jealously the honour of their country is looked after by their fellow-countrymen in the remotest parts of the world. (Applause.) Throughout Turkistan I was told of the straightforward honest character of the "Chota Sahib," of his geniality, and of his ever-readiness racter of the "Chota Sahib," of his geniality, and of his ever-readiness to help the sick people, however numerous, who might come to him for medicine—and England owes much to the good name Andrew Dalgleish has established for her in Turkistan. I had now to prepare for the passage of the Himalayas, and as all the routes to Leh had been explored by Shaw, Hayward, and the Yarkand Mission, I determined to attempt the exploration of the most direct route to India, which leads over the Mustagh Pass to Skardu and Kashmir. This route, although it is considerably shorter than any other, has not latterly been used by traders, on account of the great physical difficulties which are encountered on the way, and because of

other, has not latterly been used by traders, on account of the great physical difficulties which are encountered on the way, and because of the bands of Konjuti robbers who used formerly to raid even up to the Karakoram route, and no European has ever explored it.

Baltis from the upper valleys of the Shigar district used, however, to come over to Yarkand by this route till about ten years ago, when the Chinese ordered that all who came should be turned back—since which time the route has been entirely disused. There are considerable numbers, about 2,000, of these Baltis settled in the Yarkand district, where they gain a living by cultivating tobacco. I had therefore no difficulty in getting men to guide me over the mountains.

I took with me five Baltis and three Ladakhis, one of whon, Muhammad Esa or Drogpa, had been with Mr. Carey in his journey through Turkistan and Thibet. He was an inveluable servant, and to him I entrusted the task of organising and equipping the caravan.

through Turkistan and Thibet. He was an involuable servant, and to him I entrusted the task of organising and equipping the caravan. We had first to buy some good, sound, hardy ponies, then fit them out with pack-saddles, blankets, and three spare sets of shoes for each, and get a set of tools for shoeing them with. And as we should find no paths I had to take pickaxes and spades for road-making. While finally I gave to each man a long sheepskin coat and two pairs of shoes, so that there might be no fear of their breaking down on the way.

On Sept. 8 I left Yarkand, and on the 10th branched off from the ordinary route to Kashmir by Leh, at the small town of Kargalik. On the 15th I crossed the Tupa Dawán Pass, a very easy one, and only 10,400 feet high. The route then ascends the valley of the Tisnaf river.

Tisnaf river.

At the head of the Tisnaf river we left the track which leads over At the head of the Tisnaf river we left the track which leads over the Yangi Dawan to the Karakoram Pass and Leh, and struck off westwards to the Chiragh Saldi Pass. The ascent to this pass was very easy, leading gradually upwards over a wide open gravel plain. The next day we struck the Yarkand river at the camping ground. Chiragh Saldi, which is the furthest point reached by Mr. Haywar, in exploring the course of that river from its source downwards. It my eagerness to get a glimpse of the view on the other side I walked on ahead at a brisk pace, and ascended a small outstanding hill, from which I got the first sight of the great Mustagh range, which forms the watershed between the rivers which flow into the Indian Ocean. and those which take their way towards Central Asia. At my feet lay the broad valley of the Shaksgam river, bounded on each side by ranges of magnificent snowy mountains rising abruptly from either bank, while up this valley, far away in the distance, could be seen an immense glacier flowing down from the great main range of the Mustagh or Karakoram Mountains. The appearance of these mountains is extremely bold and rugged as they rise in a succession of needle peaks like hundreds of Matterhorns collected together, but the Matterhorn, Mont Blanc, and all the Swiss mountains would have been two or three thousand feet below me, while these mountains rose up in solemn grandeur thousands of feet above me. Not a living thing was seen and not a sound was heard; all was snow and ice and rocky precipices; while these mountains are far too grand to support anything so insignificant as trees or vegetation of any sort. They stand bold and solitary in their glory, and only permit man to come amongst them for a few months in the year; that he may admire their magnificence and go tell it to his comrades in the world beneath.

The height of the Aghil Dawan I estimate at from 16,000 to 17,000 feet. Snow was lying near the summit on which there was also a

The height of the Aghil Dawan I estimate at from 16,000 to 17,000 feet. Snow was lying near the summit, on which there was also a small lake about three-quarters of a mile in circumference. The descent was rather steep, leading down towards the Shaksgam river. After one hour and a half the valley opens out, and we passed over a gravel slope which terminated abruptly in a cliff 200 feet high overhanging the Shaksgam river. We looked about in both directions to find a way down, but could see none till I noticed some tracks of Kyang, and knowing that they must get down to the river somehow in order to drink I followed them up, and found they led down a very steep and narrow watercourse. We brought up the ponics, unloaded them, threw the packs down first, and then brought down the ponics, one man leading each on in front, and two more hanging on to his tail behind. All came down without any accident, and we then followed down the broad pebbly valley of the Shaksgam river. This river, previously unknown to geographers, must be nearly equal in volume to the Yarkand river, of which it is a tributary, but instead of being compressed into one stream like the latter it spreads itself in many channels over a pebbly bed more than a mile in width. It flows down from the main Karakoram range in a direction rather west of north to the point where we struck it, where it turns off in a westerly direction. We followed it down the next day for fourteen miles to the point where it is joined by the Sarpo Laggo stream. It then flows off in a north west direction to join the Yarkand river. The Sarpo Laggo flows down from the glaciers of the Mustagh Pass through a valley from half to one mile in width. After ascending it for a few miles, we came in full view of the great peak, K 2, the second highest mountain in the world, 28,250 feet in height. We could see it through a break in the mountains rising up straight, bold, and solitary, covered from foot to summit with perpetual snow. The upper part, for perhaps 5,000 feet, was a perfect

Early next morning we started off to tackle the glacier, and here our real difficulties began, for after passing along for half a mile between the glacier and the mountain side we found the way blocked by the ice, and we could neither get our ponies round the obstacle by climbing the mountain side nor by taking them on to the glacier. So they were sent back to the end of the glacier, to wait till I had explored ahead with the guides. We plunged into the middle of the glacier, clambering about, often on all fours, amongst a jumbled mass of moraine and ice, passing cliffs of clear transparent ice and caverns composed entirely of ice, with icicles twenty and thirty feet long hanging from the roof. It was a most curious and beautiful sight. We ascended the glacier for a couple of miles and then saw it stretching ahead for many miles more. The guides thought it would be impossible to drag a caravan of ponies up it, and I decided on sending them back by the Karakoram Pass to Leh and going on over the Mustagh Pass with three men, as I had also to take into consideration that our supplies would be running short. But on returning to the caravan. I found that one of the men, who had been exploring the opposite side of the glacier, had found a way, and was gallantly leading the ponies over it, though they were knocking and tumbling about in a fearful way. Their legs were getting cut to pieces, and the loads were falling off every five minutes. It was cruel work for them, for they had no chance of keeping their footing on the slippery ice, which was usually only covered over with a thin coating of gravel. However, as a start had been made, I determined on making a renewed effort to bring them up the glacier. But they very soon got exhausted, so we halted for the day, and I then went off again with the guides to explore a route for the next day. We kept on up the east edge of the glacier, marking with small cairns the route which was best for the ponies to follow, and returned to our bivouac after dark, thoroughly exhausted

tune) we may find a way." "All right," I said, and we started off back again for some distance, and then struck off right into the centre of the glacier, and ascended a prominent peak in it, from which we could get a good view all round. We were in the middle of a great sea of ice, for the glacier was four or five miles broad, and composed of pure white ice broken up into a mass of needle peaks and great glaciers came rolling down the mountain sides like clotted cream pouring out of a cream-jug. From the point on which we were standing I could see a thin line of moraine extending right up the main glacier. We got on to this and followed it up for a long way, and, to our great relief, found it would be quite possible to bring the ponies up it, and get them on to the smooth snow in which the head of the glacier is buried. On our return journey we nearly lost our way, and were wandering for some time in the dark before we managed to find it. We held a consultation of war that night as to which pass we should attack, for there are two leading out of the valley we were ascending. The old Mustagh Pass to the east had been out of use for thirty or forty years, on account of the accumulation of ice upon it, in consequence of which a new pass had been sought for, and another one to the west had been found. This latter pass had been in partial use up to ten years ago. No European had, however, crossed either of them, but Colonel Godwin Austin in 1861 came very near the summit of the new pass from the southern side, when he was obliged to turn back on account of bad weather. One of my guides had at one time taken ponies across it. I decided, therefore, to send on a couple of men to reconnoitre the new pass the next day, while the remainder of us brought on the ponies up the glacier.

Early in the morning the reconnoitrers set out, while we followed as soon as we had loaded the ponies. Our difficulties were not so great this day, and in the evening we halted on the glacier. Towards duek the two men returned from the new pa

impossible to get ponies down it, and that it would even be difficult for men, as masses of ice had formed. They said the best thing to be done now was to leave the ponies where they were, under the charge of three men, and set off with the rest over the old Mustagh Pass to Askoli, the first village on the other side, send back supplies from there for the ponies and men left behind, and collect a number of coolies to try and make a passage for the ponies over the new pass. Things were getting critical now, for supplies were running short, and where we then were no fuel could be obtained, and the ponies could only feed on some few scraggy weeds which we could see across the glacier on the mountain side. So, if on the morrow the pass should prove impassable, our fate would have been a hard one, as provisions would scarcely last out till we could get back to an inhabited spot again. It was an anxious night that, and it was also a very cold one, for we were sleeping out in the middle of the glacier with a horribly cold wind blowing down it, and we only had just sufficient fuel for cooking purposes, and could not afford to keep a fire going for a moment after our evening meal was cooked. Next morning, while it was yet dark, we started for the pass, leaving everything behind, except a roll of bedding for myself, a sheepskin coat for each man, a few dry provisions, and a large tea-kettle. The ascent to the pass was quite gentle, but led over deep snow, in which we sank knee-deep at every step. We were now about 19,000 feet above the sea-level, and quickly became exhausted. In fact, as we got near the summit, we could only advance a dozen or twenty steps at a time, and we would then lean over on our alpenstocks, and gasp and pant away as if we had been running up a steep hill at a great pace. It was most tantalising, for the top looked so near, and the slope was so easy, that it seemed as if we could run up in no time. But it was not till midday that we reached the summit, and then on looking about for a way down we co sible way now of getting to the bottom was by crossing an icy slope to a cliff, which was too steep for a particle of snow to lodge on it, even in that region of ice and snow. From this we should have to descend on to some more icy slopes which could be seen below. Nobody spoke as we looked down that pass, and I waited anxiously for the rext move. I could not give an order to go ahead, for I felt incapable of going first myself. I heard them asking each other who should go first, and at last Wali—the finest fellow that ever stepped—quietly took an axe, tied a rope round his waist, and giving the end of it to us, told us to follow him. We had first to cross the icy slope; it was of smooth ice and very steep, and about thirty yards below us it ended abruptly, and we could see nothing over the edge for many hundreds of feet. As Wali hewed the steps we advanced step by step after him, leaning back against the slope, all the time facing the precipice and knowing that if we slipped (and the ice was very slippery, for the sun was just powerful enough to melt the surface of it), we should roll down the icy slope and over the precipice into eternity. Half-way across, my Tartar servant Drogpa, who had been born and bred in the heart of the Himalayas, gave up, saying he was trembling all over and could the first the surface of the steps were and could the first the surface of the steps was trembling all over and could the first the steep was trembling all over and could the first the steep was trembling all over and could the first the steep was trembling all over and could the first the steep was trembling all over and could the first the steep was trembling all over and could the first the steep was trembling all over and could the first the steep was trembling all over and could the first the steep was trembling all over and could the first the steep was trembling all over and could the first the steep was trembling all over and could the first the steep was trembling all over the precipice and the steep was trembling the Himalayas, gave up, saying he was trembling all over and could not face the precipice, so I sent him back to the ponies, which he afterwards brought round by the Karakoram Pass. After a time we reached terra firma in the shape of a projecting piece of rock, and from here began the descent of the cliff. We had to let our and from here began the descent of the chir. We had to let ourselves down from any little ledge, taking every step with the greatest possible care, as the rock was not always sound; and once a shout came from above, and a huge rock, which had been dislodged, came crashing past me and as nearly as possible hit two of the men who had already got some way down. At the bottom of the cliff we came to another steep ice-slope. We tied together every scrap of rope we had, and every turban and waistband, and then let Wali down by this on a small piece of bare rock which showed through the ice. As he went down he cut steps in the ice. He then seated himself firmly on the rock while we tied the other end of the rope on to a rock above. Then each man let himself down hanging on to the rope. One man in doing so slipped, fell over on his back and slid down at a frightful pace, still, however,

clinging to the rope with one hand, which was fearfully cut by the clinging to the rope with one hand, which was rearring out by the friction. Then came the last man—he was the slave I had released at Yarkand, and how he got down has been a puzzle to me then and ever since. He tied the end of the rope round his waist, and then with the aid of an alpenstock, which he used in a most dexterous way, and the steps which had been hewn for him, he came gradually down, and as he advanced we pulled in the slack of the rope at the bottom end, so that the step which had been hewn for him, he came gradually down, and as he advanced we pulled in the slack of the rope at the bottom end, so that advanced we pulled in the slack of the rope at the bottom end, so that if he fell we could pull him up sharp. In this way we got down two more stages of the ice slope. Then came a piece where there was no suitable halting-place within the length of the rope. Luckily, however, it was less steep, and we were able to get down it by hewing steps. And at last, just as the sun set, we reached the bottom. As I looked back at the pass it seemed utterly impossible that any man could have got down such a place. (Applause.) Our troubles were not yet over, though, for we were now on a snowfield at the head of a glacier, and all round us were great mountains covered with snow and ice so we got down such a place. (Applause.) Our troubles were not yet over, though, for we were now on a snowfield at the head of a glacier, and all round us were great mountains covered with snow and ice, so we had to trudge on over the snow and glacier till after eleven at night. We frequently met with crevasses, down which one of the men fell, and as he was the last was not missed for some little time. Ordinarily we should have thought twice before going so recklessly over this glacier, but we were now so utterly tired, and so overjoyed, too, at having got over the difficulties of the pass that we pushed along in a sleepy, careless way, perfectly unmindful of the dangers of the road, till at last we came upon a dry spot where there were a few weeds. We collected these, lit a fire with the aid of them and a couple of alpenstocks, cooked some tea, and then rolled ourselves up in our wraps behind a rock and slept as only those can sleep who have done eighteen hours' continuous work of such a description as we had had to do that day. (Applause.) At daybreak next morning we were on our legs again, and after a few hours' travelling emerged on to the great Baltoro glacier, which was explored by Colonel Godwin Austen in 1861 when making the Kashmir survey, and described by him in a paper read before this Society. We travelled all that day, and for two days more, till we reached Askoli, a little village, situated on the Braldo river, where it was most refreshing seeing the trees and cultivated lands which surrounded it. I immediately set to work to collect supplies and coolies, and when this was done sent village, situated on the Braldo river, where it was most refreshing seeing the trees and cultivated lands which surrounded it. I immediately set to work to collect supplies and coolies, and when this was done sent off one party with supplies for the men and ponies I had left behind on the other side of the pass, and then started myself with another party of coolies to try and force my way back by the new Mustagh Pass. I ascended the Punmah glacier, but was brought to a standstill opposite the camping-ground of Skinmang, three days' march from Askoli, by a glacier which had rolled down from the pass. We had managed in some fashion or other to get over a good many glaciers in the passage of these mountains, but this was the most unnegotiable one of them all, for in the last four or five years large masses of ice had accumulated on it. There were great blocks of ice as big as houses tumbled about, one on the top of the other, in such utter confusion that we could not get a footing on it at all. We were obliged, therefore, to turn back to Askoli. I had given orders for the party with the ponies that if I did not reach them by a certain date after they had received the supplies they should make their way to Leh by the Karakoram Pass, under the charge of the Ladakhi servant, Drogpa, who had gone back to camp from the old Mustagh Pass. So when the coolies who had taken the supplies returned to Askoli, and brought me news of the safety of the party with the ponies, I started off for Skardo, and then through Kashmir to Rawalpindi, which I reached on Nov. 4, just seven months after leaving Peking. months after leaving Peking.

THE following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency Season report for the past week:—Rain in parts of Kurrachee, Sholapore, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Standing crops in good condition. Cotton-picking in progress in parts of Kaira, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Harvesting of late crops completed in Rutnagherry; still progressing in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Poona, Nasik, and Khandeish. Ploughing operations for next season's crops in progress generally throughout the Presidency.

THE recent statement in a Bengal paper, which has made the round of the Indian Press, to the effect that the mother of the Maharajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore presented the Countess of Dufferin with a pearl necklace of great value when the latter paid her a visit a few days before her departure from Calcutta is, the Madras Mail learns, quite unfounded.

THE Pioneer says:—The Gaekwar of Baroda finds Ootacamund dull, and so it is to Gaekwars, its charming scenery notwithstanding. His Highness has, however, postponed his contemplated visit to Europe until after the middle of this month, for urgent domestic reasons; and it is hoped that the improvement in his health may even save him the necessity of another trip to Switzerland altogether.

another trip to Switzerland altogether.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—The only change in these Shares on Saturday was a decline of 1-16 in Mysore. Mysore Shares were last quoted 2 11-16 to 2 13-16, Nundydroog 1 to 1½, Indian Consolidated 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 7s. to 8s., ditto fully paid (£1) 11s. to 12s., Ooregum 11s. to 12s., ditto Preference 11s. to 12s., Devala-Moyar 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., Nine Reefs 10s. to 12s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 3s., Indian Glenrock 4s. to 5s., Gold Fields of Mysore 13-16 to 15-16, New South-East Wynaad 3s. to 4s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. to 3s., and Mysore West (fully paid) 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following appointments have been made:-

1st Punjab Cavalry: Majors H. Dela M. Hervey and D. S. Cuninghame, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession, vice Lieutenant-Colonel T. Shepherd; Major E. Lloyd, from the 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be Squadron Commander, vice Major Cuninghame, but to remain seconded; and Captain W. A. D. O'Mealy, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron

Commander, vice Major Lloyd.

Corps of Guides: Major J. B. Watts, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be officiating Second-in-Command, vice Major D. Battye on

Corps, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Aislabie on leave.

12th Bengal Infantry: Captain J. W. E. Angelo, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Captain A. F. Barrow seconded.

31st Punjab Infantry: Major A. C. G. Lydiard, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command, vice Lieut. Colonel E. W. Smythe, transferred to the 25th Punjab Infantry; and Captain M. I. Gibbs, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Major Lvdiard

4th Sikhs: Captain B. M. Allen, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Captain C. Dempster on

5th Punjab Infantry: Captain J. A. H. Pollock, 1st Sikhs, to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Captain R. F. Jamieson

2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas: Lieut. A. P. Bateman-Cham-ain, from the 2nd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

Colonel J. A. Corballis, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, will be placed on half-pay on the 21st May, 1888, on completing four years' service in command of his battalion.

Major G. S. Buriton, Norfolk Regiment, and Major J. O^1 Gage, Border Regiment, have been appointed Commandants of the Naini Tal and Murree Depôts respectively.

CAPTAIN F. W. KITCHENER, West Yorkshire Regiment, habeen appointed Station Staff Officer, Kasauli Depôt.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT JOHNSON, 1st Dragoon Guards, joins the regimental depôt for duty, pending embarkation for India. next trooping season.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT J. L. ROSE, Highland Light Infantry has been posted to the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, but will remain attached to the 1st Battalion pending embarkation for India next trooping season.

LIEUTENANT H. A. CODDINGTON, Royal Irish Fusiliers, attached to the 14th Sikhs, has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps.

probationary appointment in the Staff Corps.

In view to the removal of any misapprehension as to the furlough and leave rules applicable to officers of the Royal Engineers serving in India, it has been notified that (1) officers belonging to the late Indian cadres and non-continuous service officers of the Imperial list who were posted to the Indian establishment on or before March 11, 1886, come under the furlough regulations of 1868, if in permanent Staff or departmental employ, or if belonging to the fixed establishment of the corps of Sappers and Miners; but if not on the fixed establishment of the Sappers and Miners or in permanent Staff or departmental employ, they come under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army in India. (2) Noncontinuous service officers of the Imperial list, who were posted to the Indian Establishment after March 11, 1886, come under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Serunder the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Service in India, however they may be employed; and (3) continuous service officers of the Imperial list come under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, if in military employ, but under the civil leave rules if in civil employ.

It has been decided to allow Veterinary Surgeons of the military branch of the Army Veterinary Department, during their five years' tour of service in India, six months' leave (other than medical certificate, privilege or temporary leave)

under British rules.

The following order has been issued for the prompt payment of good shooting and other prizes:—"Good shooting prizes and prizes for lance and swordmanship will be charged in the general state of accounts as soon after they have been won as general state of accounts as soon after they have been won as possible, vouched by the original authority of the general or other officer commanding the division or district. Gunnery prizes will be charged in the first accounts rendered after the publication of the names of the prize-winners in artillery regimental orders, vouched by a reference to the number and date of the order. The receipt of the payees will in all cases be taken and retained in regimental charge. The prizes will be converted at the rate of exchange fixed for the payment of British troops in the colonies obtaining on the date on which the payment is authorised."

IT appears to be doubtful whether Gorakhpur will be abandoned as a military cantonment. Having regard to the proposed retention of the Gurkha recruiting depot at Gorakhpur and the necessity that may possibly hereafter arise for the location of troops on the Nepaul frontier, it would appear advisable to retain the cantonment for the present under military control.

Various rumours have been afloat of a great camp of exercise to be held at Delhi during next cold weather. No such project has even been broached yet, and the shortness of money makes even the annual reliefs on the ordinary scale almost impossible, let alone launching into a camp of exercise.

ARMY GYMNASTICS.

A revision of the Gymnastic Instruction Staff in India having taken place the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify the following changes, with effect from October 28

-The appointment of Inspector of Gymnasia in India is

abolished.

II.—The Inspecting Staff will comprise one officer for the Bengal Presidency, to be styled "Inspector of Gymnasia in Bengal," on a Staff salary of Rs. 400 a month (to have effect from June 29, 1887), and one officer for Madras and Bombay, on a Staff salary of Rs.300 per mensem, to be designated "Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Presidencies." The present Assistant Inspector of Gymnasia at Poona will hold the latter appointment without any increase of his Staff pay. The officer in Bengal will be considered the senior officer, to whom all administrative questions affecting the other Presidencies will be referred, and through whom all returns for the Adjutant-General in India, or for the home authorities, will be forwarded.

III.—The travelling allowance at present sanctioned, viz. :-

Rs. For Bengal ... For Bombay ... 2,000 is readjusted as follows:-For Bengal ... 1,200 For Bombay and Madras ... 1.200

The office allowance for the Inspector of Gymnasia in Bengal will remain, as at present, at Rs. 100 per mensem, and the allowance for the Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Presidencies increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 a month.

month.

V.—All other allowances will remain as at present.

VI.—The duties of the Inspector of Gymnasia in Bengal will be confined to supervising the schools at Umballa and Lucknow, and inspecting the regimental gymnasia in the Bengal Presidency. The Inspector for the Madras and Bombay Presidency will have his headquarters at Poona, will supervise the schools at that station and Secunderbad, and will inspect the regimental gymnasia in these Presidencies.

VII.—Non-Commissioned Staff.—There will be no change in the staff of the four sergeant instructors now employed at

in the staff of the four sergeant instructors now employed at the schools of Umballa, Lucknow, Poona, and Secunderabad, who will continue to draw their present Staff salaries; but five assistant sergeant instructors are sanctioned in addition to the present establishment of seven assistant instructors. These twelve assistant sergeant instructors will receive an uniform rate of Rs. 18 per mensen, as Staff pay, and they will be appointed as required from regiments located at the stations at which the schools are, their regimental pay being borne by the regiments to which they belong.

Mr. Toulmin, the Superintendent of Telegraphs at Indore, has issued a circular, the result of which might be disastrous to the public. He has ordered all telegraph masters to use the same old diseased grass khuskus tatties of last year, and visitors to the offices are simply on entering prostrated with the offensive smell. He has also ordered that last year's tin mugs for watering tatties are to be used.

THE Maharajah Holkar has several times talked of making over the administration of the state to his mother, assisted by his uncle, Sir Kasirao Dada and Buxi Kuman Singh; and his Highness once drew up a paper to this effect, but never signed it. Rumours that some such arrangement is again in conit. Rumours that some such arrangement is again in contemplation have been circulated, but even if effected, it is not likely that it will last long. Buxi Kuman Singh is in very nfirm health, and Kasirao Dada is thoroughly distrusted, his manager in Khargon having been removed a fortnight ago by the peremptory orders of Sir Lepel Griffin, as a notorious bad character and friend of dacoits, especially the followers of Tantia, whose raids he protected. The Maharajah Holkar is trying to find a Dewan in Bombay, but the failure of Raghunath Rao will probably prevent any good man taking office.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

There are, writes the Odessa correspondent of the Daily News, persistent rumours among the subordinate officials in the public departments and in the military staff quarters here of some movement being prepared against Afghanistan. I have been unable to trace the reports to any particular source. They are confined to official and military circles, where there is an apparent fear of being indiscreet in the discounter of what we have the source of what we have the source of what we have the source of th curcies, where there is an apparent tear of being indiscreet in the discretision of what may be the secret information of the military chief of the southern provinces. My own opinion, based upon various information gathered from authoritative sources, is that Russia may perhaps be preparing such a demonstration in Central Asia as a means of coercing the only Power which is likely to oppose her in settling the

coercing the only Power which is likely to oppose her in settling the Bulgarian question in her own way.

The Vienna Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:—It would be rash to speak with confidence respecting the outlook in Central Asia. All intelligence received from St. Petersburg within the last ten days strengthens the suspicion that some fresh coup is in course of preparation there. The expost of Russia's policy in that part of the world just published by General Sobeleff is by no means calculated to allay apprehensions. It is edifying to be told, on the authority of General Sobeleff, that the opening of the new railroad to Samarcand is the beginning of the end, and that the end itself will be the coming campaign against India.

According to information received from St. Petersburg, the Busian

According to information received from St. Petersburg, the Russians are only prevented from occupying the north-eastern districts of the Persian province of Khorassan by the apprehension that it would call forth the occupation of Bushire and the province of Shiraz by

Professor Vambery, writing from Buda-Pesth on the 18th inst., says:—"Now that Russia has again begun her favourite game of clandestine moves and of political intrigues in Central Asia, we are well permitted to ask quousque tandem,, how long will she enjoy the benefit of dealing with the semi-nomadic population in the environs of Heratwithout being controlled by an English agent stationed in the last-named town, and how long will you allow yourselves to be duped by the sweet words and peaceful assurances of the diplomatists on the the sweet words and peaceful assurances of the diplomatists on the Neva without availing yourselves of your right of proper investigation on the spot, an investigation which alone can afford the much-wanted security against any surprise or attack on Herat, so eminently exposed to the lust of conquest of Russian officers like Alikhanoff? In looking back to the events of last autumn, when I ventured to criticise the much lauded results of the Afghan boundary negotiations by predicting that Russia's indulgence will last only as long as her railway to Samarcand is unfinished, I might well allude to the attack and cruel onslaught made against me in certain English papers for my not agrecing with the then reigning official views. But I will rather abstain from recriminations, for it is not the first, and, I am afraid, not the last, time that I have been unjustly ridiculed, and that ironic smiles last, time that I have been unjustly ridiculed, and that ironic smiles and frowns have been so liberally, and, as recent events show, so unworthily bestowed upon my writings.

THE students of the Madras Christian College still maintain an attitude of absolute defiance to the College authorities. They have held a meeting in a Temple in Black Town, and passed a series of resolutions, with one of which, requesting a passed a series of resolutions, with one of which, requesting a guarantee that the Professors shall use no undue influence for the conversion of students to Christianity, we can (says the *Pioneer*) have no fault to find, but the others of which evince a spirit of rank insubordination, that is, always presuming there was no extraordinary cause to justify the students' original outbreak. It is worth noting that tracts claiming to prove the superiority of Hinduism over other religions were circulated at the meeting. This looks as if our surmise that something in it. something in it.

SIRDAR DILAR JUNG, C.I.E., has retained the services as counsel of the Hon. F. L. Latham, M.A., Advocate-General of Bombay, and of Mr. S. Iverarity, also of the Bombay Bar. The Hyderabad Government has retained Mr. James Jardine, The Hyderabad Government has retained Mr. James Jardine, M.A., Professor of Jurisprudence, and Mr. Basil Lang, of the Bombay Bar. A Bombay paper says that the engagements of Mr. Inverarity render a long absence from India impossible. The fee for his presence at Hyderabad, if required there, is understood to be Rs. 2,000 per diem. The Sirdar resides for the present in Secunderabad. Mr. Jardine is at present at Hyderabad. He has been engaged by the Minister to go through the pepers connected with the mining case. Mr. Edgelow is the Solicitor to the Government.

Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, says the Deccan Times, is at present at Hyderabad. He has been engaged by the Minister to go through the papers connected with the mining case. Mr. Edgelow is the solicitor to the Government.

THE Director-General of the Post-Office, who accompanies the Government to Simla, has this year arranged to leave more than half of his office establishment in Calcutta, thereby effecting a saving of some two thousand rupees a month. While the Director-General is in Simla, the office in Calcutta has been placed in charge of Mr. L. Massa, the Secretary to the Director-General, and in these days of rapid communication there seems to be no reason why a similar arrangement should not be adopted in other departments.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 21, Governor (s), Calcutta; 22, Sutlej (s), Bombay;

HOME.—May 21, Governor (s), Calcutta.

23, Duke of Argyle (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—May 20, Thames (s), London; 21, City of Carthage (s),
Clyde; 24, Lombardy (s), London; 25, Teheran (s), Colombo.

CALCUTTA.—May 22, City of Oxford (s), Clyde; 22, Astronomer
(s), Liverpool; 24, Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool; 25, Coromandel (s).

MADRAS.—May 28, Navarino (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.—May 19, Persia (s), Liverpool; 23, Australasian (s),

CALCUTTA.—May 21, Mira (s), London; 24, Rewa (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:

S.s. Ganges, from London, June 7; from Brindisi, June 18. For Bombay: Miss Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Fancourt Willis and infant, Mr. P. E. Tray. From Brindisi: Mr. Birrell, Mr. C. W. Martin, Colonel Hon N. G. Lyttelton, Mr. G. Adams, Mr. C. Maclean, Mr. Firth Mr. T. Inglis, Mr. H. Beadon, Mr. J. Sturrock, Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson, Mr. A. Ewbank, Capt. Hammill, Mr. J. J. Whiteley, Mr. C. Warner, Hon. H. Lawrence, Capt. Spragge, Capt. Campbell

Capt. Campbell.

For Aden: Rev. J. Dougherty.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. Nicholson, Mr. Frampton, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Soltan Symons.

S.s. Sutlej, from London, June 21; from Brindisi, July 2. For Bombay: Mrs. Toozs. From Brindisi: Mr. R. Robbie, Mr. J. J. Archer, Capt. Beley, Mr. J. K. Lawrie.

S.s. Ravenna, from London, June 22. For Calcutta: Mr. Sparling, Mr. E. E. Barnett.

S.s. Peshawur, from London, June 28; from Brindisi, July 9. For Bombay: Mrs. Monk.

S.s. Rohilla, from London, July 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Bennett.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Henzada. sailed May 26.

For Bombay: Mr. Jas. Irvine, Mr. W. H. Hay, Mr. J. Warren, Mr-

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Goorkha, to sail May 31.

For Madras: Mr. O. R. Jones, Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Covey and child.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Greey, Mrs. Ventris, two children and infant, Miss Whittingham, Mr. J. McIntosh.
For Colombo: Mr. J. R. May, R.N.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail August 23. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Bannatyne Macleod, infant and nurse.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail Sept. 20. For Calcutta: Mrs. Hoyle and three daughters. For Colombo: Mrs. Carbery and three daughters.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, for London, left Malta May 21.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Tyrrell, Mrs. S. S. Jones, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Readman, Mr. Power, Mr. Clair, Mr. Cordery.

From Madras: Rev. D. W. Kidd, Mrs. Kidd, Miss Kidd, three children, infant and nurse, General Cornegy, Mrs. Cornegy, Miss Cornegy, Miss H. Cornegy, Mr. H. Craig, Mrs. Craig, two children and nurse, Mrs. T. Straith and child, Mrs. Powis and child, Mr. J. A. Duthie, Mr. B. N. Short, Mr. C. K. Short, Mr. N. Galiffe, Mr. P. Urquhart and child, Mr. A. K. Gildea, Lieut. E. D. Delmage, Mrs. Hutchins, Mr. H. Hume.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Shannon, Captain C. R. Edwards, from London, April 13; at Bombay, April 29.

From London: Mr. A. M. Hayes, Rev. H. Long, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Bonnor, Lieut.-Colonel Gibbons, Dr. Dhume, Mr. G. Clark, Mr. Maconochie, Mr. Rodgers, Lieut. Hickley, Mr. Smylie, Mrs. Collen, Lieut. Egginton, Mr. and Mrs. Begbie, Mr. Elce, Major Roberts, Captain Toms.

From Brindisi: Mr. Channing, Colonel Birch, Major Sawyer, Dr. Street, Mr. North, Mr. Chubildas, Major Yule, Mr. Wadia, Captain Bonomi, Major Anderson, Lieut. Drummond, Mr. Lulloobhoy.

From Aden: Mr. Lambrimidi, Colonel Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. Fetini, and Mr. I. A. Imas.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia, at Liverpool, May 17.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia, at Liverpool, May 17.

From Bombay: Colonel W. and Mrs. Moore-Lane and family, Mr. J. McAndrew, Surgeon-Major A. Stephen, Mrs. Stephen, Mr. E. Stamps, Captain and Mrs. Barr, Mr. R. H. and Mrs. Abbott and two children, Surgeon-Major Griffiths, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Brereton and infant, Dr. H. and Mrs. Cook and three children, Rev. C. R. Tollemache, Mrs. and Miss Tollemache, Miss Downs, Miss Given, Brigade-Surgeon A. Garden, two Misses Garden, Mr. N. R. Cumberlege, Miss L. Griffith, Surgeon H. P. Jervis, Mrs. Jervis and infant, Miss Chapman, Mrs. Boyd and child, Mrs. Dobbs and child, Surgeon-Major Bennett, Mrs. Bennett and three children, Mrs. McKee and child, Miss Anderson, Miss Gordon, Mr. Troward, two children, Capt. H. R. Holmes, Mr. F. Gleadow, Capt. T. D. Inglis, Mrs. Inglis, Capt. W. Cox, Lieut. E. A. Blakeway, Capt. T. V. Bunbury, Coles Pacha.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Clyde, Captain Mudie, from London, May 25; from Brindisi, June 4.

Brindisi, June 4.

For Bombay: Colonel Hore, Mis. Hore, Colonel Watson, Mr. A. Sawyer, Mr. H. M. Gibbs, Mrs. Miles and infant, Miss E. Bassett, Mr. E. N. Longe, Mrs. Hill and infant, Messrs. H. and R. Harwood, Miss Dulling, Mrs. Cates and infant, Mr. G. Houghton, Mr. W. Barlow, Mrs. Walsh and child, Surgeon-Major Churchill, Surgeon J. Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson, Surgeon J. S. Edge, Mr. Dove. From Brindisi: Mr. Cavendish, Mr. F. L. Reid, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. T. Harris, Mr. G. W. Place, Gen. Channer, Mr. E. A. Barnes, Mr. May.

At Bombay, per P. and O. steamer Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, May 11.

For London: Mr. T. Tingey, Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. Smith, Mrs.

For Brindisi: Mr. S. B. Tritton, Mr. M'Clintock, Mr. Day, Mr. A. Allan, Mr. R. Smeaton, Lieut. R. D. Petrie, Mr. L. Moore, Dr. Armstrong, Col. Trail, Major Barrow, Mr. Dymott, Mr. Stevens, Mr. H. Compton, Mr. G. Peppe, Mr. R. H. Baker, Dr. Robinson, Major Paul, Captain Hext, R N., Surgeon C. H. Hudson, Mr. Tod, Mr. Barrington Brown, Captain C. S. Gough, Mr. Inverarity.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Hollway.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, May 18.

Per s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, May 18.

For London: Dr. Hewett, Rev. and Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Parr and two children, General C. B. Knowles, Miss Carpenter, Master Hearn, Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and child, Mrs. Bigg Wither, Mr. and Mrs. J. Knowles, Mr. A. P. Mitchel, Mrs. C. Daniell, Miss Naden, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Brooks, Mr. R. N. Mant, Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.S., C.I.E., Mrs. Macpherson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and child, Mr. A. L. Devon, Mr. Harrison, Mrs. Richford and two infants, Mr. Mouncher, Mr. Harding, Mr. R. T. Peake, Colonel and Mrs. McGhee, Colonel R. M. Thomas.

For Brindisi: Capt. H. R. Webb, Mr. Rich, Mr. A. Huson, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Bradbury, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bayley, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Hargrave, Major Firebrace, Colonel T. A. Corballes, Captain H. H. Barnet, Rev. J. Abbott, Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, Colonel Prideaux, Major G. W. Sawyer, Major and Mrs. LeBreton, Major T. Hill, R.E., Mrs. Howell, Mr. C. R. MacCartie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cotterell Tupp, Colonel Filgate, R.E., Mr. Errick, Mr. Porter, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. and Mrs. Stickland, Lieut. G. C. Stockwell, Mr. Fachiri, Major Gompertz, Major Goldie, Mr. E. Clifford, Mr. Pelley, Mr. H. S. Guinness, Mr. C. M. Prendergast, Mr. H. W. Smith, Surgeon-Major A. M. Steuart, Lieut. Borradaile, Major F. Porter, Mr. J. L. Fendell, Mr. John Home, Mr. Geril, Mr. M. Ayatullap, Mr. Mahmood Hassan, Mr. M. Sulleman, Mr. Knowlys.

From Aden to Plymouth: Mr. Sealey and child.

From Aden to Plymouth: Mr. Sealey and child.

Per P. and O. s.s. Assam, Capt. G. F. W. Browne, May 22. For Brindisi: Mr. L. A. Wallace, Hon. Justice West, Lieut. W. E.

Per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Capt. W. Seaton, May 29.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. J. N. Gibbon, Miss E. Gibbon, Mr. R. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Wendon.

For Brindisi: Mr. F. Bernard Hall, Mr. W. A. Thurman, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. T. A. Ezeckiel, Mr. Steiner, Mr. H. McClelland, Mr. Rowan, Mr. D. R. Dady, Mr. Moore.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON'S retirement from the Civil Service does not bring him any increase of emolument. In terms of the statutory law, the pay of a Member of Council, who so retires, is reduced by the amount of his pension. In other words, Sir Charles Aitchison will draw no pension until he resigns the office altogether.

Mr. Hugh May, Confidential Secretary to Sir Lepel Griffin, MR. HUGH MAY, Conndential Secretary to Sir Lepel Grimn, has been permitted to return to duty on his arrival from England. He will not, it is said, revert to his appointment, but will be appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Indore and Mhow section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. During his tenure of office as Confidential Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. May has shown much ability, and Sir Lepel's acknowledgment of his services, if he has nominated him to the new post, is well deserved.

BOMBAY.—April 30. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Four per Cent	Karachi Ice Co., Ld 100	Endogram 10 Nominal. Glelle (Darjiling) 100 69 to — Good Hope Tea Co 100 190 to — Gowhatty (Assam) 100 17 to — Gowhatty (Assam) 100 17 to — Holta (Kangra) 100 50 to — Holta (Kangra) 100 50 to — Holta (Kangra) 100 50 to — Holtan Terat 500 450 to — Jellalporo (Cachar) to — Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) to — Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 23 to — Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 par Kornafull (Chittagong) 100 50 to 52 Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 13 to — Kurseong and Darjiling 250 118 to — Do. contributory 250 98 to — Kurseong and Terai to — Kuttal (Cachar) 100 98 to — Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 34 to 35 Loogale 100 89 to — Loosah 100 120 to —
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates. INDIAN BANKS. Rs. Rs. Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 830	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 100 4 to — 44 of 1870 (1895) 100 12 to 101 0 44 of 1878-79 (1893) 106 0 to —	Lower Assam £7½ 5 to — Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to —
Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 890 Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 780 EXCHANGE BANKS. Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 115	41 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 106 0 to — 41 of 1879 (Coupon) — to —	Mim (Darjiling) 100 — to — Monacherra (Cachar) 100 23 to 24 \ Do. contributory 90 21 to 23
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Nutional Bank of India £121 172 pr.ct 130	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES. 6 of 1870 (1889) 105 8 to 6 of 1872 (1891) 106 0 to	Moran (Assam) to Mothola (Assam) 100 110 to Do. contributory 90 100 to
PRESS COMPANIES.	6 of 1878 (1908) 105 0 to — 6 of 1884-5 (1905) 105 0 to — 5 of 1885-6 (1915) 105 4 to —	Mungledyo (Assam) to Muttuck (Assam) 200 _ to Do. contributory 125
Akbar 1,250 125 — Albert all 18 pr. ct — Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100 100 —	5 of 1886-7 (1916) 105 8 to 4½ of 1882 (1902) 99 8 to	New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to — New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation. New Mutual (Cachar) 80 100 to — Nutwanpore (Cachar) — to —
Apollo 2,200 nil 235 Bellary 1,100 nil — Bembay Cotton all 15 162 Breul's Cawnpore Press		Nutwanpore (Jachar)
Co., Limited 200 16 100 Celaba 1,880 50 505	Agra Savings 100 125 to — Allahabad 100 185 to 186 Alliance of Simila 100 150 to —	Second Mutual Cachar 56 4-5 disct.
East India 1,000 150 1,175 Fort 8,500 150 1,200 French all 80 520	Bank of Bengal 500 900 to Do. of Upper India 100 140 to Delhi and London £25 140 to Himalaya 100 180 to	Seemah
Harvey & Sabapathy 500 25 400 Khangaum 450 45 360 Mercantile 125 74 95	Mussoorie 100 110 to — National of India 2121 185 to —	Soom (Darjiling) 100 77 to Springside (Darjiling) 100 65 to Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 16 to
Mofussil Co 400 55 400 Munmar M all 40 1872 New Berar 500 60 510	Rohilkund Kumaon 100 106 to — Simla Bank Corporation 500 — to — Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to —	Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 16 to — Teendarrea (Darjiling) 100 38 to — Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 95 to — Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 103 to —
New Indian 125 85 Prince of Wales 400 30 280 Sabapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.	Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 180 to — Upper Assam £10 18 to —
Sassoon 500 25 500 Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,225 Sind 750 75 515	Alipore Coal 100 103 to — Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal. Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation.	LONDON.—May 28.
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Bally Paper Mills £10 170 to — Barnagore Jute £10 95 to — Bengal Coal 1,000 1,585 to —	
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 340 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 570	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 7s. 6d. 161 to — Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 81 to — Bengal Mills £100 1,600 to —	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Price. S India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 961 to 971
Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 440	Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to -	31 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 1061 to 107
Anglo-Indian 500 181 100 Bellary S. & W. Co.	Bonded Warehouse 445 275 to 280 Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 63 to —	4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 1011
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownggur Mills 1,000 80 —	Bowreah Cotton Mills	41 India Enfaced Paper to 42 Do. do. 1885 to 44 Do. do. 1898 to
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 8060 Bombay United 100 20 860 Central India 500 35 976 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 585 D. Spinning all	Bowreah Cotton Mills 100	1 India Enfaced Paper to —
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Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Ehownoggur Mills 1,000 30	Bowreah Cotton Mills 100	4 India Enfaced Paper to
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 — Bombay United 100 35 976 Contral India 500 35 976 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 585 D. Spinning all — — — 1000 Empress Co all 25 735 Franjee Petit 1,000 25 610 Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 — 190 Gordon Mills 1,000 40 825 Hingunghat Mill 500 60 770 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 30 770 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 20 560	Bowreah Cotton Mills 100	4 India Enfaced Paper
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 18th May; from Allahabad and Madras to the 16th May; and from Calcutta to the 15th May.

THE Nizam's Government has served Sirdar Diler Jung with a notice, repudiating the purchase of the Deccan Mining Company's shares, and calling on him to repay £151,631.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG has offered to refund the money invested by the Hyderabad Government in the Deccan Mining shares, provided that no steps be taken against him, and that the concession to the company is not cancelled. His Highness declined to accept the money on these terms.

NEWS from Chittagong states that the Shendus, who killed Lieutenant Stewart, have made another raid into British territory, and attacked a guard on the Sangu river.

THE bodies of Lieutenants Williams and O'Dowda, who were killed near Leppagyn, have been recovered.

THE Chins have disappeared from the neighbourhood of Indin. Our forces hold the dowager Queen and other members of the Royal family as hostages.

THE Northern and Eastern Divisions of Burma are very quiet. The Central district continues disturbed.

THE men of the first North Irish Division of R.A. have received the Burma medal and clasp.

THE reinforcement sent hence to Chindwin and the Kubo Valley number 800, with two guns and 200 Mounted Infantry. They are marching to retake Indin, where Kale Sawbwa was captured by Chins.

THE financial results for 1887-8 are put down as more than three lakes better than the revised estimates of March last.

THE whole of Ayoub Khan's party, after landing at Karachi, have proceeded to Rawal Pindi.

THE Rance of his Highness the Gaekwar gave birth to a son at Ootacamund on the 12th May.

THE whole of the Sikkim Field Force is to be rationed to the end of June, and the 32nd Pioneers to the end of the rains.

THE AMIR is reported to be sending additional troops to Jellalabad to assist in the expedition against the independent tribes north of the Kabul River.

THE report telegraphed by the *Pioneer's* London correspondent regarding the complications on the Herat frontier remains uncorroborated by any intelligence received up to date in India from that quarter.

A STATEMENT has been made that two regiments from India are to be sent to garrison Suakin. It is now asserted that there is no foundation for the statement-

THERE are not likely to be any movements of Horse Artillery or British cavalry in the next relief.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Dangerfield, Agent for Government Consignments at Calcutta.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL was to leave |

Calcutta by special train on May 18, but will not arrive in Darjiling until the 25th, as his Honour intends paying a visit to the Sikkim Field Force at Gnatong. The usual Queen's Birthday Ball was to take place in Darjiling on Monday, the 28th May.

THE question of the publication of the Finance Committee's Report will soon be decided. The opinions of the Local Governments on the point are at present under consideration; and all the papers will shortly go before the Viceroy for final orders.

THE insignia of K.C.S.I. has arrived for the decoration of his Highness the Ellia Rajah of Cochin. The British Resident at Trevandrum, it is expected, will proceed to Cochin to decorate his Highness.

THE junior Maharani of Burdwan is dead. By her death the Raj passes to her adopted son and the Burdwan family disappears.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL HEWLETT has resigned the Sanitary Commissionership of the Bombay Presidency, and Surgeon-Major MacRury has been appointed to suc-

THE age of twenty-three has been fixed as the limit at which officers from British Regiments can enter the Native

ORDERS bearing upon the reorganisation of the Judge Advocate-General's Department will shortly issue. There will be material reductions in the strength of the department, the work in the various circles being redistributed.

RECENT telegrams have shown that the outbreak of dacoity in Tavoy was something more than a mere chance outcrop of lawlessness. It is now officially stated that papers have been captured which, it is hoped, may throw light upon the origin of the disturbance both at Tavoy and Akvab.

Akyab.

THE report on the Ruby Mines which Mr. Barrington Browne has just submitted to the Government of India is a short preliminary one only. His full account will be given in to the Secretary of State when he gets home. Mr. Browne goes back with a robust belief in the mineral wealth of Upper Burma.

THE Maharaja of Cashmere has submitted to the Resident the names of Dr. Surujbal and Babu Nilumber Mookerji, wishing to appoint them as advisers to the Durbar. Mr. Plowden has objected to the nomination.

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE WALLACE has, under instructions from his Excellency the Viceroy, presented the members of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta with framed portraits of Lord and Lady Dufferin.

THE period of Sir Salar Jung's exile from Hyderabad has expired. He will probably return there shortly.

To-day's mail (May 18th) is the last of the Friday mails until after the monsoon. Beginning with next Tuesday, the homeward mail will, until further notice, leave Bombay on Tuesday of each week.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON leaves India for good at the end of the Simla season.

THE Calcutta Municipal Bill has been passed by the Bengal Legislative Council.

ORITUARY:—Captain Judge at Dagshai.

Mr. Ribbentrop, the Inspector-General of Forests, takes furlough within a couple of months or so, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, who has before acted as Inspector-General, will probably do so again on this occasion.



NOTES.

THE report that Lord Dufferin will leave India for good earlier than was at first anticipated is now going the round of the Indian newspapers, but no official confirmation of the rumour has appeared. It was his Excellency's intention to leave Simla in the autumn and pay a flying visit to Kashmir before starting for England, and no modification of this intention has yet been announced.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON proposes, on account of the state of his health, to resign his appointment and return to England at the end of the Simla season.

THE cost incurred by the Government of India for the maintenance of Ayub Khan and the rest of the Afghan prisoners amounts, it is said, to upwards of five lacs of supees yearly.

THE Times of India is not cheerful with regard to the decline of the rupee. It says:—"Sterling exchange is now simplicity itself, and calculators are almost superfluous. Sixteen pence are equivalent to sixteen annas, or an anna to a penny. We have reached this point by a steady fall of about 1-32 each day since last mail day, but where we shall be next week it is impossible to foretell. This position is a serious one to all, especially to the Government of India. Their 35 lakhs of bills only fetched on Wednesday 16:08 pence per rupee, Calcutta taking nine-tenths of them. Next week again 35 lakhs are to be offered. To remitters it means a serious loss, and industries that have to get machinery and stores out from England must suffer considerably. Bar silver has declined to 42d. per ounce, at which it is reported weak. The shipments do not increase in proportion to the fall in price. The rupee is very sick to-day beyond a doubt, but many consider a further slight fall certain to come, even low as it is now."

ACCORDING to the news which comes to hand to-day in the Indian papers by the Overland Mail the Nizam's Government appears to have thrown Abdul Huq completely over. One paper says that the Sirdar is surrounded by astrologers and professors of the occult sciences, but it thinks that the poor man is likely to need all the help that these can give him, with the help of the lawyers who have been retained in the case thrown in too.

THE following official note has been issued from Simla: "The Government of India has not received intelligence from Herat confirming what has been telegraphed to India of the Jamshedis declaring for Russia; but news was lately received of Sarites on the boundary requiring the presence of General Alikhanoff. It is probable that his departure from Penjdeh in connection with the Sarites has given rise to the report about the Gaindhalis."

contracts will be, if the suggestions are accepted, Ra.69,01,000. Secondly, the Committee has made a large number of recommendations with regard to provincial expenditure, which have not yet been accepted by the local Governments or by the Maimena, and the people concerned were the Salors, and not the Jamshedis. A party of the latter raided into Afghan territory, and induced some Salor families to return with them. The Afghans objected, and a detachment of Sowars followed and arrested the fugitives, who, however, were rescued by reinforcements, the Sowars thereupon returning to Maimena, and the Salors into Russian territory. No violence seems to have been employed. The Afghans did not consider the incident of sufficient importance to report it.

Mr. Griesbach, who went some months ago to Cabul to prospect for coal, gold, and precious stones on behalf of the Ameer, has been treated most kindly, not only by his Highness, but all Afghans with whom he has come in contact. Mr. Griesbach has travelled much about the country, and has been everywhere received most hospitably by all classes. Hostility to Englishmen appears to be a thing of Afghan frontier occurred not in the direction of Herat, but Maimena, and the people concerned were the Salors, and followed and arrested the fugitives, who, however, were rescued by reinforcements, the Sowars thereupon returning to Maimena, and the Salors into Russian territory.

the past in Afghanistan, if one may judge by the reception given to the Afghan Boundary Commission, to Mr. Pynes, and now to Mr. Griesbach.

A HYDERABAD telegram to the Bombay papers states that Mr. Inversity has gone to England in Abdul Huq's interests on a fee of Rs. 60,000 for three months. The Nizam's Government have served notice on Abdul Huq of their repudiation of the purchase of shares in the Deccan Mining Company made by him last year, and demanding of him repayment of £158,631, the price paid for 12,500 shares. This sum includes £18,750, the balance of the call due on 3,750 half-paid shares, which amount was drawn by Huq after his return to India. The repudiation is made on the ground that Abdul Huq concealed from the Nizam's Government the fact that he was interested in the company, and that the shares partially purchased were Abdul Huq's own property. The Minister's proposed visit to Simla has been abandoned for the present, owing to Nawab Mehdi Ali's absence.

THE latest report regarding cholera in Kashmir, dated Srinagar, May 11th, states that 123 new cases and 63 deaths had occurred in the city during the previous twenty-three hours. The sanitation of the "Happy Valley" appears to be as much neglected as that of the Presidency towns.

THE National Guardian learns from a reliable source that there is no truth in the rumour of an Urdu instructor being deputed to England to teach that language to Her Majesty the Queen, and that the Nawab Laigam ud Dowla has been the victim of a cruel hoax at the hands of a more than ordinarily cute enemy.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3

The report of the Finance Commission has just been pub hed. The amount of the savings recommended is 128 lakhs, lished. The amount of the savings recommended is 128 lakhs, of which 69 lakhs represent the saving to be effected in the provincial contracts. Various economies are suggested. First as to the provincial contracts. In the Punjab the revenue and expenditure are only just in equilibrium. In Burma the finances are disturbed, and the only arrangement possible is a provisional renewal of the contracts for a short period. The North-West Provinces can surrender Rs.12,65,000 of revenue to the Imperial Treasury, the Central Provinces, Rs.12,85,000, Bombay, Rs.17,00,000, Madras, Rs.14,07,000, Bengal, Rs.11,52,000, and Assam, Rs.1,86,000. The total gain to the general finances of the State by the renewal of the provincial contracts will be, if the suggestions are accepted, Rs.69,01,000. Secondly, the Committee has made a large number of recommendations with regard to provincial expenditure, which have

exceptional capacity, the Dewan Raghunath Rao, who has done everything in his power to secure a well-ordered administration. Sir L. Griffin also comments upon the unsatisfactory condition of Bhopal. The disturbing element which had already caused the Government so much trouble is as active as ever while the libely published upon the Minister. which had already caused the Government so much trouble is as active as ever, while the libels published upon the Minister and the Government are instigated from Bhopal and paid for by persons residing there, and dangerously weaken the Minister's authority. Unless the guilty authors of these forgeries and libels are punished the Minister's position must become before long quite untrouble.

The young Maharajah of Rewah has been removed from the demoralising influences of the zenana and placed under responsible guardianship. The boy's health and character are greatly improved, but the Maharanee has made this action a ground of complaint, and has withdrawn from Rewah. Bangalore fout has been made over to the Maharajah of Mysore

Jore fort has been made over to the Maharajah of Mysore.

The Maharajah of Oodeypore offers six lakhs for the defence of the frontier, together with the service of his troops. On the question of the utilisation of this offer the views of the Lieutenant-Governor are awaited.

The arming of the British troops in India with the magazine rifle will be followed by the distribution of Martini-Henry rifles to Native troops.

The new Walter Hospital at Oodeypore was opened by the Resident in state on the Queen's birthday. In the course of a speech the Dewan said it was very gratifying that on so auspicious a day as that of the birthday of the Empress the work commenced by Ledy Dufferin should be completed by a work commenced by Lady Dufferin should be completed by a

crowning achievement.

At the last criminal sessions, after a long trial, a Bengalee youth of good position was found guilty of murdering his father, a well-known doctor practising in Calcutta. Parricide is a crime almost unknown among Hindoos, and this trial has therefore created a feeling of profound horror, especially among the more conservative sections of the Hindoos. These man have been complaining bittelly for some time of the among the more conservative sections of the Hindoos. These men have been complaining bitterly for some time of the demoralising influences of the present system of education. While the ethical sanctions of the Hindoo religion are being loosened or destroyed by a purely secular and scientific education, no precepts, either religious or moral, are permitted to take their place. The urgency of social reform in this and other respects is becoming day by day a question of paramount interest to that portion of the Hindoo community which views with dread the growing immorality of the younger generation, and this case has had the effect of focusing Native opinion on the subject. Sentence has not yet been propounced as a point the subject. Sentence has not yet been pronounced, as a point of law was reserved.

SIKKIM AND TIBET.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

There appears to be no immediate prospect of a peaceful settlement of our quarrel with Tibet, and there are indications in many directions, that a further attack, on a more extensive scale, is in contemplation. The late defeat, instead of acting as an inducement to sue for peace, would seem, on the contrary, to have had the effect of stimulating the Tibetan authorities to adopt an attitude of irreconcileable hostility. The latest telegraphic despatch states that for several the Tibetan authorities to adopt an attitude of irreconcileable hostility. The latest telegraphic despatch states that for several days large numbers of the enemy have been seen crossing and recrossing the Jalep Pass. They have erected a fort, surrounded with high stone walls, on rising ground in the centre of the valley leading up to the Jalep Pass, within a few yards of the road. A little below the fort a wall has been erected across the road. Large numbers of tents are visible over the top of the Jalep Pass. The Tibetan leaders have been massing their forces in the Kapup Valley, and are apparently meditating a night attack.

Further details have been published of the recent attack on

Further details have been published of the recent attack on our encampment. By 6.15 A.M. the enemy had to a certain extent vacated the exposed slopes of the Tukola, and had worked round to the exposed stopes of the Tukola, and had worked round to the end of the Jungly ridge to the north of the camp. Here several men crept through the wood upon a picket of the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment), which retired, but not before it had shot the Tibetan leader, a giant of 6ft. 7in. The Tibetans now came down in large numbers on the north-eastern face of the camp, where it was defended by some of the Discourse of the camp, where it was audiers on the north-eastern face of the camp, where it was defended by some of the Pioneers and by a company of the Derbyshire Regiment. The assailants crept through the jungle, availing themselves admirably of cover and rarely exposing themselves in the slightest degree, until they had occupied a front of some 500 yards, within a distance from our entrenchment of from 200 to 500 yards. Here they opened a very hot fire from both rifles and matchlocks, and dropped slugs and bullets among our ranks and through our texts. One man bullets among our ranks and through our tents. One man crept up to within 300 yards of our position and kept up for at least half-an-hour a most galling though ineffectual fire, completely enfilleding one face of our camp. It required a round of case and a section of Pioneers to dislodge him.

At about seven o'clock the fire from a wooded hill in front had become so heavy that a half-company of the Derbyshire

Regiment, under Lieutenant Iggulden, was sent round to endeavour to take the men holding it in flank. The halfcompany worked right round the valley, and became there very hotly engaged, losing Sergeant Leckington, who was here shot through the head. This diversion had the effect of checking the Tibetans' fire, or at least of obliging them to retire up the hills. At this point, too, they seemed to lose a good many men killed and wounded. At about 8.30 the enemy was inclined to retreat, and another half-company of the Derbyshire. Regiment and a party of the 32nd went out under Captain Gosset. These detachments, joining hands with the remainder of the Derbyshire Regiment, worked up the valley between the hill, driving before them the now retiring enemy, and accounting for a great many among the trees and jungle.

The Tibetans were now in full retreat, and as they crossed the Tukola they were fired into by the guns, which made admirable practice at 2,500 yards, bursting a shrapnel shell among a large party of spectators, including a gentleman on a black horse; who dismounted with much haste. Our troops took some ten or twelve prisoners, mostly badly wounded; and the enemy's loss must be close upon 200 in killed and wounded, for they were pursued for nearly two miles by the Derbyshire Regiment and by Colonel Bromhead's Sikhs. Our loss amounted to three men killed and eight wounded. The prisoners stated that 2,300 men had started at nine o'clock on the previous evening. The men engaged were nearly without exception soldiers of splendid physique, powerfully built and well fed. They are believed to be the flower of the Tibetan army, and many came from Chumboo, beyond Lhassa. The whole of the road from the Tukola to Nimla is strewn with the arms, blankets, and bundles of the retreating force.

The prisoners allege that the immediate cause of the attack was a letter addressed to the leaders, informing them that the oracle of Naitoang, near Lhassa, had prophesied victory if wounded, for they were pursued for nearly two miles by the

was a letter addressed to the leaders, informing them that the oracle of Naitoang, near Lhassa, had prophesied victory if the attack were delivered between the 11th and 15th days of the third Tibetan month, corresponding with the 21st and 25th of May. After a council of war, the force accordingly marched on the following evening in two bodies, one by the Jalep and the other by the Pembyring Pass. Having reached the low Tokola ridge, between Gnatong and the Jalep, the Tibetans formed into three columns, one being directed make a front attack and the other two to advance along the

make a front attack, and the other two to advance along the spurs flanking the Gnatong position.

The election of the Teshu Lama is said to have taken place in last February. His headquarters are at the monastery of Krashis Lunpo, in Further Tibet. He wields equal nominal authority with the Dalai Lama, at Lhassa.

BURMA.

RANGOON, JUNE 2.

Full details have been received of the recent attack on Mogoung. The dacoits who attacked the town were Shans from the Upper Chindwin, not Kachyens, as was originally reported. The firing was of a very obstinate character, and lasted for several hours. The Ghoorkha policemen, numbering seventy-five, under Lieutenant O'Donnell and Lieutenant. ing seventy-five, under Lieutenant O'Donnell and Lieutenant. Elliott, Assistant-Commissioner, fought splendidly. Although outnumbered by six to one, they drove the dacoits from several strong positions held by them in walled pagodas. The Shans resisted with great obstinacy, and the fighting was frequently hand to hand, the Shans crossing their spears with the bayonets of the police. Nearly one-third of the Goorkhas engaged were killed or wounded, our loss being eight men killed and fifteen wounded. The dacoits' loss was very heavy. In addition to forty-nine men killed it is estimated that more than 100 were wounded. A fresh attack on Mogoung by Kachyens is now enticipated. is now anticipated.

The Queen-mother, Princess Soopayagyee, the elder sister of Soopayalat, and an Alompra Prince, have arrived in Rangoon from Mergui in the Enterprise. They will proceed to India, but their precise destination is not announced. The local Government took great precautions to conceal their arrival. The Enterprise was for some days in the port before it was generally known that they were on board.

More disturbances near Tavoy are reported. The recently appointed Myoke or subordinate magistrate of Nabulay has been murdered. The previous Myoke of Nabulay was murdered by dacoits. During the recent disturbances the telegraph wire to Tavoy was cut, and the local Government at once sent a steamer with reinforcements of military police to

Tavoy.

Mr. Powell, an officer of the Survey Department, was murdered by Burmans on the 27th of May in the Shan hills at the village of Salmin, to the west of Fort Stedman. Details

are wanting.

The last official bulletin for Upper Burma reports several affairs in which the military police have successfully engaged the dacoits. The gangs are being vigorously pursued and attacked. In the Tsagain district seven dacoities have occurred, in one of which forty-five houses were burned. The

Yau district was also disturbed by dacoits. The Chindwin and Kyoukse districts are reported to be quiet.

The Chief Commissioner will shortly proceed to Upper

The Chins have almost all retreated to their hills, after looting some villages, murdering a few persons, and carrying off twenty-seven captives. None of our columns have come

off twenty-seven captives. None of our columns have come in contact with them.

On the approach of the mounted infantry to Chingay, a village which was held in some force by the so-called Seiwaygyobin Prince, the rebels retreated rapidly to the hills, whither it was considered unadvisable to follow them at this season, and the troops will return.

General Low is making arrangements for the protection of the frontier, as the Toshow (Chin) tribe is clearly proved to have broken faith, and to have made an unprovoked attack on our territory. A punitive expedition will probably be sent against them during the next season of cold weather.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

THE LATE MR. DALGLEISH.

The Civil and Military Gazette publishes the following short sketch of the late Mr. A. Dalgleish's work as told by Mr. T. Russell, once his partner in his Central Asian trading

The sad and untimely close of Mr. Andrew Dalgleish's useful and brave career as the pioneer of commerce with Eastern Turkestan will not only be felt by his family and friends as a great calamity, but by every person interested in the development of England's commerce with Central Asia, and regret that so good and honourable a career should have been terminated by the hand of a vile assassin.

In 1874, when I was at home in Scotland, Mr. Dalgleish was just recovering from the effects of a very sever accident which

just recovering from the effects of a very severe accident which happened to him on his way home from China as second officer

of one of the large vessels of a shipping company in Glasgow engaged in the China trade.

The captain's boat fell from its fastening and fractured his shoulder, and he was left at Yokohama in Japan for one year under medical treatment. The wound never healed properly nearly had been should be a solution and the should be a solution. until his arrival at Edinburgh, when he had the shoulder again cut open and various small pieces of bone extracted. This so frightened his mother that she begged of me to take him with me to India, and to make him my companion on my journey to Yazkand.

This arrangement was carried out, and Mr. Dalgleish and myself left Jullundur en route for Yarkand in June, 1874; and we were four months on the journey before we entered that

city.

Mr. Dalgleish, on many trying occasions during this journey, acted the part of a good and noble-minded man. He also proved to me that he had that true spirit of commercial enterprise which enabled him in after-years many times to brave the

prise which enabled him in after-years many times to brave the cold and hardship of a journey over the entire range of the Himalayas in the interest of his trading ventures.

Mr. Dalgleish spoke Turki, Persian, and Urdu fluently; he had also the happy knack of favourably impressing every one with whom he conversed; and the Kirghiz of the Karakash Valley, the men of Wakhan, the Bots and Argoons of Ladak, found in him a kind and true friend, ready to give them food or medicine in their sickness, or to rough it with them when their camp was for days and and weeks pitched upon snow and ice.

and ice.

The Chinese also showed him every respect; and he was ever made a welcome guest amongst them on his periodical return from Kashmir, or the Punjab, to Eastern Turkestan. He possessed, in a remarkable degree, that gift of patience in dealing with the various races of people he encountered during our journey which I could never hope to acquire.

He was a good, affectionate, and obedient son to his parents. His early career—first as midshipman, and then as second officer on board of a merchantman—taught him the use of the sextant; and I have seen him go out of a moonlight night in the court-yard of the old custom-house in Yarkand city, and take the latitude of that place so correctly as to merit the approval of the late Mr. Shaw, the Government of India's representative with Amir Yakub Beg, when it was found, on comparing notes, that they had both, with a very slight difference, arrived at the same calculations.

Mr. Dalgleish carried with him a kit of engraving tools, and the work he had done in his leisure moments showed that if he could obtain no other employment he might fall back

if he could obtain no other employment he might fall back upon the work of an engraver: he could also sketch fairly

When we left India for Eastern Turkestan I had in my charge a most useful consignment of medicines of every kind to permit me to administer simple remedies in cases of

sickness or hurt to any of the caravan people, or the inhabitants of the country we passed through; and it was wonderful to see the number of people who would asked to be cured of ophthalmia, goitre, and dreadful sores originating from the filthy state in which the people along our route lived. In the city of Yarkand I have seen thousands of people assembled at the city of the people assembled as the people the gateway of our residence, fighting and screaming to let them in to obtain medicine for their various ailments. Their faith in Mr. Dalgleish or myself being able to do so was simply marvellous, so much so that I have seen them climb the walls of the "Zagat-Khanah" and lower the patient in a basket from the roof into the court-yard where Mr. Dalgleish or myself were sitting dispensing medicine. In this work Mr. Dalgleish was quite in his element.

gleish was quite in his element.

One afternoon, a poor Yarkandi villager, while cutting a water-melon, allowed the knife to pass through the fruit and sever the arteries of the palm of his hand. His friend brought him to me to be healed. On removing the ligature tied around his arm the blood spurted out in jets, and frightened both Mr. Dalgleish and myself a little. This was a wound we could hardly attempt to heal; and Doctor Scully, Residency Surgeon, was, along with Mr. Shaw, coming from Kashgar, and could not reach Yarkand city for some days. Mr Dalgleish took the man's case into his own hands—he encircled the hand with a nexte of flour and poured some boiling oil upon the wound the man's case into his own hands—he encircled the hand with a paste of flour and poured some boiling oil upon the wound. The poor Yarkandi fainted clean away, and it took us some considerable time to bring him to his senses again. This primitive system of surgery, however, saved the man's life, as as it stopped the bleeding; and when Doctor Scully arrived in Yarkand he took him under his treatment, and eventually healed the man. I mention this episode in our attempts to heal the various people who called upon us for treatment in their sickness. their sickness, to show the character and resource of Mr. Dalgleish at a time when a man's life depended upon the assistance he could render him; and Dalgleish was equal to

any emergency.

His whole career, from 1874 to the time of his untimely end, has been one of utter self-denial, with an earnest desire to see the products of Great Britain take the place of Russian goods.

in the bazaars of Central Asia.

I may slightly differ with Mr. Dalgleish in my views of a large trade intercourse with Central Asia via Yarkand, on account of the serious physical difficulties encountered in transporting the goods from the Punjab, over the Himalayas, into Eastern Turkestan or the Western Khanates of Central Asia; but no English merchant should close his eyes to the fact that, unless some one like Mr. Dalgleish will run the risk of encountering and overcoming these difficulties—in establishing a market for the sale of English piece goods, Indian teas, &c., in the markets of Central Asia—Russian merchants will oust us from the field, and be the sole occupants of these markets.

In a brief review like this it is simply impossible to define the character and energy of such a market as Mr. Delgleich who

In a brief review like this it is simply impossible to define the character and energy of such a man as Mr. Dalgleish, who has paid the penalty with his life in prosecuting, to a successful issue, the introduction of English manufactures and other produce across our frontier. If what he has so nobly and successfully carried out, so far single-handed, is pushed forward with the same zeal and energy by those who may follow in his footsteps, they may, when looking upon his lonely resting place at Leh, in Ladak, truly say: Here rests a man who sacrificed his life to advance the interest of his country's commerce.

merce.

DR. VINCENT RICHARDS'S REMINISCENCES OF INDIAN SNAKES.

Dr. Vincent Richards, who had lately a narrow escape from death from the bite of a cobra, with which he was experimenting, has been spared to publish in a Calcutta paper some interesting reminiscences of his experience with snakes. He writes:-

A LARGE COLLECTION.

My collection has at times included no fewer than one hun-My collection has at times included no fewer than one hundred cobras of various species, every one of which it was necessary for me to handle periodically to extract the venom for experimental purposes. My collections were not always a source of satisfaction to my neighbours. I recollect that the residents of that pretty little station, Bancoorah (excuse my un-Hunterian style, but I prefer to write it as I knew the old place), declared that my snake-pit was a positive nuisance, and acted as a "draw" for all the snakes in the district. But then they were prejudiced witnesses. they were prejudiced witnesses.

STRANGE PETS.

It was not from any feeling of love for the reptiles that I became fairly proficient in handling them; but having, some twenty-two years ago, at the desire of Sir Joseph (then Dr.) Fayrer, to whom I was introduced by Mr. John Peter Grant, C.S., entered into the field of research which brought me in constant contact with the creatures, I naturally became more and more familiar with, and, perhaps, less afraid of them. Miss Hopley goes into raptures over her "pet" snakes, but while this weakness is permissible to the tender female heart, I must confess that the man who can give expression to maudlin sentiment in praise of such an unintelligent brute as a snake is, to my mind—well, suffering from mental hebetude. Children sometimes choose strange pets. In Brazil the poisonous lizard, helioderma, is the object of their affectionate attention. My elder boy took a most inordinate liking to a golden tree snake. He fondled, fed, and exhibited it with considerable satisfaction to himself and to the horror of his smaller freinds, and the Natives, to whom a snake is a snake, whether it possesses deadly qualifications or not. One day the snake was missing, but its whereabouts was soon made known by the repeated efforts a crow was making to carry away something from a tree in the compound: that something turned out to be the "pet," which was promptly captured and pocketed. On another occasion it escaped from his pocket, and was making its way up the next wall to the roof, but was again captured and pocketed. But at last it, "was found" missing, and was found in such a "questionable shape" that my boy declined to pocket it any more. To borrow a metaphor from from Mr. Buckland, an "odour," as my little girl expressed it, directed our attention to the ceiling-cloth, and on investigation revealed the fact that its wandering habits had brought the "pet" to grief. What the crow had failed to do a rat or a mongoose had accomplished.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH A LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Notwithstanding one instinctive dislike for snakes, there is a fascination about handling them, when anything like proficiency is attained, that is difficult to explain, except, perhaps, on the uncomplimentary assumption that the awe and astonishment it excites on-lookers are peculiarly pleasing to the vanity of the manipulator. A most amusing instance of the horror some people have of venomous snakes is the following:—A certain Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had expressed a wish to see the collection of snakes which was in my charge. While I was engaged in conducting a series of investigations on the appointed day, the Lieutenant-Governor came, accompanied by several gentlemen, all wearing the most solemn air of official decorum—officialism starched and ironed out. After the usual preliminaries and the demonstration of the means of extracting the venom, I, unthinkingly, began to throw on the floor two or three of the most lively cobras, with a view to showing with what rapidity I could recapture them. Now, I hope if this meets the eye of any gentleman who was present on that occasion that he will forgive me for recording that the recollection of the scene which immediately followed my innocent proceeding has often since afforded me infinite amusement. I certainly refrained from giving expression to my feelings, partly out of politenesss, but chiefly, I fear, from a dread that any hints on my part might have given rise to the supposition that I had acted deliberately from some facetious motive; in fact, that I was perpetrating a practical joke—a dangerous amusement for a subordinate to indulge in, when at the expense of a Lieutenant-Governor; even though he were much more magnanimous than the one to whom I refer.

THEY STOOD NOT ON THE ORDER OF THEIR GOING.

But to return to the story. That room contained only one small door, and my visitors were many. It was physically impossible, therefore, that all could get through the doorway at one and the same time, but, strangely enough, the attempt was made. It seemed as if everyone present had been suddenly and simultaneously reminded of a pressing engagement elsewhere, and that his very life depended upon his immediately keeping it. I have a lively recollection of a crowd of otherwise well-conducted gentlemen making the most vigorous efforts to squeeze through that impracticable doorway. I am not quite certain, but I believe that the Lieutenant-Governor was not seriously incommoded in his efforts, but after his exit it was a case of "the devil seize the hindmost," the order of their coming was so different from the disorder of their going.

A CAUTION TO SNAKES.

Dr. P—, a well-known character in Bengal a few years ago, was in such a mortal state of terror of snakes that he spread a wide border of ashes all around his bungalow, and every day freely dusted a vile imitation of Calvert's carbolic powder all over the floors of his rooms, and sprinkled pine oil over his curtains. He flattered himself, as he expressed it, that his arrangements were a "caution to snakes." I was free to admit this, for none but an enthusiast could have tolerated such an atmosphere as he created for himself. But one evening, as he was proceeding up a passage leading from one building to another, he perceived a snake coiled up already for an attack upon an unsuspecting passer-by. P—— stole back cautiously and procured his gun, thinking, as he went, that it was very strange his arrangements for the exclusion of snakes from his abode had failed, and vowing vengeance against the brute which might have taken his life. Bang went one barrel; the crea-

ture was evidently hit, but still showed no movements; it must have been killed right off, or, perhaps, absurd idea, he had missed it. However, P—— determined to make sure this time, and creeping up a little nearer to the object fired again. Ah, dead as a door nail, P—— proceeded to investigate the damage. "By Jove," exclaimed he, "Why it's the khansamah's boots!" P—— often regretted having related this story, as it was a constant source of banter among his friends.

IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

I have had one or two narrow escapes during my career Here, for instance, is one, and I have no doubt there are those still in India who remember the incident. I possessed a very fine specimen of a single Ocillus Cobra. It was salmon-coloured, very lively, and peculiarly favourable in "behaviour" for manipulation. My snakeman was a drunken rascal, for whom, however, I had a liking, partly because, though he was a vagabond, he was at any rate a good-natured and courageous one, and partly for the reason that but for me he probably would have lost his life on one occasion; how I will relate hereafter. To return to my salmon-coloured cobra. As I was not at that time so expert in my manipulations as I subsequently became, I had caused the snake to be deprived of its fangs. It was the duty of the disreputable party to whom I have alluded above to examine the mouth of the brute from time to time. On one occasion I was showing some visitors how the snake would coil round my arm, then round my neck, and how, by my remaining perfectly still, the creature would not attempt to bite me. After the snake had accomplished its task I proceeded to explain that I had really undergone no risk, because the fangs had been removed, and on opening the mouth of the cobra to show this, I found the fang on the left side fully developed. I should not at that time have felt quite so confident and comfortable had I known that the snake round my neck was as deadly as any that ever came from the jungles. After my visitors had left that disreputable party experienced a mauvais quatre d'heure. He swore by all his gods that he would reform, begin at once; so he did, and by the evening he was in a more outrageous state of alcoholic imbecility than I had ever seen him before.

SAVING A MAN'S LIFE.

I have mentioned that I probably saved this man's life. It happened in this wise:—One afternoon he called me to see a cobra lying between the wall and eaves of a hut in my compound, and he began probing with a piece of wood a coil which could just be seen. The reptile began to glide round, and when the part near the tail came into view as the man supposed, he seized it, but to his astonishment and mine he had caught it near the head. It was gliding backwards, and it bit him. I instantly applied a ligature above the part which I exercised, and then cauterised the wound with nitric acid; although the pain was intense he never winced, nor did he exhibit the slightest signs of fear. The part of the treatment to which he had not the smallest objection was the "exhibition of a liberal allowance of brandy I never advise brandy in cases of snake poisoning. The fellow made a good recovery, but with a stiff inger which rendered him useless in future manipulations. Little did I think at the time that this stiffened index finger would serve several years afterwards to point a bit of good-natured sarcasm at my expense, in the consulting-room of our leading surgeon, when it came to be my turn to play even a more serious rôle than that played by my disreputable snakeman.

THE BAR IN BURMA. (Rangoon Times.)

With all professions and trades complaining of increasing numbers and reduced profits, it was hardly likely that the bar would remain long without new competitors for its emoluments. Barristers have been coming in by half dozens in the past few years, hoping, perhaps, that in a comparatively new field like Burma, they would have opportunities of making a livelihood, denied them in the presidency towns. With one single exception we believe none have found in Rangoon the "El Dorado" they expected, and this is hardly surprising, seeing that all legal business in courts here has decreased of late, and that for such small suits as there are there are about three times the number of advocates in the place, to what there were a few years ago; whilst in Rangoon the number of legal practitioners is thus said to be very much greater than are likely to find remunerative work. From various districts, both in Upper and Lower Burma, the complaint is pretty general, that there are not a sufficiency of advocates, and that people are put to considerable inconvenience by the absence of means for obtaining legal advice. Some years ago it was decided not to have examinations for advocates of the lowest grade, and hence the paucity of pleaders in many districts. This rule undoubtedly has worked a hardship on the people, and on a large class of fairly competent men who would have been able

o pass an examination in the Civil and Criminal Codes in their own language, but who knew nothing of English, and were therefore unable to compete for such legal examinations as the Educational Syndicate has decided should in future only be conducted in the English language. There is at present actually a dearth of Burmese advocates in some Courts, presided over by Burmese Judges, whilst it is equally certain there is an excess of English-speaking advocates in Rangoon. Very few of the latter know Burmese, and without a thorough knowledge of the language they would be of no assistance to either clients or Judge in the Myooks' Courts. We think, in justice to the people, and to those who would be able to pass examinations in Burmese in the Civil and Criminal Codes, that some steps might be taken by the Syndicate to hold an examination for a limited number of third grade advocates in Burmese. We quite agree with the Syndicate's efforts to try and raise the standard of the higher grades of the bar. But these will not go to the districts, and in most Burma Courts they would be helpless if they did, for they seldom know Burmese, whilst the judges are often as ignorant of English. It is a trange that whilst two grades of advocates in Burma should be so numerous, the third, which is perhaps most required in the districts, should be so few in number as to amount to a hardship to the people resorting to the courts, and a class of men anxious to pass an examination if we would only hold it in a language they understand.

BENGAL.

It is said that Sir Steuart Bayley will leave Calcutta immediately for Silliguri, whence he will make his way up the Teesta valley to Kalimpong, and so on through Pedong to Colonel Graham's camp beyond Lingtu. From Gnatong he will return to Darjeeling. Captain Rawlinson, A.D.C., accompanies him on the tour.

IN Upper Assam the weather has been of late phenomenally cool. After a burst of sun and heat at the end of March there has been a succession of storms of wind and rain, and this has so thoroughly cooled the air that even sunny days have not been really hot. Even now, in the beginning of May, punkahs have only just come into use. This means, of course, a late season for tea, but many planters are not at all unwilling to let their bushes have a good rest before plucking is begun in earnest, and prefer a late commencing season to an early closing one.

The Marine Court, which has been inquiring into the loss of the American ship Continental, at Calcutta, has done its task. Captain Gilkey attributed the loss of the ship to a lee current. He was never more confident of the position of his ship, and the bearings he got were corroborated by his observations. He could not account for the disaster in any way. He went by the "Bay of Bengal Pilot," a book which directs that, failing to find the pilot brig, vessels should make for Balasore Boads, as the pilot brigs often put in there. Had he not been misled by this book, when he got ten fathoms soundings, his own instinct would have impelled him to put out to sea again; but he thought there was safe anchorage in the Roads. He had found his chief officer was ignorant of navigation, and would not trust him as far as he could see him. The Court took time to consider its decision.

A SEVERE hailstorm occurred at Jaipur in Assam on the afternoon of the 6th May. The hailstones were enormous, weighing in some instances about eight tolas. Considerable damage has been done to the green tea leaves, as well as to the mangoes and other summer fruits.

MADRAS.

DUFOUR, of "Dufour and Company," the Lottery Agents, against whom the Pondicherry Government warned the public, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and 500 francs fine for swindling. Dufour is a converted Native.

In modification of former orders, the Madras Government have issued instructions that all subordinate gazetted civil officers about to proceed on leave of any description exceeding one month, are, before they quit their stations, to furnish the heads of departments with their addresses while on leave. All heads of departments have also been warned that it will be their duty to see that this order is carried out, as much inconvenience will result from its non-observance. Heads of departments are required to leave their addresses either with the Chief Secretary or Revenue Secretary.

ENROLMENT OF NATIVES IN VOLUNTEER CORPS.—This question is beginning to assume a practical aspect, several influential and respectable Natives at Gooty, including a lawyer and a Vakil, having applied for enrolment in the Company of the Madras Railway Volunteers now at that Station. These men have expressed their willingness to wear the uniform, boots, and helmets of the regiment and to drill, side by side, with their European and Eurasian comrades.

At a meeting of the officers of the Madras Railway Volunteers called to consider this application, the order of Government sanctioning the enrolment of Natives was read, and in accordance with the ruling therein contained; that enrolments can only be made "if the corps is willing to receive them," it was resolved that the officers commanding companies be requested to forward the votes of their men for or against the admission of the present Native applicants.—Mail.

BOMBAY.

Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, has been allowed furlough for six months.

It is now definitely settled that the Hon. Mr. Raymond West, C.S., goes home on six months' leave by the next mail steamer.

MR. E. A. BULKLEY, acting District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. J. A. Coghlan, Executive Engineer, First Grade, has been allowed furlough for six months. Mr. R. R. Menneer acts for him as Executive Engineer, Eastern Nara.

THE following is a summary of the Bombay season report for the past week:—Condition of standing crops good. Cotton-picking progressing in parts of Kaira and Dharwar. Harvesting of late crops completed in Poona; continues in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Khandesh, Nasik, and Dharwar. Ploughing for next season's crops progressing in most districts. Scarcity of fodder in parts of Dharwar, Rutnagherry, Surat, and Kattywar.

The spring of Parsee charity seems to be of a perennial character. Mr. Manockjee Eduljee Albless, his brothers, and other members of the wealthy Albless family have subscribed Rs. 45,000 by way of perpetuating the name of Mr. Eduljee Furdoonjee Albless, a young member of that family, who died on May 16. The Albless family have given away larger sums than this for charitable purposes on former occasions. Out of the total amount subscribed by the family, Rs. 20,000 were distributed among the various Parsee charitable institutions, handsome donations being made from the sum to the Bai Sakerbai Hospital for Animals and the Leper Home called after the name of the family. The remaining sum, Rs. 25,000, has been set apart for some charitable purpose, which will be determined hereafter by the subscribers. Great sympathy is felt by the Parsees for the Albless family for the sad loss they have sustained by the death of a promising member of their family.

A BIG tiger made his appearance on the 10th of May on the verandah of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's bungalow, "Springwood," at Matheran. Mr. Nanabhoy and several of the members of his family returned to their bungalow after an evening ride, and when they were making preparations for dinner a large tiger was observed prowling on the verandah of the bungalow. An alarm was raised by the children, and such was the panic caused by the presence of the most unwelcome visitor that they all lost their presence of mind, and forgot to close the main door of the drawing-room. A number of servants armed with sticks then came out of their quarters and created a great noise, which frightened away the brute.

TIGERS AT MATHERAN.—A correspondent writes from Matheran:—With reference to the notification that appeared in the Times of India of the 15th instant a little more information may perhaps be interesting to the public. There cannot be one tiger but certainly two. One enormous brute has been seen at Porcupine Point, in broad daylight, his stripes standing out in the sunshine as clear as the telegraph wires at the office. Another much smaller, presumably a female, at Chowk Point (with spots in the place of stripes, but as they called him a tiger we will give the poor beggar his due), was seen by several ladies, who were startled and terrified by its sudden appearance and quick disappearance in the jungle. We have a trap here, set in the most frequented beat of these dreadful wild animals; it is baited with a live dog, and the kind ladies, every day in their morning walks, go down and feed the poor animal. There is evidently an opportunity for a shikar to get good sport here just now.

N.W. PROVINCES, AND PUNJAB.

In reply to the demand of E. J. Manasseh and others of the Jewish community of Lahore that an order might be passed for the enrolment of their children as Volunteers, the Local Government has stated that, as the matter of enrolment rests with Commandants of Volunteers, subject to the rules of the Corps, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is unable to pass such an order.

The Benares district has every reason to be grateful to its Magistrate and Collector, says the Civil and Military Gazette, for the efforts he is making to exterminate the system of dalali

so prevalent in the courts. As a first step towards bringing about a reform, he has addressed a vernacular circular to all legal practitioners, inviting their co-operation, and asking them to form a committee to consider and draw up rules which will help to root out this great evil. Pending the issue of final orders, a strict watch has been set on the leading

A Babu named Hurry, attached to the Artillery Office, Simla while in a state of intoxication, was killed by falling down the khud, a depth of over eighty feet. The Babu had been for a

long time in Government employ.

long time in Government employ.

Colonel R. Parry Nisbet, the Secretary to the Aitchison, Memorial Fund, has requested the Municipal Committee of Lahore to undertake the safe custody of the balance of the fund now in his hands. This balance will be utilised with other moneys in completing a series of pictures of the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab. The committee has undertaken the duty, and will shortly appeal to the public for further funds to enable them to obtain pictures of Sir Henry Davies and Sir Robert Egerton. Subscriptions have already been promised by several chiefs, which, with other sums expected from the public and the balance of Rs. 2,300, now in the hands of the Municipal Committee, will doubtless be sufficient to obtain two good pictures from England.

The punitive police post quartered on Hoshiarpur for the

THE punitive police post quartered on Hoshiarpur for the Mohurrun disturbances will be maintained for another year, at the expense of the local taxpayers. Kushab in the Shahpur district also carries a punitive police post of twelve for past misconduct, and will have to pay nearly fifteen hundred rupees for the privilege.

NATIVE PRESS.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AT MHOW.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AT MHOW.

The Rast Goftar thus comments upon the speech of Sir Lepel Griffin at Mhow:—"Cruelty and brutality still triumph and women still weep," says Sir Lepel. This is fine poetry, but it is not quite an accurate description of the position of womankind in India. Indian husbands, taken altogether, are by no means so very cruel and brutal. They love their wives as one would love his horse or his dog, and the wives who are themselves the slaves of a belief in their natural inferiority, bear their bondage, if not willingly, at least with resignation as an ordination from Heaven. It is, however, none the less the duty of Hindoos and Mahomedans to devote but a portion of the energy, which they display in seeking their political advancement, for the purpose af raising their women from degradation. We are sorry that there are many, even among educated Natives, who shake their wise heads and portend dire results, if the shackles were broken and darkness were to give way to light. If Milton, to whom a passing reference dire results, if the shackles were broken and darkness were to give way to light. If Milton, to whom a passing reference has been made by Sir Lepel, was opposed to giving liberal education to women, it must be remembered that the great Puritan was also opposed to what he called "mixed dances," and his opinion about women must have been greatly coloured by his own bitter experiences of his wives, who have been supposed to be the inspiring cause of his pathetic outbursts in his great epic against "this fair defect of nature." So Milton cannot be cited by educated Natives as an authority against imparting instruction to females, while the experience of all civilised countries is decidedly in its favour. The enlightenment and emancipation of Indian women is a factor of the greatest importance in our civilisation; though we would say greatest importance in our civilisation; though we would say that their total emancipation ought not to precede by a long way their enlightenment.

The Kaisar-i-Hind says:—Sir Lepel Griffin has made a most eloquent speech at Mhow. He has shown more than once that he is as much a friend of the Parsis as a fee of the once that he is as much a friend of the Farsis as a foe of the Baboos. In extolling some characteristics of the Parsis, he refers to their commercial aptitude. We are sorry that the days of their commercial prosperity have gone. Although some of Sir Lepel Griffin's views on female education and social reform may not commend themselves to Hindoos, they are perfectly sound and just. The valedictory address of Sir Lepel stands in very pleasant contrast with some of his other procedure. speeches.

The Jame-Jamshed says:—Sir Lepel Griffin is mistaken in supposing that the Parsis are still largely engaged in commercial pursuits. Sir Lepel's experience of Parsis are confined to the merchants and shopkeepers belonging to that community the merchants and shopkeepers belonging to that community in the Punjab, in Central India, and on the North-West Frontier. Some of them are in very good circumstances, but if he were to examine the state of the Parsis of Bombay, he will find that they are retiring from the field of commerce, and the means of amassing wealth among them are getting scarce. The trade with China was at one time largely in the hands of Parsis, but they have been replaced by Memons, Bhattyas, and Bunyas, who have beaten their rivals from the fields, in spite

of much inferior education and general culture. The Jame in another article says that while Sir Lepel is such an ardent advocate of the social freedom of Indian women, it is strange that he should come so often in the way of the political freedom of the male portion of this country.

THE POVERTY OF INDIA.

That the poverty of India is real there cannot be the least lestion. It seems, however, that this unpleasant disclosure question. It seems, however, that this unpleasant disclosure is vexing the souls of those stately authorities at Simla and Westminster who, while regularly drawing their magnificent salaries, are supremely indifferent to the means for mitigating that poverty. On the contrary, these authorities even now cherish the belief that India is growing richer and richer. At any rate, they fancy its annual income per head is certainly larger than Rs. 27, and that, too, in spite of the patent signs visible everywhere of further drain of our "tribute" to the West. Perhaps it may not be generally known that as far back as September last the various Provincial Governments were required to furnish full and sufficient information touching the required to furnish full and sufficient information touching the actual condition "of the lower classes of the population especially in agricultural tracts." It appears that the subordinate administrations have either been sleeping over the inquiry, or hatching materials for a rose-coloured account of the growing prosperity of the rural population. Whatever the reason of the delay the present head of the Indian Government seems to be anxious, before he finally leaves these shores, to learn the truth. It is to be devoutly hoped he may learn it though we are scentical on the point judging from our experito learn the truth. It is to be devoutly hoped its hisy learn the though we are sceptical on the point, judging from our experience of official manipulation of facts and figures. Meanwhile, we understand that a fresh ukase has gone forth that the report should reach Simla without delay. Let us see what becomes of this hole-and-corner inquiry.—Indian Spectator.

MATHERAN MARRIAGES

The Din Bandhu, in a note on "Courtship among the Simple Villagers near Matheran," says:—These poor and unsophisticated Thakurs teach their betters at least one lesson in the ways of wisdom, and that is in matters relating to marriage. They have, we are informed, no premature or infant marriages among them; and, contented as they are with their lot, and standing on a footing of equality with all the members of their community as far as their limited wealth and lowly dignity are concerned, they have no distinction as to rank and position to concerned, they have no distinction as to rank and position to observe in the disposal of their daughters. The simple maiden is free to make her own choice of partner, and, the selection once made, the girl is thenceforward known as "Potefadi," and the couple are formally wedded.

LIEUTENANT YOUNGHUSBAND'S JOURNEY.

A correspondent writes to The Times :- In the various references to Lieutenant Younghusband's brilliant journey across Central Asia from Lieutenant Younghusband's brilliant journey across Central Asia from China to India I have noticed no reference to its historical position in Asiatic exploration, save the brief remark of *The Times* correspondent in Calcutta, who, in telegraphing the traveller's arrival in Cashmere, said it was the first time any European had accomplished this journey since the days of Marco, the Venetian, 600 years ago. People are so occupied, perhaps, with the thrilling adventures of the traveller among the peaks and glaciers of the Mustagh that they forget Lieutenant Younghusband has performed a feat which has baffled the efforts of a score of Europeans in recent times—namely, to travel from China to Younghusband has performed a feat which has baffled the efforts of a score of Europeans in recent times—namely, to travel from China to India or India to China by land. In the early years of the century the eccentric Manning got from India as far *s Lhassa, being the only Englishman who has ever seen that city, but was not allowed to go further. Twenty years ago Abbé Huc got from Peking to Lhassa, but he got no further, and their successors have not had even their good fortune—none of them ever got far into Thibet in any direction. The following are the principal attempts made to get to India from China since the Treaty of Tientsin came into force, by which travelling in the interior of China was permitted to Europeans:—(1) In 1861 Captain Blakiston ascended the Yangtsze above Chungking in Szechuen, intending to strike away from the river where i turned south, and so through Thibet into Sikkim, Nepaul, or Cashmere. On account of the disturbed state of the country he was never able to leave the Yangtsze, through Thibet into Sikkim, Nepaul, or Cashmere. On account of the disturbed state of the country he was never able to leave the Yangtsze, although he ascended it far higher than any European had ever done before. (2) In 1868 Mr. T. T. Ctoper, the "pioneer of commerce in pigtails and petticoats," ascended the Yangtsze to Chungking, and thence struck out to the westward into Thibet through Cheng-tu, the capital of Szechuen, and across the borders at Tachienhoo into Eastern Thibet. A little beyond Batang he was made prisoner, and forced to come back In revenge he travelled south along the Thibetan border in a hitherto unexplored country to Atenze, Weisei, and thence turned inland to Tali-fu. Cooper's idea was to get into Assam, and soon after he attacked the difficulty from that side, and endeavoured to reach Batang through Thibet. Crossing was to get into Assam; and soon after he attacked the difficulty from that side, and endeavoured to reach Batang through Thibet. Crossing the Mishmee hills he reached a place a few days' journey from the spot at which he was turned back, but with the goal almost in sight he was stopped by the Thibetans. Scientific geographers say that Cooper was not one of them; possibly, but no man has done so much with his means. He was of the stuff of which heroes are made—dogged, wary, courageous, to be beaten only by the exercise of main force; he went farther into Thibet than any European since Abbé Huc (3) In 1877 Captain Gill reached Chungking, intending to go north-



ward from Cheng-tu into Kansu, thence westward by Kokonor into Kashgaria, leaving Thibet out altogether. Circumstances at home prevented him from carrying out his plan, and after travelling through the Thibetan borderlands, between Batang and Tali-fu, he reached Bhamo. (4) In 1878 Count Bela Szechenyi, with a thoroughly equipped expedition, started to travel the route projected by Gill. They went from Hankow to Singan-fu in Shensi, thence into the extreme north-west corner of Kansu to the farthest Chinese station; here they were forced to turn back. Again at Lanchow-fu, on the Yellow River, in Kansu, they attempted to take the road to Lhassa through Sining, and got just to the banks of Kokonor; but here again they were turned back and told the proper road to Lhassa was through Szechuen, where every traveller had hitherto been turned back. The party went south and tried this road through Batang, but in vain; so, having tried three different ways of penetrating beyond China proper, they turned south to Bhamo. Lieutenant Younghusband, it will be noticed, took a circle far outside any of these. He never touched China proper once; he crossed the great wall beyond Pekin, and the task of travelling from China to India or India to China by the roads which baffled Blakiston, Cooper, Gill, and Count Szechenyi remains still to be accomplished. The Nepaulese Ambassador to Peking has just traversed it in complete safety, if not ease.

A BRITISH SOLDIER RUNNING AMUCK.

Cases of Native soldiers running amuck are of frequent occurrence, but it is not often that we hear of British soldiers breaking out. Such a case, however, has occurred at Delhi, where Private Venart, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, ran amuck in the fort on the 13th inst. A correspondent gives the following particulars:—

It seems he had been drinking for some days, and was somewhat under the influence of liquor at noon when he was at the coffee house. He demanded a stick of tobacco on credit, and, the coffee-house keeper refusing, he seized a knife on the table and attacked the man, who, however, managed to effect his escape. The Provost Corporal, on duty then, hearing of the occurrence, came down with a guard of three men and endeavoured to arrest Venart, who struck at the Corporal with the knife, inflicting a slight flesh wound, and, breaking through the guard, rushed bareheaded out of the building. He next came across a party of native servants of the fort, who were under a tree close by, and attacked them. They all contrived to get away, however, except one unfortunate punkah coolie, who was lying on the broad of his back fast asleep. Venart threw himself on this man, planting his knees on his chest, and, thinking he had killed him—for the man showed no signs of life—he attempted no further violence.

he had killed him—for the man showed no signs of life—he attempted no further violence.

He then rushed away from the spot, observing he was being surrounded by the guard, and made for a baoli, or well, which is approached by means of stone steps leading to the surface of the water. He ran down the steps, and seeing there was no other way of getting at him except by the steps, he faced about and defied anyone to take him. The guard, finding Venart would not give himself up, then approached him with fixed bayonets. He made a determined fight for it, and received a bayonet wound in the right side before he could be

The Punkah coolie was immediately removed to hospital. He was in a dying condition at the time, but revived somewhat towards the afternoon. Little hope is enterts ined of his eventual recovery.

THE HYDERABAD MINING SCANDAL

The Nizam's Government have served notice on Sirdar Diler Jung of their repudiation of the purchase of shares in the Deccan Mining Company made by him last year. They demand of him repayment of £158,631, the price paid for 12,500 shares. This sum includes £18,750, the balance of the call due on 3,750 half-paid shares, which amount was drawn by Huq after his return to India. The repudiation is made on the ground that Abdul Huq concealed from the Nizam's Government the fact that he was interested in the company, and that the shares actually purchased were Abdul Huq's own property. The Sirdar is represented as being surrounded by astrologers and other professors of the occult.

The Statesman publishes a long article giving a history of the Hyderabad mining scandal, which represents an Englishman named Charles Hawes, in concert with Mr. Winter and a man named Barnet, negotiating with Abdul Huq to obtain a concession for a railway which he undertook to do in consideration of a commission paid to himself of 1½ per cent. on a capital of four millions, subsequently raised to 2½ per cent. or £120,000, Mr. Hawes stipulating in return that Abdul Huq should also secure a concession of the mining rights of the State for them for thirty years, at a nominal annual royalty of £1,000. The value of this concession was estimated a£1,500,000. Finally, it was arranged amongst them that Mr. Hawes should have a three-anna share, Mr. Barnet three-annas, Mr. Winter two annas, Mr. Forbes, of Bombay, two annas, and Abdul Huq six annas. Huq obtained £100,000

out of the £120,000 paid for the railway concession, but what became of the remaining £20,000 the Statesman does not know. Mr. Hawes, who is now living at Rajkote, and who was the originator of the idea of a mining concession, seems to have been dropped out of the confederacy when he could not get English financiers to take it up, and Mr. Winter got Mr. Waton to work it, assuring him it was worth £400,000 to him. The Stat sman says it was to no purpose that it exposed the true character of the railway scheme again and again. Mr. Cordery was all-powerful as Resident and Abdul Huq had secured such support in London that it seemed hopeless to contend against the influence leagued against the young Nizam. The retirement of Mr. Cordery and the advent of Mr. Howell changed matters. The Viceroy, it is said, was incensed at being deceived about the offer of sixty lakhs and the successful prosecution of the Rumbold claims when he had absolutely prohibited assistance being given from the Residency.

House Accommodation.—The vexed question of house accommodation for Military officers has shifted its base from Secunderabad to Bolarum. It is rumoured that the Military authorities there have applied to the Resident for permission to dispossess certain civil residents in favour of the officers of the Hyderabad contingent. Such a request, which is as unjust as would be the demand on a civilian to surrender to a military officer a particular coat to which he had taken a violent fancy, would never have been made, but that the practice existed in times past when law was little known and lsss cared for and when it had the support of the fiction that the house erected within the cantonment limits were only allowed to be erected on the understanding that Military officers should have a prior right to occupy them. It is obvious that the number of houses in the cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum are vastly in excess of Military requirements, and therefore at least one half-the number of them, it is reasonable to suppose, could not have been erected on the understanding above indicated. Even if the printed cantonment regulations lent any colour to such a practice, it must be remembered, they are not law, and no magistrate would or ought to recognise them as such. In the best interests of the community the rights of property are carefully guarded by the laws of the land, and we cannot therefore for a moment suppose that the Resident will endorse the proposal of the military authorities of Bolarum. Capital is proverbially sensitive, and this would be a very unpolitic violation of its rights. Several Civil residents at Secunderabad have from time to time received notice from the [Quartermaster-General to vacate their houses "within a month," "a week"; or "twenty-four hours," but the notices are still unregarded, and possession is retained with the consent of the landlords. Bolarum folk might make a note of this.—Deccan Times.

AN UNFORTUNATE ELEPHANT.—The Commissariat Transport Department of the Indian Government is ever in trouble about the care of its clephants. There is no department or special official who understands the constitution of this animal. No one seemingly knows how to keep him well and sound; nor when the necessity arises for it, does anyone understand how to destroy the brute in a humane, yet officially orthodox, fashion. Recently, were recounted how one of these animals, who had come to be regarded as a veritable white elephant, could not be cured of his moral turpitude, was, by order of Government, sentenced to death; and the execution was carried out at Mhow, when the animal was riddled with bullets before he succumbed to a final shot. We have had a similiar elephant murder in our midst. The victim was a female of good character, whose physical condition was a source of concern and worry to its department. She had been suffering for a long time from an, officially termed, incurable ulcer in the foot. There was a prescribed Code of Regulation course to be adopted, and the full length of red tape was run out in the correspondence and references about the sick elephant; but no relief could be provided, and the officials dare not go out of the beaten tracks and send for a Native expert,—and there are Natives in the various Native States who thoroughly understand the management and diseases of elephants,—or send the animal to the Lahore Veterinary College. Orders were asked for, and these were duly received directing the animal to be destroyed. The Regulations are silent as to the means for destroying elephants, so the department took it upon itself to try poison. Large doses of poison were administered into the animal's food by means of needle syringes, but all to no purpose. Poisoning an elephant is evidently a laborious task. The poor brute was sick unto death; but would not die. At length, when the animal was half crazed with having her intestines turned into a laboratory, and her veins charged with opiates, &c., i

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE DIVINE PROGRAMME OF THE WORLD'S HISTORY.*

"It is an unquestionable fact, and one which has hardly received the consideration it deserves, that the volume which claims to be a supernatural revelation—the inspired word of claims to be a supernatural revelation—the inspired word of God—clearly and boldly commits itself, even from its opening pages, to a prophetic programme of the World's History." In these circumstances Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Guinness, from whose work, entitled "The Divine Programme of the World's History," the quotation is borrowed, have endeavoured to analyse the "Story of the World," with the view of comparing what has happened with what has been foretold. To say that the results are proported in the court of the truth. the results are remarkable is but an outline of the truth. To and re-results are remarkable is but an outline of the truth. To appreciate the wonderful power of this volume it must be read and re-read; but to understand it aright its object must be grasped with clearness. It is not dogmatic; it lays down no dicta; but merely arranges evidence explanatory of the fulfilment of the prophecies which fill so large and important a space in Holy Writ.

It is manifest that before all things it is necessary to gain an insight into the pretensions of the Bible, otherwise omissions seem endless and insertions quite out of place. The introduction, therefore, puts before the reader in clear and concise language the purport of the sacred volume, pointing out what it is and what it is not. This chapter in itself will amply repay perusal. This point made plain, the writers proceed to examine the seven principal sections of the prophetic utterances, viz., the Adamic programme, the Noahic programme, the Mosaic programme, the Davidic programme, the Daniel programme, and the Christian programme. And what a marvellous picture is drawn! Events foretold hundreds, aye, thousands, of years beforehand, events as improbable of fulfilment as could possibly be desired, events not linked with occurrences in course of progress, but in antipathy to every sentiment and feeling of the nations round whom they centred—events which no one would have dared to hazard. Yet not sentiment and feeling of the nations round whom they centred—events which no one would have dared to hazard. Yet not one jot or tittle thereof has failed. This is absolutely crushing to scepticism. Who amongst mankind can read the future even of four-and-twenty hours? Who, indeed, can scan the face of unknown time even a few minutes in advance? Yet here is a book which courts criticism, and is prepared to stand or fall by the test of actual experience. "If," it seems to say, "I do not accurately guage and predict what is about to occur through the long and distant ages of time to comerif my prognostications turn out false—reject me, spurn me, treat me with contempt and scorn." Then comes, in all fairness, the other side of the picture. "If I have hitherto told aright what the world's history would be, if I have never failed aright what the world's history would be, if I have never failed in my predictions, then accept me, trust me, believe me, and, albeit the remainder of the prophecies are in some respects improbable and hard to understand, let the past stand sponsor for the future, and confidence drive away and dispel doubt and suspicion and disbelief."

It were much to be wished the volume under review were read by everyone and anyone. Infidelity is the besetting sin of the present day; people seem to forget that it is an essentiality inherent in the circumstances of the case that a Deity must always be removed above the capacity of his creatures, because so soon as the intellects of the dwellers on earth are on a par with the spirit of the Ruler of Heaven it is obvious that man and the Almighty are separated by a thread so slender that respect merges into contempt for a being but little removed from ourselves, and as such not entitled to receive the homage of worship and adoration. No, a thousand times no; the Lord of the Universe must be incomprehensible to the understandings of poor, fallen humanity. And what greater token of stupendous majesty than the power to predict long centuries beforehand the events of this uncertain and changeable world; hence the sim and of this uncertain and changeable world; hence the aim and object of the author's analysis is to show the Creator as a God of all Power and Might. This is a noble effort, and its accomplishment reflects the highest credit upon the talents, capacity, and pious fervour of the accomplished and painstaking writers. We warmly congratulate them upon the production of a work which may, without fear of exaggeration, be termed remarkable and full of interest.

THE STATESMAN SERIES—"PALMERSTON."*

Few statesmen have ever attained a greater hold upon the affections of the country than Viscount Palmerston. Why was this? A perusal of Mr. Lloyd Saunders' brief epitome of

the Premier's career will serve to solve the problem. Expressed in a few words, the answer is contained in the nick-name under the cartoons which appeared in *Punch*, "Plucky Pam." Palmerston was certainly a man of action, having the courage of his convictions. Amidst a shower of abuse, amidst torrents of invective, he pursued the even tenor of his ways; nothing daunted him, nothing dismayed him. These traits were just what Englishmen love; they worshipped him as a bold fighter and pugnacious champion of the nation. To the vast majority it mattered nought that he was often in the wrong, that he never made allowances for honest difference of opinion, that he never displayed much—if any—consideration for the fancies and fads of opponents whom he scorned or friends whom he took no pains to conciliate, that he had a reputation for untrustworthings that he ignored the instance. reputation for untrustworthiness, that he ignored the instruction of his superiors, and laughed to scorn any pedantic adherence to the red tape rules of routine and formality; it was enough for the hydra-headed public that "Plucky Pam" held his own, that he had the honour of old England at heart, that patriotism was the mainspring of his actions. So they adored and respected the statesman who honoured his country and added renown to the land of his hirth added renown to the land of his birth.

added renown to the land of his birth.

It would not, however, be altogether fair to omit reference to the aid and assistance which Palmerston received at the hands of his wife. The salon of society lent no small degree of help to the closet of diplomacy. Her reunions were a power in the political world—created by her they died with her. None before or since ever "coerced" the fickle whims and caprices of every day high life into the service of the national counsels in a way which Viscountess Palmerston succeeded in doing. Facile princeps she never had but one solitary rival—the gatherings at Holland House; each powerful in a way, they differed materially, in so far that the Lord of the House was the moving spirit in the one case, while in the other the wife was the life and soul of all that happened.

happened.
Mr. Saunders has been painstaking and careful in his labours; but to our judgment he dwells rather more upon "Pam's" faults than his merits. He does not paint his hero in colours for the sufficiently glowing to meet the merits of the case; for the national instinct was right when it placed the remains of that departed statesman by the side of England's heroes in Westminster Abbey, and erected a statue to his memory on the spot overlooking the scene where he was wont to gain the victory of courage, loyalty, and patriotism.

Colburn's United Service Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.) Colburn's United Service Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.) is rich for the present month of June in several excellent articles, amongst which "Russia in the Caucasus and Armenia," by Colonel Paske, and "Glimpses of German Military Life," by Colonel Lonsdale Hale, call for special commendation. The very instructive and interesting series of papers on the origin and progress of the Indian armies, by the late Colonel Rivett Carnac, is continued, but with an editorial note attached to the contribution saying that it was penned during the colonel's last and fatal illness. He died really in literary harness. "On Furlough" is as usual light and bright.

The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.) continues to keep the high position it has attained under its present editor. Lieut.-Colonel Spalding's "Life of Suvoroff," "The Wanderings of a War Artist," and "Out of the Beaten Track," will all well repay perusal, and all are profusely illustrated. There are, besides, several papers of special interest to the services—naval and military.

THE project of an Indo-European canal by way of the Euphrates Valley and the Persian Gulf will, it is claimed, realise two important results, namely, those of irrigation and navigation, and thus restore fertility to those vast waters. Such a canal would shorten the present route of going and coming to Bombay some six days.

The proceeds from two sales of Bengal opium and one month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay amount to Rs. 1,17,84,225, being Rs. 4,85,225 better than the estimate. The whole gain has been made on Bombay opium, Bengal showing a deficiency of Rs. 73,550.

THE following items regarding the consumption of liquor in the Mysore State for the year 1886-87, the latest available at present. The Cantonment consumed 82,362 gallons of arrack at a cost of Rs. 2,73,001; the Petta 39,339 gallons, valued at Rs. 1,30,227. The people at the capital city were satisfied with but 14,256 gallons at Rs. 47,230. The Bengalore, Chittuldroog, Hassan and Mysore Districts consumed a total of 130,180 gallons at Rs. 2,92,933, making a grand total of 266,139 gallons, which gave a revenue of Rs. 7,43,492.



^{* &}quot;The Divine Programme of the World's History." Mrs. H. Grattan Guinness. (Hodder and Stoughton.) By Mr. and

^{* &}quot;The Statesmen Series-'Palmerston." By Lloyd C. Saunders. (W. H. Allen and Co.).

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or

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ALLEN'S INDIAN

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1888.

INDIAN MUNICIPALITIES.

WHEN the late Prince Consort hazarded the remark that Constitutional Government in England was on its trial, it may be remembered that he was met with a howl of indignation from several quarters, and was accused of showing disloyalty to the country of his adoption, and to the Sovereign he was wedded to. It was not until after his death that these accusations were acknowledged to be as false as they were ungenerous, and that the truth was also recognised that the words which Prince Albert had spoken were words of sense and truth. stitutional Government in England is still on its trial, and we are experiencing the good and evil results of it. The good, no doubt, predominates over the evil in every direction, and we have excellent reasons to be proud of our "British Constitution" and of the free institutions which flourish under it. But we, unfortunately, make the mistake of trying to force these institutions upon other soils for which they are not suited, and where positive evil is the result of the forcing process. We have been experimenting in this manner in India, and are now reaping the harvest of our folly. We have sown the wind, and are now gathering in the whirlwind. We are not of those who rigidly keep to the opinion that India was gained by the sword, and must, therefore, be held by that weapon only; but we are of opinion that the day has not arrived for carrying in that country our English ideas of local self-government. Babies are supposed to be taught to walk before they are allowed to run, and India is still in her babyhood regarding any comprehension of our "free institutions." She understands despotic rule, likes it, and has accepted it as her Kismet or fate. The grafting of modern English theories of government upon a conservatism of centuries is what she does not understand, and which she is not fitted for. Yet this is what we are attempting to do. We are handing over the principal cities of India to the rule of municipalities according to an elective system which throws all power into the hands of Natives who are utterly unfitted to exercise the rights, or understand the responsibilities, which they have been entrusted with by the Paramount Power. The

consequence of this is, that the sanitary condition of the cities in question is being neglected, and cholera and fever are again rampant, and claiming their victims by thousands. Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay are all suffering from the apathy and ignorance of their municipal governors. So far as Calcutta is concerned, it is reported that it is in a worse state as to sanitation than it was thirty years ago; the Bombay Municipality fight, argue, and impede progress; and as for Madras, the latest local paper to hand states that the Municipality "appear anxious to show the world generally how filthy they can make the city, and to what lengths they can go in neglecting their duties." But the complaints against municipalities where the Natives are in a majority are general throughout India, and municipal self-government is being condemned on its own practical results. Thingshave got so bad in Madras that a "Citizen" of that community writes to the Madras Times suggesting that a public meeting be held to protest against the way that the Municipality have been behaving. "Madras," he says, "has the appearance of being totally neglected. The People's Park is a howling wilderness, the roads are not fit to ride or drive upon, and the insanitary condition of the city is: dangerous to the lives of all the inhabitants." Madrasunder these circumstances may well, indeed, be called the "benighted;" but it is not in a worse condition, if reports are to be credited, than Calcutta and Bombay. There is but one remedy for the evil wrought by what, no doubt, were good intentions, and that remedy is to let the Paramount Power in India reassume its paternal sway, and be deaf to all suggestions regarding "self-government" institutions until it has been made certain that those whoclamour for the privilege are fit to be entrusted with its exercise. At present we are doing wrong under the idea that we are doing good, and the sooner that the wrong is: rectified the better will it be for India and for the Englishmen who have to sojourn therein.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 12.)

SULLEN, Mr. S., presidency postmaster of Madras, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

MAOPHERSON—Consequent on the return of Mr. J. P. Hewett, B.C.S., under-secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, from the privilege leave granted to him, the services of Mr. W. C. Macpherson, B.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal

Government of Bengal.

SPENCER—The services of Surgeon D. B. Spencer are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

NANDI, Surgeon S. C., M.B., to officiate as civil surgeon of Sibi, durin the absence of Surgeon R. R. Weir, M.B.

THORNHILL, Captain H. B., cantonment magistrate, Agra, to be deputy superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars.

The following gentlemen have been appointed junior chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill existing vacancies:The Rev. K. M. Eicke. M.A., the Rev. H. J. Long, M.A., the Rev. B. Kitchin, and the Rev. G. A. Ford, B.A.

MICHELL.—H. M.'s Secretary has permitted the Rev. A. L. Mitchell, a

MITCHELL—H.M.'s Secretary has permitted the Rev. A. L. Mitchell, a senior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, from April 2.

Poingdestre, Lieut. A., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating wing officer and adjutant Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as adju-

tant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, from date of joining, during the absence on furlough of Captain E. D. F. Bignell.

Peacock, Colonel H. P., political agent of the first class, sub pro tem., is appointed to officiate temporarily as a resident of the second class,

is appointed to officiate temporarily as a resident of the second class, and as resident at Jeypore.

Newill, Major J. H., officiating political agent of the third class, and superintendent of operations for the control of the Moghyas, is posted temporarily as political agent in Harowtee and Tonk, during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Colonel J. Biddulph.

Pinhey, Lieut. A. F., officiating political assistant of the second class, and assistant political agent at Banswara, is posted temporarily as superintendent of operations for the control of the Moghyas, in addition to his own duties, vice Major Newill.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as junior Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, from May 2, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. A. Crawford.

The following reversions are made in the graded list of the political

leave of Mr. J. A. Crawford.
The following reversions are made in the graded list of the political department, consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E, political agent of the 1st class' from April 4:—
WYLIE, Lieut.-Colonel H., C.S.I., from officiating agent of the 1st class to his substantive grade of political agent of the 2nd class.
MARTINDALE, Mr. A. H. T., from officiating political agent of the 2nd class to his substantive grade of political agent of the 3rd class.
TEMPLE, Captain H. M., from political agent of the 3rd class, sub protem, to his substantive grade of political assistant of the 1st class.

MILITARY.

SORELL, Captain F. S., wing commander and 2nd in command 6th Infantry, to be wing commander and 2nd in command 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Captain A. Adye, transferred to the

ADVE, Captain A., wing commander and 2nd in command, 1st Infantry, to be wing commander and 2nd in command 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Captain Sorell, transferred to the 1st

The undermentioned surgeons, appointed to the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:—A. Coleman, April 9; A. E. Roberts, D. M. Davidson, J. C. Lamont, A. H. Nott, W. W. White, D. T. Lane, M.D., R. C. Macwatt, W. H. E. Woodwright, J. K. Close, M.D., and J. M. Machamara, M.D.,

FRYER, Lieut. G. W. S., assistant military accountant, on probation, is

confirmed in that appointment.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:

Low, Lieut. R. B., Royal Irish Regiment, officiating squadron officer 9th Bengal Lancers, Oct. 12, 1886. Gough, Lieut. C. H. H., Royal Irish Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, Oct. 15, 1886.

CADELL, Lieut. A., Manchester Regiment, wing officer 38th Bengal Infantry, May 10, 1887.

Herbert, Lieut. C., East Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer 44th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Sept. 30, 1886,

Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Sept. 30, 1836, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India. PIERCE—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant on Nov. 10, 1881, the name of Colonel D. Standen, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed Supernumerary List of Colonel T. W. W. Pierce, C.B., Bombay S.C. (whose name is borne on the list of major-generals of the Indian Army), on March 17.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
BURNE, Major G., Bengal S.C., to be lieutenant-colonel, from May 6.
MACDONALD, Mr. R. G., deputy accountant-general, Public Works Department, and officiating under-secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as accountant-general, Public Works Department, and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, during the absence of Colonel A. J. Filgate, R.E., on furlough.
BEECHER, Mr. A. B., examiner, 3rd class, sub pro tem., is appointed to officiate as deputy accountant-general, P.W. Department, and under-secretary to the Government of India, P.W. Department, vice Mr. R. G. Macdonald, appointed officiating accountant-general. Corbett, Major F. V., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer for State Railways, Madras.

JACOB, Mr. E. F., Class II., Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, is placed on special duty, and attached to the office of secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department.
Beresford, Mr. J. S., executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer during the absence on leave of Mr. A. J. Hughes.

the absence on leave of Mr. A. J. Hughes.

FURLOUGHS.

DUN, Captain E. W., Bengal S.C., wing commander 38th Bengal In-

fantry (p.a.), for one year. SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel W. G., General List, Infantry, commis

SMITH, Lieut. Colonel W. G., General List, Intaktry, commisseary general Eastern circle (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 29th year, commenced Dec. 12, 1887.
BIGNELL, Captain E. D. F., Bengal S.C., Malwa Bheel Corps (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 19th year, commenced July 7, 1887.
CLAY, Lieut. C. H., Bengal S.C., 43rd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 5th year, commenced Feb. 6.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, May 5.)

BAKER, Major-General Sir T. D., K.C.B., is transferred from the command of the Allahabad division to that of the Rawal Pindi division, vice Lieut.-General Sir M. Dillon, K.C.B., C.S.I., vacated. Lynon, Major-General W. W., C.B., is posted to the Allahabad

division.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

appointments:—

McConaghy, Lieut. A., supernumerary on the establishment of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer, on probation, vice Steele, promoted squadron officer.

promoted squadron officer.

CROCKER, Lieut. S. F., supernumerary on the establishment of the 2nd
Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer 9th Bengal Lancers, on probation, vice Colvin, seconded for appointment as private secretary
to H.H. the Lieut. Governor N.W. Provinces and Chief Commissioner, Oudh.

BRASIER-CREAGH, Lieut. G. P., supernumerary on the establishment of
the 9th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer, vice Goodair,
resigned.

resigned.

HERVEY, Major H. De La M., squadron commander 1st Punjab Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Shepherd, appointed second in command 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

CUNINGHAM, Major D. S., squadron commander 1st Punjab Cavalry,

CUNINGHAM, Major D. S., squadron commander 1st Punjab Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Hervey.

LOYD, Major E., squadron commander 5th Punjab Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity to 1st Punjab Cavalry, vice Cuningham, and to remain seconded for employment on the staff.

O'MBALY, Captain W. A. D'O., squadron officer 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Lloyd, seconded.

CODRINGTON, Second Lieut. H. W., Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, Corps of Guides, dated April 9.

BROOKE, Captain A. W., wing officer 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, to be wing commander, vice Spencer, promoted second in command.

Daly, Surgeon J. T., M.B., to the officiating medical charge of the 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major K. M. Downie, M.D., who rejoins his permanent appointment in the 29th Punjab Infantry.

Infantry.

FORSTER, Lieut. P. B. B., Middlesex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 2nd Sikh Infantry, on probation, dated April 10.

NIXON, Captain J. E., garrison instructor, is posted to Kasauli.

FURLOUGHS.

VAUGHAN-HUGHES, Captain E., N Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, for five months, on urgent private affairs. FORTESCUE, Captain H., 17th Lancers, for six months, on medical FORTESCUE,

certificate

certificate.
BUNBURY, Captain T. T., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.
WELCHMAN, Lieut. A. J. T., General List, Infantry, garrison quartermaster, Fort William, to Murree, on private affairs, for four months, from date of availing himself of it.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. C. F., 6th Bengal Cavalry, on private affairs, to Garhwal, and hills north of Ranikhet, from May 15 to Oct. 15.
SARTORIUS, Colonel R. W., C.M.G., V.C., 17th Bengal Cavalry, to Kashmir, on private affairs, for one year, from date of availing him.

Kashmir, on private affairs, for one year, from date of availing himself of it.

OODHOUSE, Major H. O., 9th Bengal Infantry, on private affairs, to Naini Tal and adjacent hills, from date of availing himself of it to Oct. 15.

NEDHAM, Captain E. M., 33rd Bengal Infantry, to Simla, on medical certificate, from April 3 to July 2.

(May 8.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

SMITHETT, Lieut. A. C. H., 1st Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation,

dated April 7.

Angelo, Captain J. W. E., wing officer 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment,

ANGELO, Captain J. W. E., wing omeer 12th Reint-I-Ghilzie Regimen', to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Barrow, seconded for employment in the Intelligence Branch, Horse Guards.

SMYTH, Lieut.-Colonel E. W., second in command, 31st Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 25th Punjab Infantry, vice Steel, retired.

LYDIARD, Major A. C. G., wing commander 31st Punjab Infantry, to be second in command, vice Smyth, transferred to the 25th Punjab Infantry.

GIBBS, Captain M. I., wing officer 31st Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Lyciard.

BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, Lieut. A. P., officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Bengal L.I., is transferred in the same capacity to the 2nd Battalion 3rd Goorkhas, vice Mocatta, on leave.

WATTS, Major J. B., squadron commander 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd in command of Cavalry, Corps of Guide, from date of leaving, vice Battye, on leave.

Hammond, Lieut.-Colonel A. G., V.C., 2nd in command of Infantry, to officiate as commandant 3rd Sikh Infantry, from date of joining, with Aircle as Infantry, 12 to 12

vice Ainslie, on leave.

Thompson, Lieut. C. P., Wiltshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 3rd Sikh Infantry, on probation, dated April 11.

ALLEN, Captain B. M., wing officer 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be officiating wing commander 4th Sikh Infantry, from date of joining, vice Demoster on leave.

vice Dempster, on leave.

Pollock, Captain J. A. H., wing officer 1st Sikhs, to officiate as wing commander 5th Punjab Infantry, from date of joining, vice Jameson,

FURLOUGHS.

WARROW, Major P., 1st Dragoon Guards, for six months, on urgent private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

VAUGHAN, Lieut. J. E., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

SHEWELL, Lieut. P. G., Hampshire Regiment (officiating wing officer on probation, 1st Punjab Infantry), to Rawal Pindi, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the Native languages.

RADFORD, Captain O. C., 4th Punjab Infantry, on private affairs, for three months, from date of availing himself of it.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 9.)

WARDE-JONES, Mr. N., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, on leave, is posted to Rajshahye.

Brownfield, Mr. C., temporary assistant settlement officer, Julpigori, is allowed it triough for one year, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

HUTCHINSON, Mr. R. H. S., officiating superintendent of police, Midnapore, is transferred to Mymensingh.

THOMAS, Mr. K. B. W., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Murshidabad, is transferred to Midnapore.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 12.)

LYALL, Mr. K. D., district superintendent of police, Dehra Dun, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for one year.

STANLEY-CLARKE, Mr. H. S., district superintendent of police, Sultanpur, is granted privilege leave for three months.

COURT, Mr. F. W., district superintendent of police, Aligarh, is placed on special duty for three months, from May 1, for the purpose of compiling a revised police manual.

BERKLEY, Mr. L. H. B., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Allahabad, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Fatephur.

STURT, Mr. J. V., assistant commissioner, Lalitpur, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner.

GRADOCK, Mr. H. E., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Fatehpur to Aligarh.

TUCKER, Mr. W. R., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Jalaun to Jhansi.

to Jhansi.

STRAIGHT, Mr. D. M., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Moradabad to Allahabad.

MacGowan, Lieut. E. C. S., of the Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles, is granted four months' leave, on private affairs, to England.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, May 5.)

Fraser, Mr. N. K., extra assistant commissioner, is placed in charge of

the Myingyan sub-division of the Myingyan district.

WEIDEMANN, Mr. G. L., C.S., deputy commissioner, is transferred from Minbu to the charge of the Prome district.

CARTER, Mr. G. M. S., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, is granted

furlough for one year.

FORD—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. C. W. J. Ford, superintendent, Land Records, Bassein district, to be a boundary officer within the limits of the Bassein district.

SLADE, Mr. H., deputy conservator of forests, Upper Burma, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Browning—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Lieut. H. A. Browning, B.S.C., assistant commissioner, Sagaing district, to be an additional sessions judge to exercise jurisdiction in the courts of session of the Sagaing, Myingyan, and Kyaukse Sessions divisions.

SARFAS—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. A. E. T. Sarfas, extra assissant commissioner, 6th grade, to be a magistrate of the third class in the Texas district.

assissant commissioner, 6th grade, to be a magistrate of the third class in the Tavoy district.

COLLINS—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. G. G. Collins, assistant commissioner, Minbu district, to be an additional sessional judge to exercise jurisdiction in the Court of Session of the Minbu Sessions division.

PENDLETON, Rev. A. S., honorary chaplain, Burma State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted one year's leave of absence from the corps.

the corps. MARR, Lieut. W., of the Burma State Ruilway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted one year's leave of absence from the corps.

THE Civil and Military Gazette's correspondent at Gnatong writes on the 29th April:—"We are all wondering when we writes on the 29th April:—"We are all wondering when we are to get a little warm weather, or, indeed, whether we shall get any at all before the monsoon breaks. We have been here since the 12th, and I do not believe we have seen the sun half a dozen times, while snow fell heavily every night from the 14th to the 26th; yesterday was a fine day, and rain is falling as I write. Four inches of snow every evening is not pleasant, and it entails heavy fatigues and consequent profanity upon everybody in camp." profanity upon everybody in camp.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 8.)

Walker, Surgeon-Major G. L., acting district medical and sanitary officer, Madras, privilege leave for three months, from or after

ARMSTRONG, Surgeon H., superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras, special leave for three months, or urgent private affairs, from or after May 9.

GRIMES, Mr. G. D., superintendent of prisons for the Town of Madras leave on medical certificate for six months.

MILITARY.

Cox, Colonel H. W. H., Staff Corps, Madras police (p.a.), for thirteen months.

HAMILTON, Lieut.-Colonel H. C., General List, Infantry, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 27th year, commenced Jan. 28.

Lawson, Captain H., Staff Corps, 14th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 11th year, commenced April 11.

WORTABET, Surgeon H. G. L., 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent

(p.a.), for one year; pension service, 9th year, commenced June 22, 1887.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, May 11.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

TORRIE, Captain L. J., 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, and in charge of pensioners and holders of family certifi-

staff officer, and in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, Trichoor.

Ward, Lieut. G. A., wing officer and officiating adjutant 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Torrie, Captain L. T., Staff Corps, to be wing officer 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to fill an existing vacancy. Captain Torrie will be graded regimentally next above Lieut. F. W. Dawson.

Roberts, Brigade Surgeon W. H., M.D., doing duty, Eastern District, to do duty Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Doyle, Surgeon I. P., doing duty Eastern District, to report himself forthwith to the Deputy Surgeon-General H.M.'s Forces, Upper Burma Force, Mandalay, for orders.

Birch, Lieut. D. P. L., R.A., No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, to Ootacamund, has leave of absence from June 1 to Oct. 31, on private affairs.

31, on private affairs.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 17.)

HYDE-CATES, Captain G. E., is appointed to act as ex-officio assistant political agent, Kolhapur, and second in command, Kolhapur Infantry, from the date of relinquishment of charge by Captain

NING.

OMMANNEY, Mr. H. T., is appointed to act as inspector-general of police during the absence of Colonel Wise.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, consequent on the reversion of Major W. G. W. Macbay to

military duty:

MARRIOTT, Captain E. F., to be 3rd grade district superintendent of

GELL, Mr. H. G., to be 4th grade district superintendent of police.
GOLDSMID, Mr. F. L., to be 4th grade district superintendent of police, pending Mr. Gell's reversion from the appointment of deputy commissioner of police, Bombay.

MACPHERSON, Captain T. R. M., on his return from leave, to be district

superintendent of police in the Khandesh district.

Jones, Mr. F. C., to be fifth grade district superintendent of police and district superintendent of police in the Kanara district, continuing to act as district superintendent of police in the Hyderabad district.

Daying, Mr. D., to be first grade assistant district superintendent of

Cox, Mr. E. C., to be second grade assistant district superintendent of police, continuing to be personal assistant to the Inspector-General of

Moscardi, Mr. E. H., is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad, from the date of Mr. Macpherson's relinquishing charge till the completion of Mr. Aston's special duty.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following ap-

BOYD, Surgeon-Major H. W. B., to act as presidency surgeon, third district, with attached duties. MACRURY, Surgeon-Major C. W., to be sanitary commissioner for the

Government of Bombay, vice Deputy Surgeon-General T. G. Hewlett,

SARGRAUNT. Major R. A., R.E., to officiate as joint secretary to Government in the P.W. Department (Railway), during the absence of Major F. Firebrace, R.E.

MILITARY.

EWLETT, Deputy Surgeon-General T. G., C.I.E., Bombay Medical Establishment, is permitted, subject to H.M.'s approval, to retire from the service from May 15, on a pension of £950 per annum, payable in England.

Grann, Major J., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from May 10, on a pension of 1250 per annum, payable in England,

subject to H.M.'s approval.

Subject to H.M. s approva.

The following appointment is made from April 26:—
STEVENSON, Captoin F., Staff Corps, wing commander 19th Bombay
Infantry, to be a brigade-major on the Establishment, in succession
to Captain D. C. W. Harrison, appointed deputy-assistant adjutant-

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, May 11.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

BENNETT, Lieut. H. V., Lancashire Fusiliers (aide-de-camp to Major-General Gillespie, commanding Mhow Division), to act as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Heathcote, C.B., commanding Mhow

Hoge, Major H. C., 3rd squadron commander 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to be 2nd squadron commander, vice Major M. Mayne,

GEOGHEGAN, Captain T. P., 4th squadron commander 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to be a 3rd squadron commander, vice Major Hogg,

appointed 2nd squadron commander.

PHAYRE, Lieut. A., squadron officer (aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor) 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to be 4th squadron commander, vice Captain Geoghegau, appointed 3rd squadron commander. mander.

Gorr, Captain A. A., squadron officer 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to be 4th squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Lieut. Phayre, seconded.

seconded.

Jones, Captain G. T., R.E., company commander, Sappers and Miners to officiate as instructor in army signalling, during the absence of Major Goldie, on leave to England.

Lynch, Lieut.-Colonel J. De B., 2nd in command 1st Bombay In-Infantry (officiating commandant), to be commandant, vice Colonel Lloyd, retired.

ASLETT, Captain W. C., wing commander 1st Bombay Infantry (officiating 2nd in command), to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Lynch, appointed commandant.

SWANN, Captain J. C., wing officer 1st Bombay Infantry (officiating wing commander) to be wing commander, vice Captain Aslett, appointed 2nd in command.

pointed 2nd in command.

Nurse, Second Lieut. H. H., officiating wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 22nd Bombay Infantry, on proba-

ERRINGTON, Lieut. W. H., 1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 26th Bombay Infantry, on probation,

dated May 7.

VINOENT, Lieut. W. T.; Staff Corps (deputy assistant commissarygeneral, 2nd Class, on probation), wing officer 2nd (Prince of Wales's
Own) Regiment, Bombay Infantry, Grenadiers, has been seconded.
The undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service are posted

Half, Surgeon J., Bombay District, Northern Division and Aden.
GRIFFITH, Surgeon T. H., Poona Division.
JONES, Surgeon J. L. T., Mhow Division.
JENNINGS, Surgeon W. E., Bombay District, Northern Division and

FURLOUGHS.

WESTROPP, Second Lieut. S. H., Gloucestershire Regiment (2nd Bat-

talion), for six months, on medical certificate.

O'NEILL, Hon. Lieut. and Quartermaster J., Royal Lancashire Regiment (2nd Battalion), for 210 days, on medical certificate.

FULLER, Captain G. C., paymaster 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. Lord William Beresford, V.C., C.I.E.,
9th Lancers; Lieut. Col. T. C. Manderson, R.E.; Col. A. N. Phillips,
Inf.; Major S. C. Turner, R.E.; Capt. E. W. Dun, S.C.; Lieut. J. W. G.
Tulloch, S.C.; Lieut. Col. C. D. Swete, S.C.; Surg.-Major G. King,
Surg.-Major R. Harvey, M.D.; Capt. C. J. Roberts, S.C.; Capt. J. B.
Woon, S.C.; Col. H. Morton, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Col. W. M. Lane, S.C.; Col. C. J. T. Whitlock, S.C.;
Col. J. H. Prendergast, S.C.; Col. D. H. Trail, R.E.; Col. P. A. Carnegy, S.C.; Surg. H. Armstrong.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. D. Olivier, R.E.; Brigade-Surg. H. Cook,
M.D.; Surg. H. P. Jervis, Major-Gen. C. M. Browne, R.E.; Capt. C. O.
Nicholetts, S.C.

OIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. D. Blyth (Cov.), W. N. Ludlam, J. Harvey, N. S. Alexander (Cov.), Major-Gen. C. W. Browne, E. J. Rumsley, J. A. Brown (Cov.), W. F. Barrow, F. W. Porter (Cov.), A. Thomson (Cov.), W. Irvine (Cov.), W. Holmes (Cov.), H. D. D. French, C. M. G. Lillingston, W. Barry (Cov.), W, R. S. Jones, G. G. Dey (Cov.), J. C. McDonell, J. B. Thomson (Cov.), N. R. Cumberlege, W. Hirst, Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I. (Cov.), R. Smeaton (Cov.), W. H. Wright, A. R. Shaw.

Madras Estab.—H. F. Clogstoun (Cov.), E. Norton. Bombay Estab.—F. C. O. Beaman (Cov.), H. R. Cooke (Cov.), L. A.

Watkins.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. J. T. W. Leslie, three months.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. F. Watson, S.C., four months; Col. H. St.

M. Wynch, S.C., four months.

Bombay Estab.—Major R. E. D. Reilly, S.C., three months; Lieut.-Col. C. F. Hughes, S.C., six months.

Indian Marine.—Capt. C. W. Hewett, four months.

Bengal Estab—F. A. B. Skrine (Cov.), six months' special leave, commuted to twelve months' furlough on m.c.; T. J. C. Grant (Cov.), six

months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—E. Aaron, six months' s.c.; P. S. V. Fitzgerald, four months' extraordinary leave.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Capt. N. A. K. Burne, S.C.

OIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—S. Eardley-Wilmot, A. Bewley, F. H. McLaughlin (Cov.), J. W. Barwise.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

Cameron—May 24, at Fern Villa, Chester-road, Manchester, the wife of Captain C. Cameron, 9th Lancers, of a son.

FOSTER—May 31, at 10, Gairloch-road, Camberwell, the wife of Mr.

W. G. Foster, of a daughter.

MOUAT-BIGGS—May 29, at Abbey Row, Malmesbury, the wife of C. E. F. Mouat-Biggs, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lon., of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—May 27, at Anglesey-crescent, Alverstoke, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. Maxwe'l Robertson, Royal Artillery, of a son.

VANSITTART—May 27, at 7, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, the wife of Cortain Vansittatt of a daughter.

Captain Vansittart, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

LANGTON—JOHNSTONE—May 31, at St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton, Herbert Langton, M.R.C.S., to Edith Caroline, only daughter of Athol A. W. Johnstone, F.R.C.S., of St. Moritz House, Brighton.

LAWSON—DAVIES—May 2, at St. Nicholas', Tooting Graveney, Henry Robert William, only son of P. Lawson, of Woodside, Tooting Graveney, to Mary Louisa, third daughter of the late Robert Davies, Captain 76th Regiment, late of Sudbury, Harrow.

THOMPSON—JOHNSTON—May 17, at St. Luke's, Paddington, Ralph Keddey, eldest son of Ralph J. Thompson, of Wanstead, Essex, to Marion Julia, only daughter of the late Walter G. F. Johnston, of Garroch, Gallowayshire, late Major Scottish Borderers Militia, 3rd Battalion Scotch Fusiliers.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

BENTHALL—May 2, at 51, Cornwall-gardens, S.W., Lieut.-Colonel John Mathew Benthall, late of the (1st) King's Dragoon Guards), aged 47.

DAKEYNE—May 28, at 42, Clarendon-square, Leamington, Colonel Henry Fitzroy Dakeyne, late of H.M's Indian Army, aged 58.

DAWSON—May 30, at 13, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Caroline Blower Dawson, widow of Dr. William Dawson, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, aged 83.

DE FABECK—May 26, at Eastbourne, Ada Isabel, youngest daughter of William Frederick De Fabeck, Deputy Surgeon-General, Madras Army, aged 16.

Army, aged 16.

FURNELL—May 24, at Monte Carlo, Michael Cudmore Furnell, C.I.E.,

Surgeon-General Indian Medical Service, aged 58.

Surgeon-General Indian Medical Service, aged 58.

Hume—April 25, at San Remo, Italy, Arthur Carmichael ("Bob")

Hume, Lieut. 2nd Battalion, the Royal Irish Riffes, third son of the
late Major-General John Hume, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 24.

LESLIE—May 24, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Captain R. B. Leslie, late
56th Regiment (Pompadours), youngest son of the late Colonel J. T.
Leslie, C.B., Bombay Horse Artillery, aged 35.

MACARTNEY—May 27, at Walton, Wakefield, Yorkshire, Ethel Mary,
the wife of Captain John M. Macartney, 2nd Dorset Regiment, and
second daughter of the late Colonel Frank Crossyma. Bengal Army

second daughter of the late Colonel Frank Crossman, Bengal Army,

-May 29, at 6, Melville-crescent, Edinburgh, Anne Æmelia

Stewart, widow of Captain James Robertson, 9th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, and Assistant Commissary-General, aged 78.

STONE — May 28, at 142, Breakspeare-road, Brockley, S.E., Jenefer Stephens, the wife of John William Stone, of the India Store Department, aged 70.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

Anderson-May 14, at Calcutta, the wife of J. M. Anderson, Esq., of

BLAKELSEY—May 5, at Belgaum, India, the wife of John Holmes
Blakesley, Civil Engineer, of twins, a son and daughter.
Brooks—May 9, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Arthur Brooks, of a

CAMPBELL-May 9, at Kalandanda, the wife of Major Lorne-Campbell,

2nd Battalion, 3rd Goorkhas, of a daughter.

CLARKE—May 29, at Landour, N.W.P., India, the wife of Robert Clarke, B.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, of a daughter. (By telegraph.)
CORNWALL—May 6, at Karachi, the wife of James Cornwall, Deputy

Postmaster-General for Scinde and Beluchistan, of a daughter.

CRUICKSHANK—May 7, at Ernakulam, the wife of D. M. Cruickshank,

of a daughter.

DUNIOF-SMITH—May 4, at Simla, the wife of Lieut. J. R. Dunlop-Smith, of a daughter. Gartside-Tipping—May 5, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain R. Gart-GARTSIDE-TIPFING—May 5, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain R. Gartside-Tipping, 1st B.C., D.A.Q.M.G., Lahore Division, of a daughter. Gompertz—May 7, at Yercaud, Shearroy Hills, the wife of Captain A. Gompertz, A.P.D., 1st Hants Regiment, of a son. GRICE—April 29, at Sealkote, the wife of R. P. Grice, Postal Department, of a son.

HANDLEY—May 7 of Chimal

HANDLEY-May 7, at Chiculda, the wife of J. H. Handley, C.E., of a daughter.

HEARNE-April 30, at Allahabad, the wife of F. W. Hearne, of a daughter.

HEATHCOTE—May 6, at Calcutta, the wife of O. D. Heathcote, Assistant Overseer, of a son.

JONES—May 11, at Nilgiris, the wife of Postmaster Sergeant John W. Jones, Convalescent Depôt, of a daughter.

King-Salter—May 9, at Dinapore, the wife of Lieut. H. P. King-Salter, 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, of a son.

Lissenburg, —May 7, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. W. Lissenburg,

of a daughter.

MOORE—April 25, at Barrackpore, the wife of G. E. Moore, of a son.
OATES—May 26, at Bhagsoo, Dharmsala, Punjab, the wife of Captain
Charles Cecil Oates, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, of a daughter.
VIBART—May 14, at Bangalore, the wife of Colonel H. M. Vibart, R.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COCHRAN—GORDON—May 9, at Madras, Robert Lyle, son of Lieut. J. Cochran, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. E. Gordon, of Madras. MORGAN—PALMER—May 8, at Mangalore, J. T. Morgan, Solicitor, Mercara, to Violet, daughter of E. B Palmer, Bauk of Madras, Mangalore,

lore.
O'DONNELL—SHERLOCK—April 28, at St. Paul's Church, Nusseerabad,
A. C. O'Donnell, Esq., 40th Bengal Infantry, son of George O'Donnell, Esq., late Indian Government Telegraphs, to Kate Ouseley Sherlock, daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Sherlock.
Yonge—Dalziel—May 7, at Calicut, G. L. Yonge, son of the late Rev.
F. W. L. Yonge, of Great Torrington, Devon, to Ellen Mary (May), daughter of the late J. Dalziel, Esq., Ceylon C.S.

DEATHS.

BEAN-May 13, at Matheran, Marie Lilian, infant daughter of Captain

BEAN—May 13, at Matheran, Marie Lilian, infant daughter of Captain Maurice Bean, H.M.'s Indian Marine.

Brown—May 25, at Elbedde, Ceylon, Felix James Brown, of Abercairney Estate, Ceylon, late 71st Regiment, eldest son of the late Brigadier-General James Brown, aged 45.

CADELL—May 30, at 10, Middleton-row, Calcutta, the wife of C. R. S. Cadell, Esq., of a son. (By telegram.)

COLVIN—May 7, at Blackmans, Barbados, Binny James, eldest son of Edward Binny and Maria Carolina Colvin, grandson of Binny James Colvin, Esq., late of the B.C.S., aged 12.

DE SILVA—May 7, at Calcutta, Mr. J. G. De Silva, Pleader, Calcutta Small Causes Court.

FITZGERALD—April 16. at Colombo. Surgeon-Major E. M. D. Estat.

FITZGERALD—April 16, at Colombo, Surgeon-Major E. M. D. Fitz-Gerald, M.D., Medical Staff. JUDGE-May 8, at Dagshai, Captain J. Judge, in charge Military

Prison, aged 54.

Marsh—April 17, on board s.s. Fifeshire off Ushant, on voyage to Melbourne, George Atkinson Marsh, of Barnstable, late Sergeant-Major, 17th D. C. O. Lancers, aged 36.

MIDLEMASS—April 10, on board H.M.S. Malchar, on the voyage home, Major C. Middlemass, 2nd Battalion, 17th (The Leicestershire) Regiment

ment.
OTILEY—May 7, at Upper Burma, T. Ottley, Assistant District Superintendent of police, son of Major-General C. G. Ottley, Madras (Retired), aged 33.

PALMER—May 5, at Calcutta, A. G. G. Palmer, Survey of India Department, aged 34.

SALMON—May 6, at his residence, "Minstead Lodge," Coonoor, Lieut.-General William Broome Salmon, late Bombay Staff Corps (Retired List) aged 79.

List), aged 79.

Suggit, May 9, at Calcutta, Captain T. Suggit, son of S. Suggit, Esq., of Stavely Coke Works, Derbyshire, England, aged 52.

A PLAINTIFF, who came from the Deccan, lately electrified a Punjab court, for he gave his depositions in a theft case in pure Sanskrit. The judge, including the members of the bar, were in a fix, and had to seek the assistance of a pundit before they could follow him. This almost proves that Sanskrit is not quite a dead language yet.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL J. JOPP, Commandant 12th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to be Deputy Quartermaster-General in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Watling, whose tenure of service on the Staff expired on the 30th April.

Colonel G. De C. Morton officiates as 1st Assistant Adjutant-General for Colonel Bushman, who has gone on leave; Colonel Cooke from the Sirhind Division taking Colonel Morton's place on the Head-Quarters Staff.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Jamieson, on special duty in connection with grass preserves, and Captain G. Wingate, Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, to control grass operation in the Eastern and Western Circle, respectively, under the orders of the Commissaries-General of Circles. Captain Wingate will not be seconded while on this duty, but will remain on the effective list of the Commissariat Department.

THE issue of fixed rates of compensation, in lieu of ration, to native troops and followers in the Quetta District have had the effect of reducing local bazaar prices. These, it is expected, will be still further reduced when the North-Western Railway is opened and in full working order. The rates have been fixed up to the 30th June.

THE Government of India have entered into arrangements to enable the War Office to make payments of Savings Bank balances, in anticipation of the receipt of such remittances from India, to time expired soldiers and invalids.

THE War Office do not scruple to follow Indian procedure in the keeping and rendering of army accounts. It has been the practice in England for regiments to render half yearly This has been abolished from the 1st April, and all accounts. paymasters of regiments of cavalry, battalions of infantry, colonial corps, regimental royal artillery districts and divisions. of royal engineers, have been ordered to render monthly accounts to the War Office, supported by the monthly pay lists rendered to them by officers commanding troops, batteries, or companies.

A SAD accident, ending fatally, occurred at Lucknow on the evening of the 8th May. Private Newnham, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, whilst stooping down was accidentally shot by a comrade. A party having fallen in for a match shooting on the range, one man had loaded his rifle and was practising aiming; but unfortunately he pulled the trigger and the charge passed through Newnham's side to the heart. Death was instantaneous. The Cantonment Magistrate held the usual inquest. The verdict was accidental death, both men was instantaneous. The Cantonment Magistrate usual inquest. The verdict was accidental death, both men

THE 32nd Pioneers have been ordered to hut themselves for the rains. Colonel Graham has selected sites for the huts, and the 32nd Pioneers will provide the necessary shelter for the Transport establishments. Colonel Graham will retain 250 mules at his disposal.

The grant of free passages to lady nurses to and from hill stations, when proceeding on medical certificate, and on all occasions when they travel on duty, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the permanent withdrawal of the Native Infantry detachment from Lalitpore, and to its rejoining regimental headquarters at Jhansi.

THE Government of India have decided that pending the whole settlement of Royal Artillery commands in India, or until May 6th, 1889, when all the Rs. 400 commands will have lapsed, the Commander-in-Chief will notify in Royal Artillery Indian Regimental Orders the names of those lieutenantcolonels who will successively draw Rs.300 command pay; and that when more than the fixed establishment of lieutenant-colonels are serving in India the names of the juniors drawing no command pay should also be so notified to prevent mistakes and erroneous claims being preferred.

A new and revised edition of the Vernacular translation of "Field Exercises and Evolutions of Infantry" has just been issued under the orders of the Government of India. Colonel Toker, Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, is the translátor.

Bombay means to have a new newspaper of a highly advanced, not to say Radical, type. The Hon. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, late President of the National Congress, and a Mussulman, the Hon. Kasinath Trimbak Telang, an accomplished Hindu barrister, and Mr. Pherozesha Mehta, a distinguished Parsi, are the leading members of a syndicate, which with Mr. Murzban, late of the Bombay Gazette, as where we have a leavned Professor of Sangkrit as editor, we manager, and a learned Professor of Sanskrit as editor, proposes to bring out the new venture as an evening paper.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

The report for presentation on the 5th inst. states: Since the date The report for presentation on the 5th inst. states:—Since the date of the last report three of the company's older vessels have been sold on satisfactory terms, viz., the Zambesi, Mongolia, and Tanjore. The two large steamers, the Victoria and Britannia, built for the company by Messrs. Caird and Co., were announced in the last report as being actually at work. The sister vessels to these, the Oceana and Arcadia, contracted for by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, have since been delivered. The Oceana is now on her return voyage from Australia, and the Arcadia leaves London for Sydney on June 1. The performance of the Oceana, like those of the Victoria and Britannia, has afforded great satisfaction. At the moment of issuing this report tenders have been invited by the directors for the construction of four large cargo-carrying vessels of a special class, to be employed chiefly on the company's lines between India and China.

The New Australian mail contract is to be as hitherto, a fortnightly one, and the period of transit between Brindisi and Adelaide, the port in Australia at which the mails are to be embarked and disembarked, m Australia at which the mails are to be embarked and disembarked, is thirty-two days twelve hours, the subsidy being at the rate of £85,000 per annum—the same amount as paid under the late contract, which was, however, only for a service between Ceylon and Australia. This contract is made subject to confirmation by the Parliament of the several colonies interested, as well as by the Imperial Parliament. The India, China, and Australia new mail services were duly commenced. on Feb. 1, and all these mails are now carried via the Suez Canal. is gratifying to the directors to report that since the inauguration of the new service the work has proceeded with great smoothness, and, although an important acceleration of the mails took place under these contracts, such acceleration has not only been fulfilled but, as a general

rule, increased.

The result of the last six months' working of the Eastern trade has almost literally fulfilled the anticipations contained in the last report. The net result, so far as the company is concerned, is that a fair increase in outward receipts has been counterbalanced to a large fair increase in outward receipts has been counterbalanced to a large extent by a diminution in homeward earnings, owing to the general dulness and low rates prevailing on nearly all the lines occupied by the company. The balance of receipts would, however, be still somewhat in the company's favour were it not for the fact that the reduction in the India and China Mail Subsidy, to the extent of nearly £100,000 per annum, takes effect in the present year. This will certainly, as far as can be foreseen at present, prevent an increase in the revenue for the year. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. per annum is now recommended revenue for the year. is now recommended

THE FALL IN EXCHANGE AND SILVER.

Though some portion of the fall that has just taken place in Eastern exchanges and silver has been recovered, it has in Eastern exchanges and silver has been recovered, it has again called the attention of the very large number of people who are immediately affected thereby. This is periodically what has been happening for some years, but a solution appears to be as remote now as when the question first forced itself before public notice. Meanwhile, bankers and merchants say truly, "Exchange has got the bottom knocked out of it." Each hopes for some recovery which appears, however, more and more problematical with each successive decline. On the subject the Standard in a leading article remarks:—

For the whole question, both with India and Russia, is one of debt, not, as so many people suppose, of silver or gold mining. Russia has contracted such an enormous debt at home and abroad, that she has lost her metallic currency almost completely, and is, month by month, in greater straits to find the gold wherewith to meet her obligations in greater straits to find the gold wherewith to meet her obligations abroad. For a time, the great spurt which a low exchange has given her exports may ease this strain, but the process is, after all, one of exhaustion. A low exchange is a sluice more widely opened, through which the sap and substance of a country drains off and disappears. It is so in India. We may disguise it by incessant loans, by creating new "outlets for capital" in the shape of railway companies, but it goes on, and the slow, sure fall of the Indian Exchange marks the gradual decrease in the staying powers of the country. The foreign trade of India is over-weighted by the home demands of the Government, and until these demands are reduced—a thing much more easy to suggest than to put into practical shape—there seems really no hope of checking the fall in the value of the rupee. It may be hastened a little by such an event as the Russian competition, but it would go down, surely, steadily, whether or not. The rupee was worth one shilling and tenpence in 1876, but the weight of the Council drafts—which since that date have never run under ten million pounds per annum, and have usually been from fourteen to seventeen and per annum, and have usually been from fourteen to seventeen and even eighteen million pounds—has pressed it down without a chance of recovery. A loan now and then checks the fall for a month or two, of recovery. A loan now and then checks the fall for a month or two, enabling the Government of India to set a new debt off against the obligations of old debts; but that does not last long, and the drain is constant. For this reason it is always impossible to conceive where the depreciation of the rupee will stop; equally impossible to imagine any other means of turning it the other way, except the reduction of the Government drawings from England. The movements of silver, its abundance or scarcity, cheapness or dearness, are trivial and quite secondary matters beside this important subject. It involves the secondary matters beside this important subject. It involves the future stability and prosperity of the Indian Empire, as well as of Indian trade; and if the attention which Russian competition has drawn to it once more leads to action in the only way that action can do good, some benefit will have been reaped from what looks un unmixed evil. It may take a long time to empty such a cistern as India, but it is being emptied. India is growing poorer in the capacity to sustain her foreign charges, just as Russia is; and now the one is promising to hasten the day of trouble for the other. We comes nearly half the world will be affected by the shock When the crash

comes nearly half the world will be affected by the shook.

J. C. R. writes to the same journal that we should profit by past experiences. During several years previous to 1696, he says, the silver coinage (in England) had been greatly deteriorated by being clipped and otherwise debased to such an extent that guineas (originally coined to represent twenty shillings) progressively rose, as the silver coin became worse, to be of the value of thirty shillings in the vitiated silver currency, just as the sovereign has now done in relation to the rupee. The foreign exchanges at the above period had become highly adverse to England but so soon has now done in relation to the rupee. The foreign exchanges at the above period had become highly adverse to England, but so soon as Parliament, by an Act passed in 1695, succeeded in restoring the silver coin to its intrinsic value, guineas fell to twenty-one shillings, and the exchanges rose to par. At that period silver was the standard currency in England, all debts being contracted and payable in it; just as it is now in India. The two cases are parallel, although in the one the depreciation was caused by the reduced quantity of silver in the coins, and in the other by the reduced value of the silver contained in them. During the period from 1802 to 1817 the practice of hoarding guineas, as sovereigns are now hoarded in India, was carried to such an extent that they were hardly to be obtained for any purpose. The cause of this was the depreciated currency of that period, which consisted chiefly of inconvertible one-pound notes and county-bank issues, and was appropriately compared by Mr. Fox to the bad-silver currency of 1696. When the depreciated country issues were swept away by the panie of 1815 to 1817, the paper price of gold fell from five pounds six shillings to three pounds eighteen shillings and sixpence per ounce, and the foreign exchanges again rose in proportion. The only conclusion that can be drawn from the above instances is that the reduced intrinsic value of the rupee as the circulating medium in India duced intrinsic value of the rupee as the circulating medium in India places it on a footing precisely similar to that of the debased silver coinage of 1696 and the depreciated paper currency of 1802-17, and, consequently, that measures corresponding to those which at the above periods rectified the foreign exchanges in our case will now restore the Indian exchange to par.

OPENING OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN RAILWAY.

The Trans-Caspian Railway, from Mikhailovsk, on the Caspian Sea to Samarcand, a distance of about 900 miles, was formally opened on the 27th ult., the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor Alexander III. The first train which has passed over the whole line, and which brought General Annenkoff and his colleagues, deputations of learned societies, representatives of the Press, and a number of foreigners of distinction, invited especially to share in the inauguration of the new railway, arrived here at the appointed time not withstanding the floods between Kizil Arvat and Askabad, and a considerable rising of the waters of the Amu Daria, which threatened at one time to cause some delay. Here the arrival of the train was awaited by rising of the waters of the Amu Daria, which threatened at one time to cause some delay. Here the arrival of the train was awaited by General Rosenbach, Governor of the Turkestan territory, the Emlassy from the Ameer of Bokhara, the local authorities, and a mass of people, Russians and natives. Amid the thunder of cannon the train stopped close to the famous tomb of Tamerlane, where the company alighted. Luncheon was served at the official residence of General Rosenbach, who proposed "The health of the Czar," the toast evoking most enthusiastic cheers. Senator Semenoff, President of the Imperial Geographical Society, delivered an address, in which he dwelt upon the eminent services of General Annenkoff, who had so indefatigably laboured for the completion of the great railway which he that day been completed. During the day a solemn Te Deum was sung, and General Rosenbach held a review of the troops in garrison at Sanarcand. The laying of the rails of the new line was only completed yesterday evening. The town is decorated with flags, and this evening there are to be great illuminations. Telegraphic communication with Europe is now open, and according to a special commissioner tion with Europe is now open, and according to a special commissioner of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at present in Russia, it is possible to reach Samarcand from London, via Russia, in twelve days—that is, provid-

Samarcand from London, via Russia, in twelve days—that is, providing there are no accidents and the trains are punctual.

The journal Grashdanin, in an apparently mixed article, regards the late reports published by the foreign Press, to the effect that Russia contemplated annexing Herat, as invented merely with the object of embroiling her with England, and, above all, in order to get Russia's forces sent into the heart of Asia. The journal adds that there is no question of such a project so long as the Afghaus, avoiding a renewal of the recent incident, shall respect the inviolability of the Russian frontier.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. Hawes and Co., after mentioning that the first New Season's Darjeeling Tea from the Land Mortgage Banks Moondakotee Estate were sold at fair prices on the 28th ult., proceed to report as follows on Ceylon and Java Tea, from the 4th to the 31st ult.:—Ceylon Tea: With the large supplies offering during the last three weeks, viz., 21,856 packages, consisting mostly of poor and inferior qualities, and the reluctance of country dealers to purchase to any appreciable extent, values for all grades show a decided decline, the few parcels with special point or quality making the exception. It will be a terrible mistake for the future interests of Ceylon Tea planters if, in the rush for present profits, they force their plants unduly, producing quantity rather than quality. It was the superior flavour and pungent liquors, without the bitterness of many Indian growths, which brought Ceylon Teas to the front, but this good reputation will soon be lost if the present falling off in quality is allowed to continue. Broken Pekoes: The grades now selling at 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb. show a fall of about 2d. to 3d. per lb. for the month, and appear to give excellent value at present prices; good, medium, and fine have been in very limited supply, and realise full rates. Pekoes of fair quality, which were selling at 1s. to Messrs. Hawes and Co., after mentioning that the first New Season's

1s. 1½d. per lb. a few weeks since, are at the moment worth only 10½d. to 1s. per lb.; good medium and fine are scarce, and well competed for. Souchongs and Pekoe Souchongs under 10d. per lb. are in good demand, at the present reduction of fully 1d. per lb.; medium and fine are scarce and dear. The lowest quotation for Leaf Tea is now .8½d. per lb. Java Teas have been in small supply, viz., 1,850 packages, of which only 945 were of direct import, the remainder being mostly ex recent Amsterdam sales; these latter representing very poor quality, weak prices resulted. Pekoes: The export demand still continues slack, and prices show no recovery. Souchongs and Pekoe Souchongs, when of good quality, are freely taken by the home trade. Broken Pekoes are scarce, and in good inquiry. Broken Teas with good black leaf draw active competition, at rather dearer rates. With regard to China Tea the same firm reports for the month as follows:

—The general decline in the value of common and good common. Congou, and the arrival of the first Canton Teas, have been the principal features of the past month. Common, good common, and medium Red Leafs, when pressed for sale, have marked decidedly lower rates. Red Leafs show such exceptional value now, especially the grades from 5d. to 9d. per lb., that they will probably compete seriously with the lower grades of Ceylon and Indian Teas, which at corresponding prices appear very dear. Black Leafs, though weaker for the month, do not show any important decline. The new Canton Congous, so far represented, are mostly of indifferent quality, and many tarry in character. Privately, the trade did not bid freely for them, but auction being resorted to, sufficiently low standards were soon established to attract ready buyers. Fine medium and fine Black and Red Leafs, though abnormally scarce, seem little wanted. The few remaining parcels, when offered for sale, meet considerably lower bids than were obtainable a few weeks since. The auctions have not been heavy, viz., 74,223 packages, represe 1s. 1id. per lb. a few weeks since, are at the moment worth only 10id. to bids than were obtainable a few weeks since. The auctions have not been heavy, viz., 74,223 packages, representing 50,549 packages Congous, 9,186 Green, and 14,488 packages Scented Teas. Of the 50,549 packages Congous, 30,696 packages were sold at 5d. per lb. or under. Lowest quotation for New Season's Black Leaf during the month were 33d. per lb., ditto Red Leaf 3 5-16d.

Messrs. Layton and Co. write with regard to Indian and Ceylon

Messrs. Layton and Co. write with regard to Indian and Ceylon Tea:—This week being a partial holiday the public sales were few and small, the total amounting only to 11,355 packages, of which 7,600 were from Ceylon. The prices obtained for Indian were not in all cases so good as last week, even the common grades "for price" showing a slight tendency to ease. Ceylon growths also went slowly, the assortment from some estates being inferior in quality, and not

generally desirable.

generally desirable.

Messrs. H. A. Hertz and Co. in an analysis of 854,270 packages of Indian Tea sold at auction from May 17, 1887, to May 16, 1888, show that the quantity brought to auction has increased by about 55,000 packages; Leaf Tea has increased by about 70,000 packages, whilst Broken Tea has decreased by 15,000 packages. A considerable increase has taken place for Pekoes in the range under 8d., and at from 1s. 04d. to 1s. 4d. for Pekoe Souchongs under 10d., for Souchongs under 8d., and for Broken Tea and Fannings under 6d. There has been a less increase for Broken Pekoes in the range at from 1s. 24d. to 1s. 6d., and for Dust Siftings under 6d.; a considerable decrease for Broken Pekoes at from 84d. to 1s., and for Pekoe Fannings at from 84d. to 10d.; and a less considerable decrease for Broken Tea and Fannings at from 64d. to 10d. With regard to 185,450 packages of Ceylon Teas sold during the same period the quantity brought to auction has increased by about 76,000 packages.—Leaf Tea 44,000 packages, and Broken Tea 32,000 packages. A considerable increase has taken place for Pekoes in the range under 1s. 4d. Pekoes under 1s. 4d.

The Indian Tea Districts Association have just issued their annual

The indian Tea Districts Association have just issued their annual report. The increase in the home consumption of British-grown tea is very striking. The ica exported consists almost wholly of China, but the proportion cannot be specified, as no distinction is made in the Custom House returns between Indian and China Tea. The following are the quantities in lbs. for the past three seasons (June 1 to May 31):—

			IMPOR	TS.			
			1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.
Indian	•••	•••	67,209,804	•••	78,209,334	•••	87,000,000
Ceylon	•••	•••	5,059,740	•••	8,060,680		14,000,000
China, &c.	•••	•••	146,904,000	•••	142,423,453	•••	121,000,000
Total for			219,173,544	_	228,693,467	_	222,000,000
	1	DELIVE	RIES FOR HOL	ME (Consumption.		
			1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.
Indian	•••	••••	60,734,813	•••	75,424,956		86,000,000
Ceylon	•••	• • •	3,933,060		7,744,130	•••	12,500,000
China, &c.	•••	•••	100,262,810	•••	96,957,510	•••	85,500,000
		_	164,930,684		180,126,586		184,000,000
Exports	•••	•••	42,919,190	•••	41,014,614	•••	34,500,000
Total home	and	export	207,849,874		221,141,200		218,500,000

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—The market for these Shares on Saturday was steady. Nine Reefs improved 1-16, and Mysore Reefs 3d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 dg., Nundydroog 1 to 1½, Indian Consolidated 6s. to 6s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (2s. paid) 6s. to 7s., ditto fully paid (£1) 11s. to 12s., Ooregum 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d., ditto Preference 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d., Devala-Moyar 5s. to 6s., Nine Reefs 9-16 to 11-16, Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 3s. 6d. to 4s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 3s., Indian Glenrock 4s. to 5s., Gold Fields of Mysore 7 to 1, New South-East Wynaad 2s. to 3s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. to 3s., and Mysore West (fully paid) 3s.. to 4s.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 26, Stratton (s), Madras; 27, Clan Fraser (s), Madras; 27, Foyle (s), Bombay; 27, Peshawur (a), Bombay; 29, Clan Macarthur (a), Calcutta; 29, Ravenna (s), Calcutta; 29, Karamania (s), Calcutta; 30, Huzara (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—May 26, Bedouin (s), Cardiff; 26, Siam (s), London. CALCUTTA.—May 24, Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool; 28, Navarino (s), London; 30, Arabia (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—May 30, Clan Buchanan (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 26, Chusan (s), Calcutta; 27, Henzada (s), Kurrachee; 26, Clan Forbes (s), Bombay; 26, Pallas (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—May 23, Clan Murray (s), Marseilles; 27, Britannia (s),

Liverpool.
CALCUTTA.—May 24, City of Edinburgh (s), London.
MADRAS.—May 23, Clan Macgregor (s), London; 30, Rewa (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. Ganges, from London, June 7; from Brindisi, June 18. S.S. Ganges, from London, June 7; from Brindist, June 18.

For Bombay: Miss Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Fancourt Willis and infant, Mr. G. P. Troy, Surgeon S. O. Stuart. From Brindist: Mr. Birrell, Mr. C. W. Martin, Colonel Hon N. G. Lyttelton, Mr. G. Adams, Mr. C. Maclean, Mr. Firth, Mr. T. Inglis, Mr. H. Beadon, Mr. J. Sturrock, Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson, Mr. A. Ewbank, Capt. Hammill, Mr. J. J. Whiteley, Mr. C. Warner, Hon. H. Lawrence, Capt. Spragge, Capt. Campbell, Gen. Sir G. White, Mr. Lefebure.

For Aden: Rev. J. Dougherty, Mr. J. Hickey, Commander Boldero, R.N.

Boldero, R.N.
For Gibraltar: Lieut. Nicholson, Mr. Frampton, Mr. Townsend, Mr.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Lees and two children, Miss Macdonald

S.s. Parramatta, from London, June 8. For Calcutta: Mr. Mathewson. From Brindisi: Miss Marsden.

S.s. Sullej, from London, June 21; from Brindisi, July 2.

For Bombay: Mrs. Toozs, Mr. T. Pilot, Mr. T. Rust. From Brindisi. Mr. R. Robbie, Mr. J. J. Archer, Capt. Beley, Mr. J. K. Lawrie, Major Wyllie, Mrs. Wyllie, Major H. M. Williams, Mr. A. E. Hurry, Lieut. A. T. Bruce.

S.s. Ravenna, from London, June 22. For Calcutta: Mr. Sparling, Mr. E. E. Barnett.

S.s. Peshawur, from London, June 28; from Brindisi, July 9. For Bombay: Mrs. Monk.

tannon, from London, July 5; from Brindisi, July 16. For Bombay: Mr. E. F. Allum. From Brindisi: Mr. G. P. Clerk, Mr. Bulkerly, Mr. A. B. Barnard, Mr. H. Mainwaring, Mr. G. Bower, Major D. Robertson.

S.s. Rohilla, from London, July 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Bennett.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Goorkha, to sail June 2.

For Madras: Mr. O. R. Jones, Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Taylor, Mr. and

For Madras: Mr. O. R. Solles, Hetate-Coloner & T. Tojses, Mrs. Jas. Covey and child.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Greey, Mrs. Ventris, two children and infant, Miss Whittingham, Mr. Jas. McIntosh.

For Colombo: Mr. J. R. May, R.N., Mr. Charles Le Lievre, Mr. H. A. W. Aylesbury, Madame and Miss Mazet.

For Aden: Mr. G. C. Lister, Dr. J. A. Scully.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail June 15.

For Calcutta: Miss Parnham.

For Colombo: Mrs. Carbery and three daughters, Miss Richards.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Dacca, to sail June 29.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. M. Tyrrell.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Rewa, to sail July 13.

For Colombo: Mr. H. Wright.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail August 23. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Bannatyne Macleod, infant and nurse.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Assam, Capt. G. K. Wright, at Bombay, May 14. From London: Mrs. Rushworth and child, Mr. Weatherhead, Mr-Harris, Captain Lean, Sergeant McCusher, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Nevil. Vet.-Surg. Haslam, Miss Thompson.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Daniel. From Marseilles: Mr. Duchesne, Mr. T. Holden. From Suez: Mr. H. F. Weston.

Per P. and O. s.s Peshawur, Capt. L. H. Moule, at Brindisi, May 18.

Per P. and O. s.s Peshawur, Capt. L. H. Moule, at Brindisi, May 18.

From Bombay: Mr. Blyth, Lord H. Beresford, Mrs. Oddie, Mr. H. Maude, Capt. Muir, Mr. J. H. Oddie, Mr. G. Bower, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Finucane, Mr. Mainwaring, Mrs. Colvin, Mr. Clerk, Mr. W. Martindale, Mr. F. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. W. Hudson, Captain F. C. Briggs, Sir Lepel Griffin, Colonel Norie, Captain Dunn, Mr. R. W. Fitzwilliam, Mr. F. H. Kirby, Mr. P. Clark, Mr. R. Miller, Mr. E. A. Bulkeley, Col. Cook, Mr. R. B. Clegg, Mr. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, Mr. Hamilton, Major and Mrs. Robertson, Captain Fenton, Col. J. C. Stewart, Major and Mrs. Wyllie, Dr. Rustonjee, Mr. N. Beg, Mr. Jamsetjee, Mr. Holmes, Rev. J. F. Scobell, Mr. J. B. and Mrs. Thomson, Rev. J. W. Armstrong, Capt. King, Hon. C. H. Moore, Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Spitta. For London: Col. H. Morton, Mr. D. Byramjee, Mr. Fischer, Miss Gilbert, Miss Brooke, Mrs. Beadle and two children, Mrs. Mackie and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Green, Capt. Nicholetts, Mrs. Merewether, Mrs. Laing and child, Miss Hatch, Col. Bluett, Capt. Moore, Miss Irving, Mr. W. R. S. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Kilton, Mrs. Doggett and family, Capt. Lawson, Mr. J. B. Graham, Mr. Ramsden, Mr. Vinon, Mr. Macquire, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Wood, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Juthra, Mrs. Smith, Mr. R. J. Phillips, Mrs. Foulkes and child, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mrs. Parsens and child, Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Miss Macdonald, Captain J. B. Moore, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. Morrison, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. McGowan, Mr. and Mrs. Yoke, Mr. Sinha, Col. Bushman, Lieut. Westropp, Messrs. R. S. and J. Sinha, Mr. Mothersill, Dr. Baker, Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Field, Mr. Airley. From Aden: For London: Mr. C. Ward. From Colombo: For London: Mr. Carver, two Misses Carver, Mr. Nicholson.

From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Alleson, Miss Alleson. For London: Mr. Colombo.

Nicholson.

From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Alleson, Miss Alleson. For London: Mr. and Mrs. Child, Miss Ogilvey.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ravenna, Capt. Daniell, at Marseilles, May 21. From Calcutta: Mr. Shaw, Mr. Bois, Capt. Wyley, Mr. and Mrs-Alexander, Mr. C. A. G. Lillingston, Rt. Rev. Bishop of Rangcon, Mrs. Strachan, Dr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. E. B. Thomason, Mr. Cooper. For London: Miss Cook, Mr. W. B. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Oldham, Mr. S. G. Browne, Mr. C. J. Gray, Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. R. W. Pearce, Captain and Mrs. Wyse, Mr. C. H. Dawson. From Bombay: For London: Colonel and Mrs. Tennant.

Per P. and O. s.s. Carthage, Capt. Stead, at Brindisi, May 25. From Colombo: Mr. C. Strachan. For London: Mr. W. W. Jacomb. From Bombay: Captain Bough, Colonel Trail, Mr. H. Compton, Mr. N. Stevens, Mr. Tod, Mr. G. Peppe, Mr. R. Smeaton, Mr. R. H. Baker, Lieut. Petrie, Major Barrow, Dr. Dynnott, Mr. C. S. Day, Capt. Hext, R.N., Mr. Tritton, Surgeon Hudson, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Moore, Dr. Armstrong, Major Paul, Dr. M. Robinson, Mr. McLintock. For London: Mr. D. Brown, Mr. Tingy, Mrs. Smith, Mr. A. Allen, Mr. Mackengie

From Port Said : For London : Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. Kingsford, Mr. Skeen, Mrs. Skeen.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Hispania, at Marseilles, May 25.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Mather and child, Major and Mrs-Yule, four children and English nurse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robson, Capt. S. B. von Dunlop, Lieut. Allen.
For London: Major P. Marrow, Mr. Hardy.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Persia, from Bombay, May 19. For Liverpool: Mrs. Johnston and three children, Mrs. Barker, two children and ayah, Rev. J. W. Gordon, Mrs. and Miss Henderson, Mrs. Shallis and infant, Mrs. Loby, Mrs. Tisdall, children and English nurse,

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Chusan, Capt. Nantes, from London, May 26; from Naples, June 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. and Mrs. Hayes and two children, Mr. T. Hindmarsh, Mr. S. Gresham, Mr. W. McNab, Mr. P. N. Datta, Mr. Grieve, Mr. T. Scrivener, Mr. G. Braid, Dr. H. Cecil, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Naylor.

For Colombo: Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. G. Kipling, Mr.

Reid, Mr. Fonnereau.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Hindley, Mr. Hughton, Captain Sir F. H. Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Sergt. Brown, Assist. Surveyor Coleman, Major Allcard, Dr. Bryant.

For Ismailia: Capt. and Mrs. Raymond, Lieut. H. B. H. Brown.

For Malta: Sergeant G. Parrett, Mrs. Collins and family, Mrs. Levitt and family, Mr. Carter.

Per P. and O. s.s. Khedive, Capt. Loggin, from London, May 31; from Marseilles, June 7.

For Bombay: From Marseilles: Mr. Nelson. For Marseilles: Mr. Baker.

Per P. and O. s.s. Arcadia, Capt. Andrews, from London, June 1 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, June 11.

For Bombay: Mrs. Kirke, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Lieut. C. F

Dobbie, Mr. T. C. Marshall, Mr. E. T. Scrivener, Miss Crosse. Brindisi: Colonel C. W. Brereton, Mr. Danks, Mr. A. J. King, Mr. J. M. Horsfall, Mr. E. A. Lee, Colonel Pennycuick, Surgeon-Major Allison, Colonel Doveton, Mr. G. H. Barnard, Major Wighton, Mr. Tevveen.

For Malta: Mr. G. Fry, Colour-Sergt. Wareham, Colour-Sergt.

Filby, Mr. Frayes, Mr. Harvey, Dr. and Mrs. Messer, Mr. W. E.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Truscott, Sergeant Kilt, Sergeant White, Mr. Hanford, Mr. Elton, Mr. R. Craven, Sergt. Saunders, Mr. Falconer, Mrs. Pease, Mr. Hughton, Colonel Fraser, Miss Dent, Rev. S. Howard, Mr. and Miss Lopez, Sergt. Bell, Mr. Bello.

For Port Said: Mr. Wetherby, Mrs. Marsh, two Misses Scott.

For Brindisi: Mr. Hockner, Mr. Scott.

Per B.LS.N. s.s. Henzada, from London, May 26. For Bombay: Mr. Jas. Irvine, Mr. W. H. Hay, Mr. J. Warren, Mr.

Per P. and O. s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, at Bombay, May 18.

For London: Dr. Hewett, Rev. and Mrs. Goldwyer Levis, Mr. and Mrs. Parr, two children and infant, General C. B. Knowles, Mrs. Risconter, Master Hearn, Miss Ward, Mrs. Bigg Wither, Mr. and Mrs. J. Knowles, Mr. A. P. Mitchell, Mrs. C. Daniell, Miss Naden, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Brooks, Mr. R. N. Mant, Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.S., C.I.E., Mrs. Macpherson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and child, Mr. A. L. Devon, Mr. Harrison, Mrs. Richford and two infants, Mr. Mouncher, Mr. Harding, Mr. R. T. Peake, Colonel and Mrs. McGhee, Colonel R. M. Thomas, Mr. Moyle Sherer, Mrs. E. Haydn and infant, Mr. Forde, Mr. D. Fraser, Captain G. Nissen, Dr. D'Silva, Lady Plowden, Mrs. Duncan and two children, Mr. Foster, Mrs. Pyrke, Mr. C. E. Ross, Mrs. Slidell and child, Mr. H. Johnstone, Mr. R. Waymouth, Mr. J. Story, Mr. J. Hockaday, Mr. T. M. Wellington, Mr. Salt, Mrs. Wright and two children, Mr. J. Gardiner, Mrs. G. Dale, Mr. J. Duffy.

For Brindisi: Capt. H. R. Webb, Mr. A. Huson, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bayley, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Hargrave, Major Firebrace, Colonel T. A. Bayley, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Hargrave, Major Firebrace, Colonel T. A. Bayley, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Hargrave, Major G. W. Sawyer, Major and Mrs. LeBreton, Major T. Hill, R.E., Mr. C. R. MacCartie, Mr. Porter, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, Lieut. G. C. Stockwell, Mr. Fachiri, Major Gompertz, Mr. E. Clifford, Mr. Pelley, Mr. H. S. Guinness, Mr. C. M. Prendergast, Mr. H. W. Smith, Surgeon-Major A. M. Steuart, Major F. Porter, Mr. J. L. Fendell, Mr. John Home, Mr. Geril, Mr. M. Ayatullap, Mr. Mahmood Hassan, Mr. M. Sulleman, Mr. Knowlys, Captain Dunlop, Colonel C. J. Smith, Captain Bunny, Captain Appleton, Mr. B. Lang, Major A. J. Primrose, Mr. H. W. Swinnerton, Mr. Bracsecke, Mr. L. A. Wallace, Surgeon-General Henderson, Captain Ind.

From Aden to Plymouth: Mr. Sealey and child. Per P. and O. s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, at Bombay, May 18.

Surgeon-General Henderson, Captain Ind.
From Aden to Plymouth: Mr. Sealey and child.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per P. and O. s.s. Assam, Capt. G. F. W. Browne, May 22. For Brindisi: Hon. Justice West, Lieut. W. E. Hill, Colonel Wise, Mr. Shepherd.

Per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Capt. W. Seaton, May 29. For London: Mr. J. N. Gibbon, Miss E. Gibbon, Mr. R. Hough,

Mr. and Mrs. Wendon.

For Brindisi: Mr. F. Bernard Hall, Mr. W. A. Thurman, Mr. J.

Fleming, Mr. T. A. Ezeckiel, Mr. Steiner, Mr. Rowan, Mr. D. R.

Dady, Mr. Moore, Mr. B. Strauss, Lieut. Borradaile, Dr. Mullane, Mr.

Mannberg, Mr. H. McMillan.

The last issue of the *Deccan Punch*, an Urdu paper published in Hyderabad, has a cartoon in which Moulvi Syed Yusuf-ud-din, late Secretary to the Sarf-i-kas board, and Assa Hushan Talukdar, are depicted holding Abdul Huq tightly by the arms while he is disgorging a stream of rupees. Dr. Aghornath stands with his hands in his coat pockets, superintending the operation and sternly calls out, "There is more in the stomach, there is more!" Dr. Aghornath was the president and Moulvi Yusuf-ud-din and Assa Hushen, Secretaries, of the organisation which protested against Abdul Huq's. Chanda Railway Scheme.

A CAWNPORE Missionary writes to the *Pioneer* complaining that so many of his Native Christians are without employment; this, too, in a town where labour of almost every kind is at a premium. As a matter of fact, there is plenty of employment to be got, but not for those who are idle, dissolute and irregular. The verdict of the Cawnpore overseer is that the Native Christian is with faw executions the most is that the Native Christian is, with few exceptions, the most troublesome class of workmen he has to deal with. One is reluctant to disparage the Missionaries who work with benevolent object of bettering the condition of their fellow-creatures in this world as well as the next. And yet there is no getting over the fact that the removal of caste restrictions seems, in the case of lower classes at any rate, to take away from the Native Christians the self-respect of his Hindoo brother, and give him in exchange nothing but the grosser characteristics of a new civilisation.

COMMERCIAL I	INTELLIGENCE.		Endogram 10 Nominal. Gielle (Darjiling) 130 69 to —
DOMDAY		Kemp & Co 175 870 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co 50 45	Good Hope Tea Co.
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT	-	Oriental Loan Assoc 20 18 Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1.000 2.050	Holta (Kangra) 100 52 to 58
Four per Ceut	Rs. 1001 to -	Treacher and Co all 1,305 Thacker and Co all 200	Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 50 to — Indian Terai 500 450 to —
Four-and-a-Half per Coat Six per Cent. Municipal Loan	18 101 to	LAND COMPANIES.	
New French Losn, 5 per cent. New French Loan, 5 per cent. Four per Cent. Port Trust Bo Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	., 1881 1001 to — ., 1882 — to — nd 93 to 93	Colaba Co 12} 700	Kalacherra (Cochar) 100 30 to — Kangra Valley 100 par Kornafuli (Chittagong) 1100 52 to 58
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	Port 100 to —	Maza_on 700 925	Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 13 to Kurseong and Darilling 250 118 to
Trust Bond Five per Cont. Municipal Loa Coorla Spinning Bonds	n 105 to —		Do. contributory 200 98 to — Kurseong and Terai — — to —
BAN		CALCUTTA.—May 14.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 34 to 35
Paid-up	. LastDiv'd. Cash Rates	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. 4 Promissory Notes Re. 100 6 to	Longview (Darjiling) 100 60 to — Loobah 100 120 to — Lower Assam £7‡ 5 to —
INDIAN BANKS. Rs. Bink of Bombay all Bink of Bengal all	Rs. 10 pr.ct 835 10 pr.ct 890	44 of 1870 (1885) 100 12 to 101 0	Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to — Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 29
Bank of Bengal all Bank of Madras all Exchange Banks.	10 pr.ct 890 9 pr.ct 785	4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 106 0 to — 4 of 1879 (Coupon) — to —	Mim (Darjiling) 100 — to — Monacherra (Oachar) 100 21 to 25
Agra Bank all Hong Kong & Shanghai	6 pr.ct 118	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Moran (Assam) 90 21 to 22
Banking Corporation — National Bank of India £12}	17] pr.ct 130	6 of 1870 (1889) 105 8 to — 6 of 1872 (1891) 106 0 to — 6 of 1878 (1908) 105 0 to —	Mothola (Assam) 100 110 to — Do. contributory 90 100 to — Mungledye (Assam) — to —
PRESS COI	MPANIES.	[6 of 1884-5 (1905) 105 U to -	Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to —
Akbar 1,250 Albort all	125 —	5 of 1885-6 (1915) 105 4 to 5 of 1886-7 (1916) 105 8 to 14 of 1882 (1992) 99 8 to	New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to — New Ghola Ghat (Assam) flo Liquidation
Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100 Apollo 2,200	100 —	41 of 1882 (1902) 99 8 to BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Nutwanpore (Cachar) 50 100 to
Bellary 1,100 Bombay Cotton all	nfl 190	Paid. Price.	Punkabaree (Darjiling) 100 56 to -
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited 200	16 100	Agra Savings 100 125 to — Allahabad 100 185 to 186	Rajabare (Assan)
Colaba 1,880 Dhollera Ginning all East India 1,000	50 593 12 100 150 1,150	Alliance of Simla 100 150 to —	Second Mutual Cachar 56 4-5 disct.
Fort 8,500 French all	150 1,150 150 1,250 80 520	Do. of Upper India 100 140 to — Delhi and London £25 140 to — Himalaya 100 125 to —	Singbulli and Murmah 100 30 to — Singell (Darjiling) 100 56 to —
Harvey & Sabapathy 500 Khangaum 450	25 400 45 360	Mussoorie 100 110 to -	Soom (Darjiling) 100 80 to Springside (Darjiling) 100 65 to Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 16 to
Mercantile 125 Mofussil Co 400	71 95 55 400	National of India £121	Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 16 to — Teendarrea (Darjiling) 100 40 to — Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 95 to —
Munmar M all New Berar 500 New Indian 125	40 187 60 520	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to —	Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 105 to — Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 185 to —
Prince of Wales 400 Sabapathy (Bellary) 500	80 290 75 655	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES. Price.	Upper Assam £10 18 to —
Sassoon 500 Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000	25 500 120 1,200	Alipore Coal 100 100 to — Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal.	
Sind 750 Volkart 500	75 450 45 630	Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation. Bally Paper Mills £10 170 to — Barnagore Jute £10 96 to —	LONDON.—June 4.
SPINNING AND WEAT	VING COMPANIES.	Barnagore Jute £10 96 to — Bengal Coal 1,000 1,585 to — B. Baragunda Copper (preface	ACCURACY CONTRACTOR OF THE CON
Ahmedabad 1,000 Alfred Manufacturing. 100	20 1,360	A. shares) 78.6d. 16} to —	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Price.
		Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 81 to	
Alliance Spinning 500	171 p.ct 570 90 440	Bengal Mills £100 1,000 to — Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to —	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 961 to 97 31 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 1061 to 107
Alliance Spinning 500	17½ p.ct 570 90 440 18½ 100	Bengal Mills £100 1,000 to — Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to — Bonded Warehouse 445 275 to 280	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 106½ to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to
Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100	17½ p.ct 570 90 440 18½ 100 9 500 80	Bengal Mills £100 1,000 to — Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to — Bonded Warehouse 445 275 to 280 Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 63 to — Budge-Budge Jute Mills 80 90 to — Burrakur Coal 100 172 to —	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 106½ to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to - 4 Do. do. 1885 to - 4 Do. do. 1893 to - 4 Do. do. 1893 104 to 106 4 Coylon, 1882 104 to 106
Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bolhary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000	17½ p.ct 570 90 440 18½ 100 9 500 80	Bengal Mills £100 1,000 to — Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to — Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to — Bonded Warehouse 445 275 to 280 Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 63 to — Budge-Budge Jute Mills 80 90 to — Budge-Budge Jute Mills 100 172 to — Calcutta Hydraulic 100 96 to — Calcutta Steam Co 100 116 to — Calcutta Steam Co 100 98 to — Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) 100 98 to —	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106½ to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to - to - to - to - to - to
Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000	17½ p.ct 570 90 440 18½ 100 9 500 30 560 20 360 25 1,010 20 585 75 1,000	Bengal Mills £100 1,000 to — Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to — Bonded Warehouse 445 275 to 280 Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 63 to — Budge-Budge Jute Mills 100 172 to — Burrakur Coal 100 172 to — Calcutta Hydraulic 100 96 to — Calcutta Steam Co 100 116 to — Calcutta Steam Co 100 98 to — Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 85 to — Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 85 to — Calcutta Hydraulic Press 100 85 to — Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 85 to — Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 85 to — Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 120 to —	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97
Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Petit 1,000	17½ p.ct 570 90 440 18½ 100 9 500 30 560 20 360 25 1,010 20 585 75 1,000 25 615	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97
Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 1,000 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Petit 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000	17½ p.ct 570 90 440 18½ 100 9 500 30 860 85 1,010 20 585 75 1,000 25 750 25 750 25 615 20 200	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106½ to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4½ Do. do. 1885 10 4½ Do. do. 1885 10 4½ Coylon, 1882 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1881 108 to 110 6 Do. 1895-96 115 to 117 4 Do 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Price.
Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Lid. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Eombay United 1,000 Contral India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Petit 1,000 Golam Baba 4,000 Gordom Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000	17½ p.ct 570 90 440 18½ 100 9 500 20 360 25 750 25 750 25 615 20 258 75 1,000 25 615 20 270 27 785 20 785 20 785 30 770	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106½ to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ India Enfaced Paper to - to - to - to - to - to -
Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 1,000 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Petit 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 Indian Manufacturing 1,000	17½ p.ct 570 90 440 18½ 100 9 500 80 \$60 20 \$60 25 \$1,000 25 750 25 615 20 20 20 20 20 20 25 615 20 270 40 785 60 770 90 770 20 565	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106½ to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to - to - to - to - to - to -
Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 1,000 Contral India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Petit 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindunstan 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 James Greeves 500 James Greeves 500 James Greeves 500	17½ p.ct 570 90 440 18½ 100 9 500 80 860 20 860 25 1,010 25 615 25 615 20 200 25 615 20 200 25 615 20 200 25 615 20 200 20 200 20 200 20 170 40 785 60 770 20 565 70 1,285 25 670	Bengal Mills	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106½ to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to -4½ Do. do. 1885 to -4½ Do. do. 1885 to -4½ Do. do. 1895 104 to 106 4 Do. 1886-90 104 to 106 4 Do. 1886-90 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1881 108 to 110 6 Do. 1895-96 115 to 117 4 Do 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS
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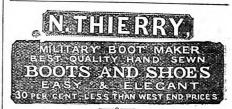
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 22nd May; from Allahabad and Madras to the 20th May; and from Calcutta to the 19th May.

THE sitting in the House of Commons Select Committee on Hyderabad affairs was postponed on the Viceroy's recommendation that they should await the arrival of the delegates from that State in London.

In the latest news from Kabul, with dates to May 8th, no mention is made of any disturbance among the Jamshidis. The collision, therefore, near Maimena, in which the Salors were concerned, has evidently been the sole basis of the story which came to this country from England.

ABDUL Huo has offered to restore to the Hyderabad Government the sum of £158,631, which he took from it as the price of his own shares in the Mining Company. The Nizam has declined the offer.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has arrived at Simla.

MR. E. T. ATKINSON, Accountant-General in Bengal, intends taking short leave in the course of the hot weather.

Mr. Baker, the engineer who recently examined the Mullagori route to Lundi Kotal, believes that it is practicable to make a good road, though not along the present hill track.

MR. J. G. Scott, Political Officer in the Southern Shan States, has just made an important capture in one Twet Nga Lu—a leader who has been fomenting disturbance in those parts for some time past. Mr. Scott heard of his being at Mone, and, making a sudden descent on the place, surprised and seized him.

THE Commissioners' report on the Larpent Case—a long and laborious piece of work—has gone in to the Government of India.

Under the new scheme for the reorganisation of the Judge Advocate-General's Department the establishment will consist of one Judge Advocate-General for all India, stationed at Army Headquarters, Simla, four Deputy Judge-Advocates, and six Assistants. Bombay and Madras will each have a Deputy Judge-Advocate at Army Headquarters, who will also be in charge of a circle. There will be nine circles for all India, including Burma, and officers will rank and be posted as follows:—Judge Advocate-General in India, Colonel Clementi; Deputy Judge-Advocates, Lieut.-Colonel Hughes-Hallett, at Ootacamund, with the Headquarters of the Madras Army and 1st Circle; Colonel Tytler, Poona, with the Headquarters of the Bombay Army and 2nd Circle; Colonel Mathews, Meerut, and Colonel Sanderson, Allahabad. The Assistant Judge-Advocates are Lieut.-Colonel Skinner, Secunderabad; Lieut.-Colonel Prideaux, Karachi; Lieutenant Chaplin, Mandalay; Captain Macmullen, Rawal Pindi; Captain Balfe, Simla; and Colonel G. Shaw, Mian Mir. For the present Colonel Sanderson will be posted to Simla and Captain Balfe to Allahabad.

THE Lieut.-Governor of Bengal has been in communication with the High Court regarding the Burrisal case, and has decided, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice, to postpone any action pending further examination into the general character of Mr. Posford's work as a Judge.

It has been authoritatively stated that the Bengal

Government are not aware of any decision having been arrived at implying that the outrage committed on the Chittagong frontier, and which resulted in Lieut. Stewart and others being murdered, is to be allowed to go unpunished. The question of sending an expedition has not yet been fully considered by the Local Government.

A HINDU revival movement at Madras, consequent on the recent disturbances in the Christian College in that city, has been set afoot. A meeting, presided over by the Sheriff of Madras, was held on May 15, whereat it was resolved to invite subscriptions at once in order to raise Pacheappah's College to the standard of a first grade college which should impart instruction in the doctrines of the Hindu religion as well as in secular subjects.

THE latest news from Sikkim shows no change in the position of affairs. The weather was still severe, and snow occasionally falling.

THERE was an unusually late and heavy fall of snow in Kabul on May 2nd—a thing unknown for years.

UP to date cholera in Kashmir seems to be decreasing. The attacks in the last few days has been 400 and deaths 184; showing a decrease from 126 attacks daily to 80, and deaths from 62 to 37. Miss Hudson, a daughter of Major-General Sir John Hudson, was one of those attacked at an early period of the epidemic, but she is now rapidly recovering.

covering.

MR. N. SPENCER, Chief Judge of the Small Cause
Court at Bombay, has succumbed to an attack of fever.

MR. EDWARD PHILIPSON-HARRISON, R.N.R, third officer of the P. and O. steamer Shannon, died at Bombay on May 17 from the effects of an overdose of laudanum which he had taken for insomnia without medical advice.

NOTES.

THE monsoon has brought us another Overland Mail quicker than was anticipated, but the papers to hand contain little fresh news from the East.

SEVERAL of the leading papers continue to occupy many columns of their space with discussions regarding the Hyderabad (Deccan) scandal, and one journal (the Statesman) gives a long account of some disclosures which it states it made in August, 1884, to Lord Ripon of the true nature of the Nizam's Railway Scheme and the Mining Concession.

An Allahabad paper says that affairs in the State of Gwalior are in a very unsatisfactory condition. "There is no unity among the higher officials, who mistrust each other. The bestowal of good appointments on his sons, nephews, and other relations by the Prime Minister is discreditable to him, especially as worthy men like Sir Michael Filose are passed over and posted in districts too remote for them to interfere. Rao Dinkur, one of the late Maharaja's soundest advisers, has left for Allahabad; Rao Gobind Rao Rughunath has been compelled to go; and, if the truth were known, there is more disorder, dacoity, &c., in Gwalior than is allowed to be made known to the public."

THE same journal says of a well-known Native sporting nobleman:—"The Maharaj Rana of Dholepore is away at Simla again, but to make a show of reduction of establishment is advertising a list of horses for sale at such prohibitive prices that he will have the use of them when he returns in December. This plan of clearing his debts is one which will not pay in the end. The deduction of 20 per cent. on all his debts as a compulsory condition has been very hard on some creditors who have waited years for their money and have charged market rates of interest. While these debts are being paid we would like to know how his Highness manages to purchase dogs and horses at

fabulous prices from Jeypore merchants and others. Surely Major Martelli is asleep—or is he only nodding? Lately his Highness bought three boar-hounds, as they are called out here, for Rs. 3,500. He has this year bought some more for Rs. 5,000, and also some Hungarian horses.

THE row between the students and professors of the Madras Christian College is commented upon in various ways by the Press, Anglo-Indian and vernacular, but one paper puts the matter rather tersely. The Civil and Military Gazette remarks:—"When the attention of the large public which subscribes to evangelising Missions in India is fairly drawn to the recent occurrences in connection with the Madras Mission College, and when it begins to discern that the Hindu youth will accept anything from the hands of the missionary, excepting the Christian religion—which, after all, is the missionary's raison d'être—it will ask questions which may be fairly epitomised in the terse slang of the hour, 'Is it good enough?'"

It is a pity, but it is true, that in all parts of the world the graves of Englishmen who have fought and died for England are allowed to suffer neglect and go to decay. Many complaints were made about the graves of our soldiers in the Crimea, and it was a long time before public or private funds could be got together to put them into decent repair and preserve them. We now learn that the Rev. T. Bomford, of the Church Missionary Society, solicits subscriptions to a fund to enable him to restore the graves of the Englishmen who fell fighting before Mooltan in 1848-49. One hundred and eighty-six officers and men lost their lives and were buried in the vicinity, but only seventy-three graves are known, and these require attention. Among others that have been found are those of Colonel Pattoun and Major Gordon, 60th Rifles; Captains Brooke, Bailey, Keith, Erskine, Hollingsworth, and Monte-zambert, and Lieutenants Cubill, Thompson, Graham, Plumer, and others. Mr. Bomford has taken great trouble in searching for and renovating the graves, and as his appeals have not been greatly responded to, the expenditure has exceeded the sums collected.

THE Government of India has directed all Local Governments to promulgate the following rules regarding the pecuniary relations of Government officers with persons who are in any way under their official authority or influence, and to see that they are "strictly observed in future":—"All Covenanted Civil Servants, Statutory Civilians, Uncovenanted Officers, who hold gazetted appointments, and Military Officers in civil employ, are gazetted prohibited, under pain of dismissal, from taking loans from, or otherwise placing themselves under pecuniary obliga-tions to persons subject to the official authority or influence of such Government officers, or residing, possessing property, or carrying on business within the local limits for which such Government officers are appointed." The prohibition does not extend to transactions in the ordinary course of business with joint-banks or British firms.

THE Madras Mail says that nothing has occurred in Madras during the three days which have elapsed between the despatch of its Overland Edition of May 16th and the despatch of the present one of May 19th by "monsoon" mail. We find that little has been brought us by the "monsoon" mail from anywhere else in India, but we hope that the breeze which is so longed for has brought health and renewed energies to many of our panting friends on India's sultry plains.

ARTWARE from the Punjab has been supplied to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. for the Glasgow Exhibition.

IT is reported that the Governor-General's Agent in Central India has recommended that direct commissions in the army should be granted to the three sons of the Badshah of Kunar; and that the Supreme Government want to know whether there is any chance of employment being found for the men in the Punjab.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

THE SIMLA SEASON. (Pioneer Correspondent.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The men (and especially the women) of Simla are still in the condition of him who "never is, but always to be blest." Our social history of the past few days is a blank, but we have endless "pleasures" in prospect: That wave of cold wind—straight from Central Asia, as Mr. John Eliot assures me—has left use these for regions lab the trust transfer is will be -straight from Central Asia, as Mr. John Eliot assures mehas left us at last, for regions, let us trust, where it will be
more welcome. We have May weather at last. Our May birds
have all emerged from their hiding, and the calling craze is at
its height. The dauntless few, who would have our world
dance at any price, have encountered defeat once more, and
their second scheme of Subscription Dances has fallen, if
possible, more flat than the first. Fathers of families resolutely button their poor pockets and rusfully decline. But possible, more flat than the first. Fathers of families resolutely button their poor pockets and ruefully decline. But Major Cooper has come to the rescue with a "Small and Early," and, a little later, Colonel Mackenzie gives a ball at his beautiful house "The Crags." Of other "frivolling" there is more than plenty in store. Early in June the theatre at "Snowdon" will be thrown open for three performances in aid of the Homes in the Hills for Lady Roberts' Nursing Sisters, with certain promise of an attractive bill. Then Miss Toussaint, an accomplished performer on the piano, has announced an afternoon concert under Lady Dufferin's patronage, reminding us of those other Saturday "pops" of yore, which were among our most, in all senses, reasonable recreations.

General Elles and Colonel Collen, the General from a kick, and the Colonel from a touch of the sun, are both recovering,

and the Colonel from a touch of the sun, are both recovering, I am glad to say. If the Adjutant-General were only a little more human, that subaltern's pony might seriously bar the future professional prospects of its owner.

Colonel Morton, as you know already, led the (theatrical) way with *The Ladies' Battle*, and now Simla will owe him the revival of the semi-permanent committee which fomerly, when Colonel Henderson, Major Deane and "our William" were in evidence, ruled our little world of Thespians so well. There was a gathering of ten good men and true at an early hour this morning, and the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club was then this morning, and the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club was then and there rough-hewn. In the course of that meeting some facts came out with regard to both the penalties and profits of catering for the theatre-loving public, which are worth the study of the Municipal Committee, should they still be of opinion that it is a real good thing. During the most successful season on record there were 25 performances; in an average season there are 20. The 25 yielded a small surplus, all told; the 20 yield a certain loss. Both those who have strutted their hour on the stage, and those who only care for it, may join the Club, which, by the way, aims at establishing a guarantee fund of Rs. 10,000, and has made a good beginning with it. At present the Municipal carriage stops the way, but the Executive Committee of the Club (Colonel Morton, Major Deane, Major Hamilton, A.D.C., and Mr. McCracken) have been deputed to confer with Mr. Cullen, the Chairman, about terms for a three years' tenure of the new Theatre, and Mr. Cullen is too conciliatory and sensible a man to stand out for anything unreasonable. Betsy will be the next play: then the Contrabandista: later on London Assurance, perhaps; later still Dandy Dick, and indeed such a string of sensation that there will be nothing left for your true disciple but to take his bed to the theatre and keep it there. It is really true that the roof of our new Town Hall leaks so that during a recent burst of rain it required 105 tubs to catch the water? I have this on the authority of the man who counted them. In this case one might usefully carry an umbrella as well as a charpoy. and there rough-hewn. In the course of that meeting some

There are still wild winds sweeping these hills, and even a few days of bright sunshine scarcely convince us that we are in the Merry Month, though we note that 100° and upwards one takes the shady side of the road, it is true, in the middle of the day; but there is a lingering doubt as to whether cheery fire is not good for us after sunset. I believe those who concern themselves with the mysteries of the monsoon, cyclonic whirls and areas of depression are not quite easy in their minds as regards the prospect of our next rainfall in India; but gloomy apprehensions are not yet quite in the ascendant, and we have another month before us in which to watch the development of the hot weather. Famine and scarcity are ugly words, and it is to be hoped that they will not even be whispered this year, much less proclaimed from the

The believers in "cycles" are, of course, turning up old records: is it 10 years, or 12 or 15, on which they will fix as deciding the eventful question of a failure of the rains? It seems to the ordinary observer that these "cyclists," to coin a new meaning to a word, are apt to change their theories as

year after year passes, and so one does not put an all-abiding faith in their prophecies. They have some data undoubtedly to go upon, but the moonsoon current is at times so eccentric in its movements that they are nonplussed nine times out of ten. Where, for instance, is that beautiful theory about the snowfall in the Himalayas late in the Spring being the great controlling influence on the rainfall in Upper India? It has vanished for the time being; but perhaps it may be revived when some more than usually difficult drought problem puzzles our meteorologists.

But our concern the last few days has been rather in dust-clouds than rain-currents. You must almost be tired of hearing of Simla dust: it encrusts even the most secluded of our "little tin-gods on the mountain side," for nothing is sacred from its touch. It forms a sort of "dust-bore along the Mall just when the duties of calling have to be fulfilled, and it can no more be avoided or circumvented than the "bore" on a tidal river. One has to bow to its power and to wait for comfortable journeying until evening, when the wind drops and the sturdy little bullocks begin their work of relief with the jerky water-carts a benevolent Municipality provides. So could we, thanks to these, appear in decent array at Viceregal Lodge on Friday afternoon, Lady Dufferin's second reception of the season. But when pleasure has to be followed no one minds discomfort, and yesterday many of us journeyed Mushhobrawards and beyond, along hot and dusty roads; holiday-making in honour of that wonderful Sipi Fair which, of course, "everyone must see once." The were invitations in plenty to pic nics out among the Mushobra hills, and the Fair rather became of secondary importance, flying visits only being paid to it. It was not so only a few years ago, but the gathering has lost much of its distinctive character, and its prestige is rapidly fading. Even the rain-storms which were popularly supposed to mark the great day of the Fair have ceased to put in an annual appearance of late; and certainly no day in the year could have been sunnier than yesterday. The Native population of Simla still flock out in their hundreds, in all the glory of bright-coloured raiment; but they are only fellow-spectators after all, and we cannot get deeply interested in them. The scheme for a cart road to Mushobra and Fagu, by the way, seems never likely to be realised; "financfal pressure" is as severe up here as in any part of India, and we have still to pass through the Sanjaoli tunnel in our visits to the pleasantest suburb of Simla.

I have already told you of most of the coming events in our social world, and the list has not lengthened during the last few days. Is it not an article of our belief that until the Birthday Ball has taken place the floodgates of entertainment cannot be thrown open? But we are bestirring ourselves even now, and with visitors still arriving daily it is not likely that the charge of dulness will be entered against this season. Who was it that compared Simla to a Gladstone bag? It was an apt simile, and one may say that the sides are beginning to show signs of expansion even now; every blast of the tonga horn means another item of humanity stowed away for a few months in this receptacle of pilgrims from the plains. We may, indeed, be thankful that the evil fate which has overtaken Srinagar has not fallen upon Simla. There are residents who still remember the cholera scare not so many years ago: and Simla has become densely populated since then. We may well, indeed, pray that no epidemic may appear in our bazaars there.

The Volunteers have lost their popular Adjutant, Captain Craigie Halkett, who in a day or two will be on his way to that place of snow and mist, Gnatong, to join his regiment, the 32nd Pioneers, and assist in keeping a watchful eye on the Tibetans. On Friday evening he was given a farewell dinner at Peliti's by the officers of the corps, Colonel Morton, the Commanding Officer, presiding. Captain Halkett's health was proposed in very complimentary terms by Colonel Morton, and the guest of the evening was very happy in his reply. After alluding to the good terms on which he had been with officers and men Captain Halkett said he had one consolation, and that was that he left behind him a corps which he knew was second to none in India as regards drill, discipline, and marksmanship. He had always felt proud of being the Adjutant of such a smart and well-disciplined body of men. He modestly refrained from enlarging upon the steady advancement of the corps in numbers and its marked improvement in musketry; but expressed the hope that it would always maintain the high position it now held. Captain Halkett certainly did not say a word too much in praise of our Volunteers: they are a good all-round corps, and they pull together in a spirit of camaraderie which makes them hard to beat. Their new Adjutant, Lieutenant Hayden, is one of the crack-shots in India, and in musketry at least they are likely to still further improve under his guidance.

We have just lost another old resident: Colonel Filgate, R.E., having left us for good and all. He will be much missed among the large circle of friends whom he had made in Simla. The new Club seems to be settling down to serious business.

It has elected Colonel Mackenzie as its President, and Mr. R. G. Macdonald as Vice-President: both office-bearers who will work hard and unselfishly.

THE GARRISON IN BURMA.

(Pioneer.)

It must be borne in mind that the regular troops in Upper Burma are now garrisoning only 28 posts as compared with 138 last year; while the police hold 19 headquarters and 200 minor posts. The burden of maintaining order, therefore, falls mainly upon the 17,000 police sepoys, who really form the "second line" or subsidiary army of occupation. They are armed and equipped as if they were a portion of the Native Army, and they are men of fine physique, belonging to the martial races of India; but they lack the European leadership which has made the ordinary sepoy so efficient and so confident a soldier. Their training, too, has been of the scantiest kind, and their real strength lies in their personal courage and contempt of danger. During the past cold weather they have had the advantage of learning the art of guerilla warfare side by side with the troops, and they have undoubtedly profited by this; but now they have to stand alone in the majority of cases and to act on their own responsibility in the suppression of lawless-It must be borne in mind that the regular troops in Upper to act on their own responsibility in the suppression of lawless-ness. The danger seems to be that in the desire to give every village of importance some sort of protection the Civil autho-rities have rather erred on the side of establishing too many small posts told by ten or twenty men under a non com-missioned officer. This or that individual village may thus be rendered safe, but the main objects is to protect each district as a whole from such armed bands as may as-semble; and this cannot be done when the force available semble; and this cannot be done when the force available has been frittered away in a dozen different directions. The two British officers with each battalion cannot do more than keep up a perpetual round of inspections; and the force under their orders becomes one rather of a defensive than offensive character. The small police stockades scattered over the country can repel any attack that may be made upon them, but the garrisons are so small that they cannot act in concert; they are in fact extrinourly units of a certain local concert; they are, in fact, stationary units of a certain local value, but not so effective as they might be under a more elastic system. The remedy seems to lie in concentrating the police in each district in parties of such strength as shall make their offensive power clear and distinct in the eyes of the make their offensive power clear and distinct in the eyes of the dacoits. This may leave a village here and there apparently unprotected, where now it boasts a police guard, but it is the district as a whole which has to be controlled and not isolated spots. It can, of course, only be worked with any chance of success by temporarily increasing the number of European officers with the police tattalions, and this step should, we think, be taken without further delay. There are numbers of young and energetic officers who would volunteer for six months' duty with the Burna. who would volunteer for six months' duty with the Burma police, and their presence would unquestionably make that body more than equal to the trying work which it has to do. The revival of dacoity which was foretold has taken place: it can only be checked by so handling the 17,000 police sepoys that the withdrawal of some 10,000 troops shall not be felt as having made dangerous rents in the protective net which has been spread so carefully over the country.

PUNJAB ART. (Englishman.)

Lahore stands high among Indian cities as a centre of industrial art, and it is curious to find the Principal of the Mayo Art School, complaining that the low level of general intelligence is the worst drawback to the training of the students. "It is comparatively easy to get a geometrical problem understood or a prospective diagram drawn, but most difficult to secure an intelligent appreciation of real delicacy and truth in freehand drawing, or of an idea outside ordinary practice. There may be less to observe in an Indian town than in a European one, but the neglect of the faculty of observation by Punjab youths has other causes than the blankness of their surroundings." Nevertheless, the progress of the schools is encouraging, and several of the pupils have attained considerable skill in designing. One obtained a prize for a design for a carpet at the Simla Art Exhibition, and the design is being produced in a carpet manufactory in Annitsar. Students for the artisan class are less prone than others in India to suppose that a handicraft can be acquired without labour. Still they are at a disadvantage from their ignorance of the English tongue, and have frequently to take subordinate positions in consequence. Thus, they sometimes rank below clerks, tracers, and computors who do not possess a tithe of their skill, training, and aptitude. It is possible, however, to exaggerate the extent of this evil, and we may rely upon it that really excellent workmen will make their way in spite of all obstacles, and without the aid of a foreign language.

THE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

(Indian Daily News.)

It was perhaps scarcely to be expected that the experience of 1885 would be repeated when the Government of India's tardy sanction to the Volunteer Reserve project was at last given, after three years' irritating delay. There is no immediate "Russian scare" just now to rouse enthusiasm, and it cannot be denied that the Government treated the original Reservists shabbily by ignoring their offers of service for so long. Accordingly, it is not to be wondered at that Major Sterndale has not been enabled to enrol again at once the whole of the "noble six hundred" who put down their names for reserve service three years since. For one thing, many will no doubt have left Calcutta in the in'erim. But the European and Eurasian population of the capital and its neighbourhood is scarcely on the decline; the places of those who have sought fresh fields of industry or adventure must have been filled by new-comers. Then some were annoyed by the unfortunate and ill-judged attitude of the Government towards the scheme, and we believe a few have replied to Major Sterndale's call to arms that, since they gave in their names in 1885, the Government has saddled them with "a most iniquitous Income-tax," and they don't feel disposed to volunteer for service any longer. But surely this is a hasty and regrettable way of looking at the matter. We fancy that those who adopt it will, on more careful consideration, change their minds. It is an Englishman's privilege to grumble, we know, and we are not going to say the Incometax is not enough to justify a liberal exercise of the privilege; but it is not like an Englishman to allow discontent to interfere with his patriotism, or deter him from fulfilling a public duty. And we thing every intelligent Englishman and Eurasian in India who gives serious thought to the subject must see that it is nothing short of a duty—it is a privilege, also—to fit himself to bear a manly part in defending the British possession of India in which he, as a resident in this country, has a direct personal interes

THE INDIAN WHEAT TRADE.

(Pioneer.)

The most notable paragraphs in the report just issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce deal with the attempts to purify wheat trade. The Bombay Chamber, like other Indian Chambers and mercantile corporations, believes that if anything is to be done it must be done at the London wharves; but only one Corn Trade Association in England has hitherto evinced any tendency to follow the Chamber's suggestions in adopting a lower scale of refraction for arrival contracts, and we are told gloomily that the "solitary and at best partial action on the part of the London Association has had no apparent effect." The Chamber then goes on to remark on the memorandum on the wheat trade prepared last year by Mr. Donald Smeaton. The real evil to be got rid of, Mr. Smeaton said, was the insecurity felt by traders and the consequent risk to the trade from the abuse of refraction at the Indian ports; and with a view to this end he advocated the establishment at the ports of an independent authority, to determine all questions of refraction and classification. Mr. Smeaton's opinion may be worth much or worth little; but it is evident he believed the duty of removing the present scandal from the wheat trade devolved on the Indian merchants quite as much as on the home buyers. The curious thing is that the Chamber practically makes this admission in commenting on another of the recommendations contained in the memorandum. Mr. Smeaton felt that insuperable difficulties lay in the way of establishing local depots for cleaning the wheat, and he accordingly expounded a scheme for the transport by rail and the shipment of wheat in bulk. The Bombay Chamber admit that Mr. Smeaton "proves to demonstration the practicability of his plans, and shows that a large saving of cost would be effected;" whereat our hopes are raised, only, alas! to be immediately damped by the lame and impotent conclusion that there is little hope of these excellent proposals "being adopted for a considerable time to come." A body of men actually engaged in a trade dec

CHARITY BEGGARS. (Times of India.)

The cool assumption of an English charitable society in sending out to the Viceroy a bundle of circulars begging for contributions with the request that the Government of India should distribute them among the Native Princes has been very properly snubbed. The Native Princes seem to be considered fair game for philanthropists and adventurers alike. If the Princes are to be inveigled into subscribing to the funds of every charitable soup-kitchen or Dorcas society in England they will be as surely-ruined by the lambs of society as by the wolves in lamb's clothing. We use the word "inveigled" deliberately, for however praiseworthy be the object of this particular society which has drawn forth the Viceroy's righteous rebuke, it was unquestionably a piece of sharp practice to endeavour to have its begging card hall-marked by the authority it would have derived from being forwarded by the Indian Government. As the Viceroy truly points out, this would have been to bring illegitimate influence to bear upon the Native Chiefs. The latter almost invariably construe a Government request, even though indirectly preferred, as an order; and in a recent case we have had a flagrant example of a purely private letter from an august Royal personage being produced at the Court of a Native State and used—successfully used—as a means of bringing pressure to bear towards enforcing a claim which, on its inherent merits, was very dubious indeed. This is little short of a public scandal, and the sooner begging letter-writers, whether their motives be altruistic or egoistic, be warned off the field of Native States the better. There are too many Montague Tiggs with their Anglo-Bengalee Disinterested Loan and Life Insurance enterprises on the ground already; the Jellybys with their Borrioboola-Gha projects on no account can be allowed a footing. We quote the concluding sentence from Lord Dufferin's reference to the subject, and commend the words of sound common-sense to all charity exploiters at home:—"The Governor-General is of opinion t

SIND AND THE PUNJAB. (Bombay Gazette.)

Sir John Gorst's answer to a question that was put to him in the House of Commons on Friday, May 18th, in reference to the much-discussed transfer of Sind to the Punjab shows that we were right in refusing to accept the confident assertions of the up-country papers as to the certainty and imminence of that change. It was known to the well-informed that the Government of India were once more moving in the matter, and that if they had their way the scheme would this time be carried through without delay. But it was forgotten by the imperfectly informed that the India Office had a voice in the matter which, in spite of its leanings in the past towards a disturbance of the map, might be given on the other side, and there seemed to us, as is now shown to be the case, good reason for treating the question as still open—still one on which argument could be used without being wasted. We will not speculate upon the reasons which may have influenced the India Office to change the attitude which it held in regard to this question in 1876, when Lord Salisbury suggested—as only one of at least four courses that were open to discussion, it should be remembered—the transfer of Sind to the Punjab. Every year that passed since the Government of India declared for that particular course without carrying it out constituted a new reason against the change, and to the open mind of Lord Cross it may well have seemed that if those who wanted the transfer twelve years ago were not sufficiently impressed with its urgency to carry it out then, the reasons for insisting upon it now are not very strong. Two versions of the Under-Secretary of State's announcement on the subject have reached India, and we have our choice between a statement that the transfer cannot be made without the sanction of the Government of India, and one that the Home Government would not assent to it. The former version has this against it—that the Government of India are known to favour the change, and that to speak of their sanction being necessary would be super

which would have given the Central Provinces to Bombay. The Government of India, unless they rise to a height of disinterestedness not easy for them to attain to, are not likely to propose a scheme which would deprive them of so large a share of patronage as that, and it is more than possible that in this way they will defeat the purpose that they have at

WITCHCRAFT.

(Pioneer.)
From a small village on the banks of the Ghogra opposite Daryabad, there comes to us a tale such as even in the dark annals of Indian witchcraft and demon-worship has not often been paralleled. In this village there lived, until a few weeks ago, a tenant farmer, by name Bajrang, with his wife Bachi. Bachi, from all accounts, was a young woman of excellent character and conduct, but subject to fits of insanity and mecharacter and conduct, but subject to fits of insanity and melancholia. An attack of this sort occurred on the 12th of last month, when she fell a prey to the delusion that she was possessed by a female spirit, Bhowani. Thereupon her husband also seems to have been seized by a mad frenzy. A female spirit, he told the villagers, had come to his wife, and now, in order that he might be able to exorcise the unearthly visitant, a male deity, Bhairon, had come to him. Thus divinely directed he was to tear out his wife's eyes, and the god Bhairon was to replace them by golden ones. The whole village, instead of laying hold of the wretched Bajrang and putting him where he could do no harm, seem to have put complete faith in his inspiration, and assembled to the number of about fifty, with singing of songs assembled to the number of about fifty, with singing of songs and beating of tom-toms, within the enclosure of Bajrang's compound, to witness the fearful rite of exorcism. Thither the ill-fated Bachi was brought by her demented husband, who threw her down on the ground, and, while three of the neighbours, a manand two women, pinioned the helpless creature's arms and legs, gouged out her eyes with his forefinger. Bachi lingered an hour before death put an end to her sufferings; the villagers returned to their homes apparently unconscious that anything extraordinary had been done; and the village chowkidar—excellent specimen of his class—reported two days afterwards that the woman had died of cholera. Luckily hints of the truth got abroad, an inquiry was held, and Bajrang and the man and two women who pinioned the murdered Bachi, will be committed to the Sessions Judge. Their punishment, however, is of little account in comparison with the astounding evidence the story affords of the depths of barbarous superstition in which, despite long years of British rule, British preaching and British education, the rural population of India are still sunk. Yet of such as farmer Bajrang is a vast portion hour before death put an end to her sufferings; the villagers reare still sunk. Yet of such as farmer Bajrang is a vast portion of the free and independent electorate whom we are asked to charge with the duty of sending members to the great Indian Parliament, which is to govern the Empire of the future on really true and enlightened principles.

A CALCUTTA WOMEN'S HOSPITAL. (Indian Daily News.)

There should be no difficulty in raising the small amount required, in addition to the subscriptions already paid and promised towards that object, for building a Women's Hospital at Calcutta to take the place of the present Countess of Dufferin's Fund Dispensary, in Circular Road. Indeed the Executive Committee of the Bengal Branch of the Fund would seem to be too modest in their estimate of the needs would seem to be too modest in their estimate of the needs of the city when they place the cost of a suitable Women's Hospital at Rs. 40,000. Or is their moderation due to the small and unflattering estimate they entertain of the giving spirit—as apart from capabilities—of the wealthy people of Calcutta? There is, on the face or the matter, sufficient justification for such an opinion. Calcutta is wofully deficient in monuments of public-spirited private beneficence, as, compared, say, to Bombay. We are disposed sometimes to smile at Bombay's arrogant assumption of every virtue; but the western city has certainly cause to be proud of the many substantial testimonials it possesses of the most catholic and most liberal-hearted charity on the part of individual citizens. Conspicuous instances are the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, the Cama Hospital for Women and Children, the Dimbhai Hospital for Animals; and another munificent donation has been made foradding obstetric wards to munificent donation has been made for adding obstetric wards to the Jamsetjee Hospital. There is no lack, at the same time, of special sectional benefactions, designed to benefit poor and suffering people of particular communities; but we are refering, particularly to charity of a more catholic description. Compare the list enumerated above with similar tokens of an compare the list enumerated above with similar tokens of an enlightened generosity possessed by Calcutta, and the capital must "take a back seat." Compare the splendid Cama Hospital for Women and children at Bombay with such a building as the Bengal Committee are likely to get built for forty thousand rupees! The Cama Hospital has not been found a bit too big for its purpose, and there is little doubt

but that double or treble forty thousand rupees might be very usefully expended in building a suitable Women's Hospital for Calcutta, to be managed on similar lines. Will not some Calcutta counterpart of the Goculdasses, the Jeejeebhoys, the Camas, the Pettis, and the Wadias of Bombay—there are plenty of them with money enough—come forward with an offer that will enable the Bengal Committee to build a hospital worthy of the capital? It is a pitiful thing that with such an object in view as the erection of a hospital for suffering women, where they may be attended by trained woman ing women, where they may be attended by trained woman doctors, it should be necessary to talk of applying to the Dufferin Memorial Committee for a grant from subscriptions intended for another object.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN RETRENCHMENTS. (Pioneer.)

We noticed last autumn that in New Zealand a new administration pledged to retrenchment had been formed. According to familiar Indian precedent we should have expected a solemn and strongly - worded resolution, impressing on local administrations the gravity of the situation, and the necessity of renewed and more minute cheeseparing in every direction. of renewed and more minute cheeseparing in every direction. After much consumption of ink and paper, sundry chuprassis would have been dismissed, a few clerks got rid of, much havoc played with the allowances of the less-favoured branches of the Service, the novel principle now being successfully worked of making a junior do a senior's work merely for the honour and glory of an empty title, would have been still further extended, and the difficulty of obtaining the most necessary grants for routine expenditure would have been increased to the verge of an impossibility. But in New Zealand they begin at the other end. The Governor is to get in future only a pittance of £1,000 a year, instead of £7,500 as previously. The Premier is to come down from £1,750 to £1,000 and the other Minister from £1,250 to £800, while one Minister is to be abolished altogether. Consolidated travel Minister is to be abolished altogether. Consolidated travel allowances, which appear to have been just as much appreciated there as they are elsewhere, are to go; and the allowance is to be arranged so as merely to recoup necessary outlay, and that only within a narrow Budget allotment. Where official residences are to be provided, the cost to Government is to be limited to the actual maintenance of the fabric. The allowance to Members of Barliament is to be get fabric. The allowance to Members of Parliament is to be cut down to £100 a year; the number of Members of both Houses is to be largely reduced; and there are to be other reductions in the Civil Service, confined, however, to officials drawing over £150 per annum. In this way it is intended to arawing over £150 per annum. In this way it is intended to effect a saving of some £300,000 a year, and this having been done, the curtailment of current expenditure is considered. This is a self-denying ordinance of a thorough-going type, and it is a striking testimony to the patriotism of the Colonists that it has been adopted in its entirety. It is impossible not to think of the flutter there would have been in the official dovecotes had the recommendations of our own Financial Commission been conceived in a similar heroic strain. Perhaps, as the rupee slowly and silently vanishes away, we may come to something like it yet.

THE CASE OF MR. TAYLER.

The Indian Statesman publishes the following letter:-The charges that were brought against Mr. Tayler, the Commissioner of Patna, were two:—

That he persecuted the Wahabees.

II. That he persecuted the wanabees.

II. That he showed great want of firmness and calmness by ordering all Europeans to withdraw from their mofussil stations, and to fall back upon Patna.

About the first, opinion does not differ. Subsequent events proved that his denunciation of the Wahabees was just, that one of the men whom he arrested in his dining-room, and who was read a denutry real found deeply implicated in a was made a deputy collector, was found deeply implicated in a was made a deputy collector, was found deeply implicated in a conspiracy against the Government, and was sentenced to transportation for life to the Andamans. About the second, there are people who assert that the charge of "panic" and want of calmness was sufficiently established against him, though at the same time they think his punishment undeservedly severe. Now, to judge of Mr. Tayler's order, we must look at the circumstances by which he was surrounded. All around was disaffection, and reliable reports came that the rich men were helping to fan the flame of rebellion. The fate of Arrah was certain, and only the gallantry of the garrison at that place was staying the rebels from falling upon other centres of the division. Dunbar's regiment met a great disaster on their march staying the rebels from falling upon other centres of the division. Dunbar's regiment met a great disaster on their march to the rescue of Arrah, and they had retreated. Officers from all parts were imploring succour. What was his possible course at that time? He could not unnecessarily squander English lives by asking them to fight against odds. So he passed the order to withdraw all the mofussil establishments with their treasuries, unless by doing so their personal safety would be

endangered. At this time, at Gaya, the district magistrate was Mr. Money. On receipt of this order, he at once determined to leave the station, though there was very little danger then. At first he did not take the treasure with him. But after going about three miles, he was shown the un-English character of his flight by one Mr. Hollings, of the Opium Department. He returned to his station, found the treasure untouched, took it in carts and brought it safely to Calcutta, not to Patna, for he apprehended danger on the way to that city. In the meantime Sir (then Mr.) Vincent Eyre, who was going to Allahabad with a regiment, halted at Dinapore. On hearing of the miserable condition of his countrymen at Arrah, he started on his own responsibility to rescue them, and was successful. This victory of Eyre at once changed the aspect of affairs in Behar. Rebels became scarce and the division was safe. Now came the turn of Mr. Halliday to exercise freely his revenge on Mr. Tayler. The latter was an officer of the old stamp, who was not very respectful to his superiors and inclined to act on his own responsibility and without the previous approval of his Government. This irritated the Lieutenant-Governor, and on the disappearance of the danger Tayler was made to suffer. But even Mr. Halliday did not succeed in ruining him without suppressing the fact that he had asked all the district officers to bring the treasure with them unless by doing so their personal safety would be endangered.

THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF SIND.

(Pioneer.)

While Bombay, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces are disputing about the terms upon which Sind should change hands, that province itself can scarcely be expected not to enter some protest against its fate being summarily decided. The general impression has been for years past that Sind wanxious to be absorbed in the Punjab, as Karachi would then be released from the jealous supervision which Bombay was supposed to exercise over its affairs. But within the last few weeks certain sections of the citizens of Karachi have shown signs of discontent at the prospect of any change, and now we have an influential Mahomedan resident denouncing both Bombay and the Punjab, and demanding the autonomy of Sind as a Chief Commissionership under the Government of India. Mr. Hasan Ali Effendi, presiding at a recent meeting of the local Mahomedan Association, complained that Sind had been exploited by Bombay, and that the interests of the Mahomedans, who form more than 78 per cent. of the whole population, had been wholly disregarded. "The disintegration of their society, the decadence of their principal families, and the general ruin which had overtaken them" were due to the influence excited by the "powerful Hindus that circle round the Bombay Government." The officials who were sent from the Western Presidency were in sympathy with the Hindu races among whom they had spent a period of their lives, and were thus inclined to favour them at the expense of the Mahomedan community. The third count in the indictment was that Bombay had introduced its own ryotwari system and its "odious and cruel" Revenue Code, which had practically ruined many landholders. Mr. Hasan Ali Effendi is apparently a responsible person, as Lord Reay consulted him last year regarding the prospects of the agricultural classes, so we take it that case Sind is certainly under no debt of gratitude to Bombay.

• DIAMONDS IN INDIA. (Madras Mail.)

A correspondent writes:—" Diamond mines have been known to exist in several localities in India often far removed, and many of these mines were, and are to this day worked by the Natives. Golconda once gave employment to some 60,000 men, and the vast extent of the old working amply testifies to the amount of labour expended on them. Diamonds are sometimes found in river beds, and sometimes on the surface, and are all more or less rounded, a sign of having been transported great distances by water. The diamond mines of India hitherto known all bear a close resemblance to one another. Situated from six to twenty feet below the surface, the beds in which the gems are found are seldom more than twelve inches thick, composed of a reddish gravel, sand, and round pieces of rock. These beds have all the characteristics of an aqueous deposit, and no diamonds are found either above or below them. The stones found in these beds are certainly not in their original home; they have been transported, and deposited in their present position. Whence they come geologists have not yet been able to tell us. On the discovery of the Kimberley and other mines in South Africa, it was believed that the diamonds found there were in their original matrix, and that those found scattered about the country had been transported from these mines during successive ages by rains and floods. The South African mines are only a few acres in

extent, and the 'pipe' formation prevails, that is to say, the appearance of the mines is that of the crater of an extinct volcano, with perpendicular rocky sides. The basin, or interior, is composed of the now celebrated 'blue clay,' which contains the diamonds. The Kimberley Mine has been worked to a depth of some 500 feet and borings have been made to a much greater depth, but there is no diminution in the quantity of diamonds. On the contrary, the deeper the excavations are carried the larger are the gems found. It remains to be seen whether the mine of the Madras Presidency Diamond Mines Co., Ld., which is reported to have a closy resemblance to the great South African mines, will account for the presence of the diamonds found scattered, and in beds, in Southern India as the South African mines have accounted for their presence in South Africa, often at great distances from the mines."

PATRIOTISM AS A PROFESSION IN BENGAL. (Englishman.)

Really Babu Sourendronath Bannerjee is too modest. He ordered the Health Officer to efface himself, and to hold his tongue about the African state of the Calcutta jungle; he desires the Government of India to be good enough to lose no time in appointing a Committee to investigate the shocking life to which the coolie is condemned in Assam, as is revealed in the veracious and blood-curdling tales which form a staple of the native Press; and now he peremptorily "calls the attention" of Sir Steuart Bayley to the iniquitous police circular which frightened the Mirror so lamentably some time ago. The Babu proceeds in a beautiful spirit of humility to lecture the Lieutenant-Governor on the insecure nature of the British tenure in India, and the value of the support and sympathy of the Bengalis, which, it is broadly hinted, the Government cannot afford to sacrifice. "An English Government cannot afford to sacrifice. "An English Government cannever regard with suspicion the growth of political or religious feeling. Whatever political feeling has been evoked in this country is the work of Government," while the "most remarkable developments of religious feeling are likewise due to the civilising agencies which the Government has created for the advancement of the people." But, alas, the fair dream of civilising Bengal is at an end. "The publication of the police circular has already created a most painful impression on the public mind. The public feel that they are the objects of suspicion on the part of the Government, that their religious and political movements are watched, that they cannot make a political speech or deliver a religious discourse without being tracked by the police official or reported by him; and suspicion must needs beget suspicion. They feel that the Government has no confidence in them, or they would not be watched, and it is only in human nature to reciprocate the feeling. The Committee need hardly dwell upon the disastrous consequences which such a state of things is likely to engender. The Bri

loyalty and contentment of the people."

In short, the tender-hearted much-enduring Babu, out of sheer gratitude to his benefactors, shows a way of escape for the Empire from a disastrous doom, and that way is the withdrawal of the police circular. If the circular is not cancelled, the Babu trembles to think of the result. The experiences which have so wrought upon his imagination are deserving of notice. "Soon after the delegates from Bengal who had been to the National Congress at Madras had returned, the police of Maimansingh were inquiring as to who had paid for the expenses of the delegates who had gone down to Madras—whether they were defrayed by the public or by the delegates themselves. To say the least, the inquiry was impertinent, and it was annoying to those who at considerable sacrifice had performed what they believed to be a patriotic duty." Again, we are informed, the Indian Association, "in the performance of their self-imposed duties are constantly obliged to depute delegates to different parts of the country Quite recently a delegate of the Association had occasion to visit a town in the mufasal where his presence was made the subject of police inquiries to such an extent that people were afraid to receive him at their houses; for no one, naturally enough, wanted to be the object of police espionage." Of course, it is always exasperating to be found out; and when a guileless Babu takes a holiday trip to Madras and pays his own expenses, it is a pity he cannot call himself a "Delegate" if he chooses, and pose as the elected "representative" of Maimansingh. Further, it is annoying that the Indian Association cannot continue to radiate "delegates" in all directions in absolute reliance of a ready welcome. The light thrown by Babu Sourendronath on the tactics of his Association is extremely interesting, and is not likely to be forgotten. But the Babu omits to mention a more recent illustration of the prejudicial effect of this vile circular. During the demonstration in honour of the Viceroy, an at

tion in the mofussil. Matters even proceeded some length, and telegrams began to pour in regarding the crowded and enthusiastic meetings that were being held in the towns and villages to express the true sentiments of the country, which, as reported, were far from complimentary to the Government. Acting on the impression that the local authorities, under their new instructions, must know all about these meetings, we attempted to verify the statements sent to us by telegram; but, strange to say, the system of "espionage" had entirely failed. The enthusiastic and influential meetings, condemnatory of Lord Dufferin and all his works, were plain enough on paper, but the utmost efforts of the police entirely failed to discover that such meetings had ever been held. It was discovered, however, that an envoy of a Calcutta Native paper who had tried to get up a meeting at Krishnagar had been driven to flight by the people. Was this envoy a Deputy also of the Indian Association, engaged in the fulfilment of its self-imposed but patriotic mission? Really, if the obnoxious circular is not cancelled, the business of the Bengal patriots, a calling which does not love the light, will be seriously endangered.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG'S OFFER. (Bombay Gazette.)

Our Hyderabad correspondent gives details of the offer of the Sirdar Diler Jung to make financial reparation for the outlay incurred by the Nizam's Government in the purchase of shares in the Deccan Mining Company. On Saturday, May 19, an official notification was served upon the suspended Home Secretary by the Government, requiring him to repay the sum of £151,631 disbursed at his instance in that transaction. The Sirdar having taken advice, has decided to repay the whole amount, if his Highness's Government will, in consideration of his making that restitution, refrain from any further proceedings, and will abstain from cancelling the concession of mining rights which was disposed of to the Deccan Mining Company. The Hyderabad Government decline to accele to these conditions; and there the matter rests for the moment. To-day (May 22) the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk will arrive in London, armed with plenary powers. He has authority either to cancel the concession, or to confirm it with such modifications as may secure the right of the Hyderabad Government, while safeguarding the interests of innocent shareholders. That Mr. Watson and his partners in the concession may find it expedient to take a course similar to that which has recommended itself to the Sirdar is not at all improbable. The fact that Mr. Watson has employed the time left him before the commencement of the investigation by the Committee of the House of Commons to repurchase the founders' shares in the market, is an indication of a desire to be prepared for the worst. He obviously foresees that the shares may be cancelled, and he providently buys them back at £7 10s. or even at £8 each, so that he may not have to refund the £10 or the £12 10s. at which he sold the shares and the £7 10 or £8 at which he has providently bought them back. The consideration shown by the Sirdar in endeavouring to stipulate that the concession shall not be cancelled is the more touching, seeing that the concessionaires did not consider the Sirdar's interests for a moment when

cessionaires did not consider the Sirdar's interests for a moment when their own were in jeopardy.

The Government of Hyderabad having refused to entertain the offer on the part of the Sirdar Diler Jung to repay the money of the State expended in the purchases of shares in the Mining Company, the conditions being inadmissible, legal proceedings will be taken, as already intimated, to attach the property of the Sirdar in the city and Presidency of Bombay. The proposals submitted to the Nizam's Government would, if accepted, have secured for the concessionaires the whole of the £850,000 worth of shares which they appropriated, and of those shares the Sirdar possesses one-fourth, if Mr. Wilson's avowal be accepted as true. The shares were by last accounts selling at £8 each in the London market, Mr. Watson buying up as many of them as he could, lest, if cancelled as fraudulent, he should be compelled to pay the par value and the premium at which he sold to "the sixteen hundred victims." Now it does not require any great knowledge of figures to understand that even at £8 a share, the Sirdar's one-fourth of the eighty-five thousand shares would yield him eighty per cent. of the handsome sum of £212,500, that is to say, £163,125. If there were no longer any question as to the validity of the shares, they might conceivably go up to par, or even once more to a premium, in which case the Sirdar would profit largely by the operation, while the Hyderabad State would have parted with its mining rights to the concessionaires for nothing. The recovery of the £151,631 paid for oneighth of the shares would be but a very inadequate indemnification for the injury sustained. Further, the proposed stipulation that all further proceedings should be stayed

would secure the Sirdar against any claim that may arise in connection with the floating of the Railway Company. It is asserted that, in addition to the £83,000 received from the Nizam's Government for his services in that transaction, the Sirdar obtained, without the knowledge of his Government, £100,000 of the capital subscribed in London. This allegation could not even be made the subject of inquiry, if the repayment of the amount expended on the purchase of the shares were to close the accounts between the Nizam's Government and its financial agent and stay all further proceedings.

BENGAL.

Mr. E. T. ATKINSON, Accountant-General in Bengal, intends taking short leave in the course of the hot weather.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has replied to Mr. O'Conor's memorandum answering Mr. Steele's criticisms on the official trade statistics for Bombay and Calcutta. The Chamber expresses satisfaction at the assurance of Government that it is their desire to make the published returns of trade of as much value as possible to the mercantile community, but say Mr. Steele expressed an opinion strongly held by the Chamber and the mercantile community generally when he stated that the statistical returns were of a misleading nature, and the Chamber see nothing in Mr. O'Conor's Note to lead them to modify that opinion. On the contrary, his explanation strengthens the Chamber's complaint, and proves that it was time such a complaint should be made. It is no answer to a merchant, who finds tables confuse instead of assist him to say they follow a prescribed form which was explained, more than five years ago, and the Chamber suggests that the tables be altered so as to show gross instead of net tonnage. The conditions of trade in Calcutta and Bombay differ so radically that no useful comparison between them is possible any more than between London and New York. It is practically impossible to ascertain the true volume of trade of these two cities, and therefore nothing can justify the conclusions repeated year by year by Mr. O'Conor in his review of the trade of India. The Chamber then proceeds to remark that it cannot see what purpose is served by attributing to Bombay the pre-eminence which Mr. O'Conor's nows in his paragraph 11. A fallacious view obtains of the proper form of reporting imports of bullion. Bullion is imported into India, and Council Bills on India are purchased for the purpose of redressing the balance of trade; but neither the one nor the other is properly trade. The larger part of the treasure imported comes for convenience to Bombay, just as the bulk of Council Bills come to be paid at the Calcutta Treasury. Neither item should be included in any comparison of them attract attention in Europe and Amer

MADRAS.

Death of a Recently-Retired Deputy Collector.—We regret to learn of the death, in Madras, of Mr. N. Gopalakristnama Chetty, after an illness of twelve days, and within two months of his retirement on a well-earned pension of Rs. 250. A correspondent writes:—"He was well known as an energetic, able, honest, and conscientious public officer, who always had the courage of his convictions. The greatest portion of his public service—more than fifteen years as Deputy Collector—was spent in the Kirnool District, where his name is cherished to this day with fond affection by the rural population as their good old friend, and he was credited with such an intimate acquaintance with the district that he was entrusted with the compilation of a Manual of that district—a task which he accomplished with credit so far as the meagre District Records permitted him. He was also a good Telugu scholar, and has left behind him a few literary works in Telugu to perpetuate his memory. Notably amongst these may be mentioned a popular tale entitled, 'Sriranga Raja Charitra,' illustrative of native manners and customs." The following is the record of his services:—(Born about March 3rd, 1833.)—Deputy Inspector of Schools, Madras, 1st May, 1857; Telugu Translator, 1st March, 1859; Third English Clerk, Collector's Office, Nellore, 27th May, 1861; Acting Translator, Collector's Office, 1st September,

1861; Sub-Magistrate, Venkatagiri Zemindari, 9th February, 1863; Tahsildar of Markapur in Kurnool, 25th July, 1863; Tahsildar of Pattikonda, 13th March, 1866; Acting Huzur Sheristadar, Kurnool, 23rd December, 1866; Acting Treasury Deputy Collector, Kurnool, 15th February, 1867; Acting Treasury Deputy Collector and Registrar of Assurances, Kurnool, 1st March to 11th April, 1867; Tahsildar, Ramalcottah, 15th April, 1867; Acting Treasury Deputy Collector, 4th Class, 14th January, 1869; Privilege leave, 19th April to 18th June, 1874; Acting Deputy Collector, 3rd Class, 1st April, 1875; confirmed, 3rd Class, 8th October, 1875; Treasury Deputy Collector, Kurnool, up to 1st July, 1879; Acting Deputy Collector, Kurnool, up to 1st July, 1879; Acting Deputy Collector, Sandiyal, July 7th to Oct. 2nd, 1879; privilege leave, from Oct. 3rd to Nov. 4th, 1879; Tremporary Deputy Collector, Kurnool, Nov. 5th, 1879; Treasury Deputy Collector, Jan. 27th to March 16th, 1880; Treasury Deputy Collector, Godavery, but continuing to act as Deputy Collector, general duties (Pyapalli), Kurnool, Oct. 15th, 1880; privilege leave, from July 7th to Oct. 6th, 1881; Deputy Collector, 2nd Class, Jan. 23rd, 1882; Deputy Collector, 3rd Class, New Organisation, July 1st, 1883; privilege leave, from June 12th to 25th, 1884; left Pyapalli, June 10, 1885; under Madras Government, dated June 8th, 1885, No. 2893, Revenue; joined as Deputy Collector, general duties, Kurnool, June 30th, 1885, under Madras Government, dated June 16, 1885, No. 3074, Revenue; privilege leave, from Aug. 29th to Nov. 28th, 1885; left (Pyapalli) Kurnool, March 4th, 1886; Deputy Collector, general duties (Mannargudi) Tanjore, from March 8th, 1886.—Mail, May 18th.

BOMBAY.

THE appointment of Mr. H. T. Ommanney to act as Inspector-General of Police during the absence of Colonel West is gazetted.

MAJOR J. GRANT, Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the 10th of May on a pension of £250 per annum, payable in England.

COLONEL W. P. LATOUCH acts as a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee during the absence of Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.

COLONEL WALTER remains on as Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana until December, so that the appointment of a permanent incumbent may rest with the new Viceroy.

SURGEON-MAJOR C W. MACRURY has been appointed Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, vice Deputy Surgeon-General T. G. Hewlett, C.I.E., M.R.C.S.,

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL T. G. HEWLETT, C.I.E., Bombay Medical Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service from the 13th May on a pension of £950 per annum, payable in England.

CAPTAIN G. E. HYDE CATES has been appointed to act as ex-officio Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur, and Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry, with effect from the date of relinquishment of charge by Captain King.

Mr. E. H. Moscardi has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, with effect from the date of Mr. Macpherson's relinquishing charge till the completion of Mr. Aston's special duty, or until further orders.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council has made the following appointments:—Surgeon-Major H. W. B. Boyd, L.R.C.S., L.K. and Q.C.P., L.M.K. and Q.C.P., F.R.C.S., M.K. and Q.C.P., acts as Presidency Surgeon, third District, with attached duties, until further orders; Surgeon-Major Kursetjee Ardesheer Dalal, M.B., acts as Civil Surgeon, Dhulia,

The following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—Rain in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednugger, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Baroda. Cotton-picking progressing in parts of Kaira. Harvesting late; crops completed in Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, Dharwar; continues in Hyderabad and Khandesh. Ploughing for next season progressing in most districts. Fodder scarce in parts of Surat, Tanna, Rutnagherry, Dharwar, Kattywar.

Tanna, Rutnagherry, Dharwar, Kattywar.

Amongst the passengers who left for Europe by the mail steamer Shannon were Dr. Mylne, the Lord Bishop of Bombay; Deputy Surgeon-General Hewlett, the late Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Bombay; Mr. A. Cotterell Tupp, Accountant-General, Bombay; Rev. Goldwyer Lewis, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Mr. C. W. G. Macpherson, C.S., C.I.E., Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad; Brigadier-General C. B. Knowles, lately Adjutant-General, Bombay Army; Colonel Filgate, R.E., of the P.W. Department, Calcutta; Major Firebrace, R.E., Joint Secretary to Government, Railway Department; and Mr. Basil Lang,

barsister-at-law, who has been retained on behalf of Abdul

N.W. PROVINCES, AND PUNJAB.

N.W. PROVINCES, AND PUNJAB.

A NATIVE ON ENGLAND.—The Ferozepore correspondent of the Civil and Military Gazette, writing on the 10th ult., says:—
"Lately two old warriors of the Punjab Cavalry passed through here. Both these grand men had been to England at the Jubilee rejoicings, and it does one good to hear the account they give, and how they have been made so much of. The following are extracts from their sayings:—I wondered that Her Imperial Majesty's neck was not tired when she nodded continually in answer to enthusiastic greetings from large crowds in the streets of London for four miles. I went to see my old Commanding Officer in Scotland, and both the sahib and his memsahib gave me a room in their own house, and sat with his mensahib gave me a room in their own house, and sat with me talking till late, and looked after me most affectionately. me talking till late, and looked after me most affectionately. The day I had to ride in full uniform, an excellent *English* horse was provided for me as Native Orderly Officer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and a sahib by mistake got upon my horse. He was a big sahib, but he had to come down pretty sharp when the officer in charge told him to dismount, as the horse was for an Indian officer! I used to think all the sahibs were very foolish in spending so much of their earnings for a trip to their billait, which could not be possibly better than the Punjab; but I had to change my opinion after once having seen the billait, where I spent the best twenty-nine days of my life in this world. But—well, it is true—only hoary-headed Punjabis like myself of this sort (stroking his grey beard) should go there; it is no place for young men."

SIVA.

" Mors Janua Vitæ."

I am the God of the sensuous fire That moulds all Nature in forms divine;
The symbols of death and of man's desire,
The springs of change in the world, are mine;
The organs of birth and the circlet of bones, And the light loves carved on the temple stones.

I am the lord of delights and pain,
Of the pest that killeth, of fruitful joys;
I rule the currents of heart and vein; A touch gives passion, a look destroys; In the heat and cold of my lightest breath Is the night incarnate of Lust and Death.

If a thousand altars stream with blood Of the victims slain by the chanting priest,
Is a great God lured by the savoury food?
I reck not of worship, or songs, or feast;
But that millions perish, each hour that flies, Is the mystic sign of my sacrifice.

Ye may plead and pray for the millions born;
They come like dew on the morning grass;
Your vows and vigils I hold in scorn,
The soul stays never, the stages pass;
All life is the play of the power that stirs
In the dance of my wanton worshippers.

And the strong swift river my shrine below
It runs, like man, its unending course
To the boundless sea from eternal snow;
Mine is the Fountain—and mine the Force
That spurs all nature to ceaseless strife;
And my image is Death at the gates of Life.

In many a legend and many a shape,
In the solemn grove and the crowded street
I am the slayer, whom none escape;
I am Death trod under a fair girl's feet; govern the tides of the sentient sea That ebbs and flows to eternity.

And the sum of the thought and the knowledge of man Is the secret tale that my emblems tell;
Do ye seek God's purpose, or trace His plan?
Ye may read my doom in your parable;
For the circle of life in its flower and its fall Is the writing that runs on my temple wall.

O Race that labours, and seeks, and strives, With thy Faith, thy wisdom, thy hopes and fears, Where now is the Future of myriad lives? Where now is the Creed of a thousand years? Far as the Western spirit may range, It finds but the travail of endless change;

For the earth is fashioned by countless suns, And planets wander, and stars are lost, As the rolling flood of existence runs From light to shadow, from fire to frost. Your search is ended, ye hold the keys, Of my inmost ancient mysteries.

Now that your hands have lifted the veil, And the crowd may know what my symbols mean, Will not the faces of men turn pale
At the sentence heard, and the vision seen

Of strife and sleep, of the soul's brief hour, And the careless tread of unyielding Power?

Though the world repent of its cruel youth,
And in age grow soft, and its hard law bend, Ye may spare or slaughter; by rage or ruth All forms speed on to the far still end; For the gods who have mercy, who save or bless, Are the visions of man in his hopelessness.

Let my temples fall, they are dark with age, Let my idols break, they have stood their day; On the deep hewn stones the primeval sage Has figured the spells that endure alway My presence may vanish from river and grove, But I rule for ever in Death and Love.

National Review.

A. C. LYALL.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

The "Peers' Eldest Son" question again comes to the front in the first two articles in the present issue of the National. If Viscount Wolmer writes in a somewhat flippant style—a fault which experience will correct—there is no lack of plain common-sense in his paper. The quarrel of Democrats with the House of Lords concerns, not only its present constitution, (for only the extremest Radicals dispute the necessity of a Second Chamber in some shape), but its apparent inactivity for more than half the Session, an inactivity which almost every Government has found it expedient occasionally to insert the late Lord Derby's companied irreventant. for more than half the Session, an inactivity which almost every Government has found it expedient occasionally to interrupt by—to use the late Lord Derby's somewhat irreverent phrase—"giving the Lords a gallop." Viscount Wolmer wisely points out that the Lords could find plenty of work, and of most useful work, and "plenty of power of a 'certain kind without treading in the least on the toes of the Commons. Take," says he, "one branch of influence, select committees; those of the Lords are celebrated for their efficiency; but why are there not more of them? ... At any rate, they make work, and create influence; why, then, are (is) the great bulk of inquiries left to the Commons to initiate?" As to the brilliant part which members of the Hereditary Chamber have played, from the earliest ages, in English history, few readers of this journal need information; but it is right that historical facts of importance should, from time to time, be presented aftesh to the mind; and Mr. Burney may be assured that he has done well in insisting on the "Patriotism of our Hereditary Peerage." The glorious deeds of the aristocracy, who have so often approved themselves truly "rulers of men," have been in no country more conspicuous than in our own.

The sufferings, and the manifold difficulties, of the poor, are considered in three Papers, all by members of the "ministering angel" sex. In that which first merits notice, Miss Jeune writes with well-deserved sympathy on the obstacles which the poor encounter in spiritual matters. She will not admit that they are lost in the vortex of infidelity. "A belief in the justice of God and the existence of Heaven is," she thinks, "the epitome of the faith of the poor. The personality of Christ is a very real conception to "them; while "to love God and do your duty to your neighbour is," she maintains, their "daily practice and desire." Without underrating the beneficial efforts of others, she is convinced "that there never was a time in this century when the Church of England

rating the beneficial efforts of others, she is convinced "that there never was a time in this century when the Church of England was stronger, or more thoroughly the Church of the people, than at this moment.

The queries how, and how far, the temporal wants of the most indigent classes are met under the present administration of the indigent classes are met under the present administration of the Poor Law, form the subject of consideration in an interesting Essay by Miss L. Twining, than whom few have a better right to attentive hearing on such a matter. That the "moral fibre" of the poor "is weakened" by the existence of a legal—all but unconditional—right to claim relief, no one will dispute. And that the right (say of an army pensioner, p. 525) to discharge himself from the Union (to receive his pension), and

* "The National Review." June, 1888. (London: W. H. Allen and Co.)

to return "destitute in a few days or hours," requires considerable restriction, there can be little doubt. These are, however, matters with which wise legislation may be trusted to cope. What cannot well be touched by legislation is the character of the individuals of whom Boards of Guardians are usually composed. It is perfectly notorious, in most country districts, that the small tradesmen, who eagerly contend for the position of Guardian (and who form the majority of the Board) do so, not with the slightest intention of fulfilling the duties, further than the Poor Law Board can compel them to do so, but simply in order to be able to influence the granting of contracts to the benefit of their own relations or business connections. This matter underlies half the abuses of Poor Law administration as it is.

The lady (we presume Mrs. Bremner) who writes on "Women in the Labour Market," deals with some exceedingly delicate topics. We may pass over her distinction between "lady" and "woman" as almost a relic of the past; among the lower classes wholly a relic. Your laundress in London is a "lady" to her own compeers as surely as your blanchisseuse is "Madame." But we quite fail to follow Mrs. Bremner in her allusions to "temperance"—which, in so far as alcohol is concerned, she mistakes, as do most lady writers, for "intemperance abstingence".

concerned, she mistakes, as do most lady writers, for "intemperate abstinence." When, however, this same word is applied to yet more serious matters, and we are urged to "cry out for temperance with regard to the number of a man's family," it is time to ask what is meant. Surely no writer, least of all a woman can intend to suggest a resort on the part of our it is time to ask what is meant. Surely no writer, least of all a woman, can intend to suggest a resort, on the part of our poorer classes, to the infamous and revolting practices by which so many French families are limited to one son and one daughter? If not, what does she mean? We are convinced that the first command given to mankind, "Be fruitful and multiply," embraces man's duty no less than his natural wish, and that its sequel, "replenish the earth," indicates, on the highest Authority, the true remedy—diffusion, in other words, continuous emigration—for congestion of population.

The surpassing ability displayed by Mr. Gladstone in the art of "turning his back on himself" has led many people, who were formerly under the glamour of his success, to question

who were formerly under the glamour of his success, to question whether his claims to have rendered great national services in the past rest altogether on a sure foundation. Mr. Gladstone has lost much indeed in the estimation of thoughtful men; and, acting on the principle that, "From him who hath not shall be taken even that which he seemeth to have," Mr. Francis Hitchman subjects the claims of the ex-Premier to consideration as a financier to a searching, and a most damag-

consideration as a financier to a searching, and a most damaging, investigation.

The important questions connected with the project for Imperial Federation will long exercise the ability, and the conciliatory powers, of our foremost statesmen. One such question, and a really difficult one, has cropped up in the resolution of the Australian Colonies to put a stop to Chinese immigration; and we are glad to see indications that Lord Knutsford is fully sensible of the gravity of this matter. Regarding other matters, those connected with the possible gravitation of Canada towards the United States, his Lordship's son, Mr. Holland, contributes an article, "Mr. Goldwin Smith and Canada," indicating certain points, on which it is but right that Canadian susceptibilities should receive more attention than has hitherto been accorded to them. The career of Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania (the well-known "Carmen Sylva" of German literature) is sketched, with perhaps too strong an admixture of personal admiration, by Miss H. strong an admixture of personal admiration, by Miss H. McKerlie. We must add a word of praise to Sir A. Lyall's pretty poem, "Siva."

The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine for June contains a very interesting article on the "Plains and Prisons of Western Siberia," which alone will repay the cost of the entire collection of the month. "What we should eat" is also replete with information, while eight or ten other pieces make up 160 pages of as good reading as is to be found in any magazine with which we are familiar.

The Art Journal for the month is chiefly noticeable for the most exquisite etching of Meyer's picture, entitled "Quiet Happiness;" of course the other pictures are good, but there is nothing unusually attractive.

Books for Review.—"Northern Afghanistan," by Major L. E. Yate, C.S.I. (W. Blackwood and Sons); "Our English Shores," by William Miller (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.); "The Greville Memoirs," Vol. VI. (Longmans and Co.).

THE expenses incurred by the Government of India for the maintenance of the numerous Afghan detenus residing in this country now amount to over five lakks yearly. This sum includes the charge of Ayub Khan and his following.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Tucovenanted Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1888.

THE DIRTY DEBATE.

THE ladies and gentlemen, parsons and professors, who believe themselves to be divinely-inspired crusaders against what they have been pleased to term "State-regulated ' had a triumph in the House of Commons on Tuesday night—had a triumph at which their organs in the Press world are loud and rejoicing at. The seeker after purity through impurity itself calls it in his journal "a crowning victory," and lifts up his voice accordingly to praise his friends and to revile his enemies. He tells his readers that Mr. Cavendish Bentinck is an "unrepentant sinner," who "will now have to mourn over his betrayal by the Government he supports, as well as over the defeat of the vicious system he loves;" and that there has been in India "a general lowering of the moral tone even to the loss of all moral sense whatever" amongst those who had to enforce certain acts of government. He is told that one of those officials, Quartermaster-General Chapman, is a man of "distinguished piety" and of "high military honour," and he mourns over the "perversion" of his "moral sense" with the greasy gushingness of an unctuous Chadband. We do not care to follow this and his fellow-moralisers into the field of indecent discussion which they seem so pleased to wander in, nor, although we desire to keep in this journal a full record of all that takes place in Parliament concerning India, have we reproduced under the usual head the details of the very dirty debate which took up so many hours' time of the House on Tuesday. We have reproduced the speeches of Sir Roper Lethbridge and Sir Richard Temple only, because they are members of the House who can speak with authoritative experience on Indian matters, and who deserve to be listened to attentively. The former, while condemning a certain odious circular, correctly said that "General Chapman was well known in India as one of the leaders in every good and religious work in that country." But he deprecated the overruling from England the authority of the Viceroy in certain matters in which he and his Council were assisted by distinguished men, and a most authoritative body of experts in the shape of the officers of the Indian Medical Service, who were distinguished not only for their skill, but for their "high feeling of honour, integrity, and devotedness to the well-being of those with whom they had to do."

Sir Richard Temple followed in a similar strain, and pointed out that to interfere with the Legislative Council of India was a very serious matter:- "The Government of India was vested with the power of initiative in making laws and regulations for India, while the power of vetowas given to the Secretary of State, who was responsible to the House of Commons and Parliament. He submitted that an authoritative suggestion, such as would be comprised in or implied by a resolution of that House, would be tantamount to an order, and would be also equivalent to taking the initiative which had been assigned by Parliament to the Government of India. He did not for a moment. suppose that a resolution of that House could be treated as a brutum fulmen, as it was really a most serious practical matter. He submitted that the proper plan was to allow the Government of India to have the initiative in this and in all other cases. They would take note of the sentiments expressed in that House, and would in due time act faithfully and loyally in accordance therewith."

This was the sensible view of the matter and was forcible in argument, notwithstanding the "crowning triumph" of the "crusaders" and the cheers which greeted it from the ladies' gallery.



Official Gazette.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 15.)

BIRD, Mr. C. A., to act as district and sessions judge, Godavari, during

the absence of Mr. Lister, on leave.

Power, Mr. G. F. T., to act as district and sessions judge, Godavari, pending Mr. Bird's return from leave.

Cook, Surgeon-Major H. D., M.B., civil surgeon and superintendent of

jail, Calicut, to be surgeon, first district, and medical inspector of emigrants, vice Surgeon-Major D. R. Thompson, M.D., C.I.E.

FULLER, Surgeon H. K., acting professor of hygiene, Medical College, Madras, to officiate as superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Madras, without prejudice to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon Appearance on leave

Armstrong on leave.

STANBROUGH, Mr. A. W. C., acting deputy conservator, 3rd grade, and district forest officer of Trichinopoly and Tanjore, furlough for one

year.

SMITH, Mr. C. S., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to act as district forest officer, Trichinopoly and Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. A. W. C. Stanbrough, on furlough.

LEGGATT, Mr. W. C. F., assistant commissioner, Salt and Abkari Revenue, is transferred from the Nellore to the Chicacole division.

RUSSELL, Mr. A. P., inspector, Salt and Abkari Revenue, to be assistant commissioner, Salt and Abkari Revenue, 4th grade, and is rooted to the Nellore division. posted to the Nellore division.

THORNHILL, Mr. G. T., inspector, Salt and Abkari Revenue, is appointed to act as assistant commissioner Salt and Abkari Revenue, and is posted to the charge of the Chicacole division, during the absence of Mr. Leggat, on leave.

MILITARY.

Hinde, Lieut. H., Madras Staff Corps, supernumerary wing officer 3rd Madras Light Infantry, is permitted to resign the service from June 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Wake Mr. T., to be lieut. in the Madras Railway Volunteers.

READ, Mr. F. W., to be lieut. in the Madras Railway Volunteers.

FURLOUGHS.

McGhee, Lieut.-Colonel R. J., Staff Corps, 27th Madras Infantry (p.a.), from March 22 to July 31; pension service, 28th year, commenced

Welch, Captain M. E. O., Staff Corps, 23rd Madras Light Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 18th year, commenced from

April 21, 1887.

Bremmer, Lieut. H. J., Staff Corps, 15th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced Nov. 17, 1887.

Graham, Lieut. S. B., Staff Corps, wing officer 14th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for 182 days.

HACKETT, Surgeon-Major A. L., surgeon second district Madras (m.c.), for 182 days.

BRADSTREET, Lieut.-Colonel C. R., General List, Infantry, in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, Secunderabad, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from date of departure; Lieut. H. J. A. Rowe, Staff Corps, adjutant 2nd Madras Infantry, performing the duties of the appointment on Colonel Bradstreet's responsibility.

Fox, Brigade-Surgeon W. S., examiner of medical and fund accounts, Madras, is permitted to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the

Government of India.

BOMBAY.

GENEPAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, May 18.)

With the sanction of the Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—
CANDY, Captain J. M., S.C., wing officer 14th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as superintendent of army schools, during the absence of Colonel G. A. Jacob, on leave to England.

Colonel G. A. Jacob, on leave to England.

HOGHTON, Lieut. F. A., officiating wing officer and adjutant 1st Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant.

BARRY, Surgeon T. D. C., to officiate in medical charge 4th Bombay Infantry, during the absence of Surgeon C. Monks.

EBDON, Lieut.-Colonel F. T., Staff Corps, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, second in command, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, to officiate as commandant during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Cunningham on leave out of India.

leave out of India.

Moss, Lieut. T., 16th Bombay Infantry, officiating wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing officer. Lieut. Moss will remain attached to the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, for duty, as wing officer, Lieut. F. S. Widdicombe, officiating wing officer, to be wing

WILSON, Surgeon G., medical staff, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

CIVIL.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. C. Crampton, J. Mather, Dr. J. G. G. Grant, Surg.-Major P. A. Weir, W. J. A. Bird, J. H. Gilliland, N. Elias, P. J. Carter, T. D Berrington, L. F. Maclean, C. W. E. Foster, W. Home, Surg. H. Armstrong, W. B. Taylor, F. A. Slack (Cov.), W. Shakespear, E. H. Ruddock (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. S. King (Bombay S.C.), W. Woodward, H. D. E. Forbes.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

-M. E. D. Prothero, leave commuted to three months, Bengal Estabon m.c.; G. Godfrey (Cov.), one month's furlough; T. R. Wyer (Cov.), six months' special leave, commuted to twelve months' furlough.

Madras Estab.—J. H. Garstin, C.S.I. (Cov.), one week's furlough,

and to return.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Bengal Estab .- G. S. Leonard.

BIRTHS. MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER-MASSEY--May 29, at Lota, Limerick, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. L. Butler-Massey, of a daughter. Chapman—May 31, at 99, Burton-road, Brixton, the wife of William

Henry Chapman, of a son.

DREW—June 1, at 7, Trafalgar-place, Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Staff-Surgeon W. B. Drew, R. N., H.M.'s Himalaya, of a son.

EAGLES—June 1, at Coopers Hill, the wife of T. H. Eagles, Royal Indian Engineering College, of a son.

OSBORN—June 2, at The Green, Seatou Carew, county Durham, the wife of Captain George Osborn, Royal Artillery, of a son.

SPRY—June 4, at Cheltenham, the wife of Arthur Hume Spry, Bombay Civil Sarvice (Patingal), of a son.

bay Civil Service (Retired), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GIBSON—COOKE—June 2, at Vancouver, British Columbia, Francis-John Pennycuick, only son of the late John Dawson Gibson, for-merly one of H.M.E.I. Chaplains, and late Vicar of Brinsley, Notts,

merly one of H.M.E.I. Chaplains, and late Vicar of Brinsley, Notts, to Anna Gertrude (Cherry), youngest daughter of John Cooke, Eeq., of Cedar Cliffs, Brockville, Canada.

Johnston—Ross—June 2, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, Augustus Hamilton Johnston, eldest son of the late Captain J. C. Glen Johnston, R.N., to Bessie, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Robertson Ross, C.B., of Glenmoidart, Inverness-shire, and Mrs. Macdonald Macdonald, of St. Martin's Abbey, Perth, N.B. Parker—Day—June 4, at St. Mary's, Holly-place, Hampstead, Adela Mary, fourth daughter of Sir Henry Watson Parker, Knight, to Edward Francis Day, fifth son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Day.

RAYMOND—WETHERALL—June 2, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Henry Warner Raymond, Captain Royal Irish Rifles, to Maud; youngest daughter of the late Major-General Sir Edward Robert Wetherall, C.B., K.C.S.I., Under Secretary of State for Ireland.

DEATHS.

BARWELL—May 31, at Stanstead House, Colchester, Ellen, widow of Captain Richard Barwell, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged

RORGE—June 2, at 67, Brunswick-place, Brighton, W., General' Frederick Darley George, C.B., Colonel of the 22nd Cheshire Regi-GRORGEment, aged 80.

GILL—May 29, at Learnington, Sophia, widow of the late Colonel
P. H. P. Gill, Bengal Staff Corps.

P. H. P. Gill, Bengal Staff Corps.

GILDRA—June 4, at 7, Knaresborough-place, S.W., Rachel Caroline, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel James Gildea, aged 44.

HAYES—June 3, at 1, Arundel-gardens, Maria Hayes, widow of Captain Hayes, late 83rd Regiment, aged 64.

LAWFORD—May 8, at The Burrows, Palunetfontein, South Africa, Edith A. G. Lawford, eldest daughter of the late Francis Lawford, formerly of the 9th M.N.I.

MALOCIM—June 2, at 87, Sloane-street, S.W., General George Alexander Malcolm, C.B.

OWEN—June 1, at Auchenteil, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, Sophia-Jane, elder daughter of the late John Smyth Owen, H.E.I.C. Madras Medical Service. Medical Service

SPITTA—May 30, at Abbotsford, Surbiton, Charles Henry Spitta, Barrister-at-Law, of Lahore, Punjab, only son of the late Charles Lewis Spitta, R.E., H.E.I.C.

Tond—June 2, in London, Henry Pryce Todd, of the Bombay Civil Service, second son of Melcher Garner Todd, Esq., of the Island of St. Lucia, W.I., aged 40.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

GRIERSON-JACKSON-May 15, at Fatehpur, the wife of W. Grierson-

GRIERSON-JACKSON—may 10, at Patenput, the wife of M. Grieben Jackson, C.S., of a son.

Heath—May 3, at Abu, Rajpootana, the wife of Major L. P. Hea'h,
Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

O'Connor—May 20, at Frere-road, Fort, the wife of J. O'Connor,
H.M.'s Mint, Bombay, of a son.

MURRAY—May 16, at Ootacamund, the wife of J. T. Murray, Esq., of

a son. PARKER-May 10, at Chandausie, the wife of C. W. Parker, O. and R.

Railway, of a son. orter-May 17, at Umballa, the wife of Captain A. Porter, 28th.

Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.
Turnek—May 11, at Matheran, the wife of Captain A. H. P. Turner,

R.A., of a son. -May 11, at Etah, the wife of J. D. Young, N.W.P. and Oudh. YOUNG-Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BUSKIN—WILKINS—April 30, Gya, A. Buskin, of Kehunia Concern Goruckpore, to Laura May, eldest daughter of Colonel W. H. Wilkins, B.S.C., and Survey of India.

CARSTAIRS—DOUGHTY—May 5, Prome (Burma), F. S. Carstairs, Headmaster, Government School, and Secretary to the Municipality, Pegu, to Marion Howard Doughty, daughter of the late G. M. Doughty, Esq., Superintendent of Police.

Hains—Ravenscroft—May 13, at Howrah, H. H. Hains, Esq., to Marian, daughter of the late E. W. Ravenscroft, Captain, Bengal Army.

Army.

HECQUET—MacRae—May 12, at Agra, A. D. Hécquet, Indus Bridge, Sukkur, to Miss R. C. MacRae.

BURN—May 19, at the European General Hospital, Amelia, the wife of Mathew Burn, Traffic Department, G.I.P. Railway, Igatpuri, aged

DANGERFIELD—May 12, at Colombo, A. Dangerfield, late R.N., aged 45.
DUCAT—May 12, at Calcueta, Annie Lydia Lizzie, daughter of the
late Captain P. F. Ducct, of Arbroath, N.B., aged 26.
GARDNER—May 1, at Hawrah, A. Gardner, Foreman Engineer, Messrs.
Burn and Company, Howrah Iron Works (late of Khangaum), West

Berars (H.A.D.).

MEAD—May 31, at Calcutta, Charles Clement Mead, B.C.S., aged 23. WILLIAMSON—May 5, at Thagyin, Upper Burma, Lieut. R. G. Le F. Williamson, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, aged 24.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 5.

THE C. D. ACTS IN INDIA.

SPEECHES OF SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE AND SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE said that, as a member of that House who had had some connection with the work of Indian administration, he rose for the purpose of expressing the disgust and, he might say, the horror with which he read the disgraceful circular to which reference had been made so often in this debate, and also the disgust which he felt at the details in this debate, and also the disgust which he felt at the details of the so-called regimental system which had come under their review. That regimental system and that circular seemed to him to justify all that had ever been said with regard to the pernicious results of any attempt at the State regulation of vice. If Her Majesty's Government, or the Government of India, or the Indian military authorities had defended or even excused or palliated that circular and that system he for one would this evening have recorded a most emphatic vote against them. From a personal acquaintance with Sir F. Roberts, Sir C. Arbuthnot, General Chesney, and many others among the highest military authorities in India. many others among the highest military authorities in India, he would take upon himself to assure the House and the country at large that there were no men, whether in that House or elsewhere, who could feel more acutely the disgrace of these proceedings. He did not know personally General Chapman, whose responsibility for that most unfortunate circular, had been dwelt on somewhat severely from the opposite benches, but he knew him well by reputation, and he had been glad to hear the remarks which had fallen from the Under-Secretary of State for India in defence of that officer, though not in defence of that miserable circular, for which no possible excuse could be alleged. He could only suppose that General Chapman had signed it as a matter of official routine without heir aware of the courtous of the decement. without being aware of the contents of the document. General Chapman was well known in India as one of the leaders in every good and religious work in that country, and he believed that he was one of the most active and prominent members of a most estimable and self-denying religious body, the Plymouth Brethren. He was glad to find that not only the Secretary of State, but also the Government of India and all the military authorities and the Quartermaster-General's Department itself, entirely repudiated that circular, and denied that any such system as that which had been described that evening really existed in any force in India. They had pledged evening really existed in any force in India. They had pledged themselves that if it was existing anywhere it should cease to exist in the future. Since the authorities had done so much he felt very great difficulty in taking upon himself to vote for any resolution that would tend to coerce the Legislative Council of the Viceroy. There was no sign whatever to indicate that the Council had not entirely recognised their responsibility in this matter, and if the House passed such a resolution as that suggested to it by the hon member for Crewe it seemed to him that they would be taking upon themselves a most terrible responsibility, especially when it could not be denied that most members would be voting with an imporfect knowledge of the peculiar senitary conditions of an imperfect knowledge of the peculiar sanitary conditions of India and the effects of the climate in that country upon the propagation of disease, and, in fact, of all the conditions of the question which it was now proposed so summarily to decide. He would much prefer to see the ultimate decision as to the repeal of the Acts, which were at present suspended, left to the arbitrament of those distinguished men who represented public opinion, both English and Native, in the Viceroy's public opinion, both English and Native, in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. It must be remembered that the Viceroy Legislative Council. It must be remembered that the Viceroy had around him the most authoritative body of experts in all such subjects as these in that Indian Medical Service which would always be the pride of our Indian Empire, distinguished as they were, not only for their skill in dealing with all such matters as this, but also for their high feeling of honour and integrity and devotedness to the well-being of those with whom they had to do. In consideration, therefore, of the many peculiar sanitary conditions and the terrible nature of the subject before them, he would venture to urge the House to beware before it coerced the action of such men as these—(cheers). (cheers)

SIR R. TEMPLE rose to move, as an amendment, "That this House, while approving the recent action of the Government of India regarding the suspension of certain portions of the Contagious Diseases Acts in that country, yet deems it unconstitutional to interfere by resolution with that initiative in

legislation which has been assigned to the Government of India by Act of Parliament." It was certainly true that, India by Act of Parliament." It was certainly true that, under the operation of the Acts in question, a certain class of diseases had not decreased as much as had been hoped for, but, nevertheless, it was impossible to doubt that the effect of that legislation had been beneficial in a physical point of view —(hear, hear). It should be remembered, in discussing this subject, that India owed the introduction of these diseases to this country, and that, therefore, we were bound to take all the precautions we could to prevent them from spreading among the Natives. Passing to the moral aspect of the question, he desired to pay a tribute of respect to the motives that actuated hon members opposite in the course which they had taken in demanding the repeal of this legislation. He must enter his protest against the unintentional exaggerations and misrepresentations into which an excess of zeal led hon members opposite, whose pictures were drawn somewhat after the Rembrandt or Salvator Rosa schools—(hear, hear, and a laugh). He this country, and that, therefore, we were bound to take all Salvator Rosa schools—(hear, hear, and a laugh). He might say at once that he was not prepared in the slightest degree to defend or to countenance anything that could be regarded as immoral, and he could assure the House that Indian officers did all they could to prevent immorality among their men while the medical officers in the discharge of their their men, while the medical officers, in the discharge of their very difficult duties, showed the most humane consideration for the miserable class of females with whom they were brought into professional contact—(hear, hear). Hon members opposite, however, should remember that there was such a thing as a choice of evils. He was afraid that the sudden repeal of these Acts would lead to a large increase in India of diseases—(hear, hear). The recent despatch of the Secretary of State addressed to the Government of India was most satisfactory, as it carried out the promises which had been made by the Under-Secretary for India. It was clearly understood that there was not to be any more compulsory examination of certain classes, and that there was to be nothing which could bear even the semblance of the authorisation of immorality or vice. He was sure that those promises were could bear even the semblance of the authorisation of immorality or vice. He was sure that those promises were to be relied upon. He acknowledged the utter indefensibility of certain despatches which had been disowned by the Government and condemned in that House. The Executive orders which had been embodied in the despatch of the Secretary of State went further than even such a measure as the repeal of these Acts. In fact, the Government had granted more than was asked for in this resolution—theory and granted more than was asked for in this resolution—(hear). While admitting, of course, that the British Parliament was the paramount authority in the Empire, he might point out that to interfere with the Legislative Council of India was a very serious matter. The Government of India was vested very serious matter. The Government of India was vested with the power of initiative in making laws and regulations for India, while the power of veto was given to the Secretary of State, who was responsible to the House of Commons and Parliament. He submitted that an authoritative suggestion, such as would be comprised in or implied by a resolution of that House, would be tantamount to an order, and would be also equivalent to taking the initiative, which had been assigned by Parliament to the Government of India. He did not for a by Parliament to the Government of India. He did not for a moment suppose that a resolution of that House could be treated as a brutum fulmen as it was really a most serious practical matter. He submitted that the proper plan was to allow the Government of India to have the initiative in this and in all other cases. They would take note of the sentiments expressed in that House, and would in due time act faithfully and loyally in accordance therewith. He hoped that the charity and humanity of hon members would not object to Lock Hospitals being maintained for those who already needed relief—(hear, hear). We ought generously to offer them relief when they sought it. We did not refuse medical aid to a man suffering from delirium tremens on the ground that he had beaught it many himself or each the ground that that he had brought it upon himself or on the ground that when he came out of the hospital he would relapse into his when he came out of the nospital he would relapse into his fault. When cured, these poor people in India would have a chance of returning to an honest life, whereas if uncured they would never emerge from a state of misery and they would die a most wretched death. In conclusion, he duly noted the argument which had been used by several speakers opposite to the effect that same remedy for this evil ought to be found. to the effect that some remedy for this evil ought to be found. He admitted that there might be physical mitigation, but there could be no real remedy even if the law were administered with the greatest stringency. He entreated hon members as civilized persons to reflect upon the many disadvantages which beset the life of the soldier in India. He was carried out to a foreign land with no family, separated from all his friends, and shut up for many months of the year from morning to evening in hot barracks which were darkened in order to exclude the rays of the burning sun. Perhaps he was allowed one or two hours' liberty in the cool of the evening. Could not hon. members imagine what were the temptations to which he was exposed in such circumstances? Despite all these temptations there had been such improvements in his lot and his surroundings, in his character, his conduct, and his habits as to encourage him (Sir R. Temple) to hope enthusiastically for the future of the soldier in India—(Hear, hear). There was only one remedy for the state of things that existed in India, and that was that the men should be enabled to take their wives and families with them to India; but the House well knew that that was practically impossible. For the limited number of families that were taken out married quarters were provided, where the women could live happily and comfortably, with all the best associations of an English home—(Hear, hear). It was said that the men should not be allowed to be idle and so get drawn into temptation. That had been considered, and soldiers' gardens and workshops had been provided, and military industry was encouraged. There his habits as to encourage him (Sir R. Temple) to hope enhad been considered, and soldiers' gardens and workshops had been provided, and military industry was encouraged. There were also facilities for education. In fact, everything was provided that was calculated to raise the lives of the men. No matter was of more Imperial importance than this, because the precious reserve of European strength must be maintained intact and unimpaired, however much the natives of India might be disposed to venerate our pure administration of the law—(hear, hear). It was on that ground that he ventured not to move but to speak to the amendment.

JUNE 6.

MR. TAYLER OF PATNA.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was any record in the India Office of a letter from the late Earl of Iddesleigh (then Sir Stafford Northcote) to Mr. Commissioner Tayler, of Patna, dated December 7, 1868, in which it was stated that Mr. Tayler's appeal had not up to that date gone before the Committee of the Indian Council, and the promise was given that the case should be looked into "fairly and fully."

Sir J. Gorst: There is no record of any such letter.

INDIA STORE SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Pickersgill asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, as stated in the "Home Accounts of the Government of India" (just issued), page 59, the salary of the present Superintendent of the branch of the Store Department

at the Indian Store Depôt was £900, whereas the maximum salary of that office was stated as £800.

Sir J. Gorst: The explanation is given in a foot-note to the accounts. The present Superintendent, who was appointed in 1885, was granted a personal allowance of £100 per annum

from May 9, 1882.

STORES SUPPLIED TO INDIA.

In answer to Mr. Pickersgill,
Sir J. Gorst said: The committee to which the auditor refers is one on which the Treasury, the War Office, and the India Office are represented, appointed in April, 1887, to investigate the prices charged by the War Department for stores supplied to the Indian Government. The committee has not yet reported. Until the committee shall have reported it is impossible to say when the Government will pass a decision on the matter. the matter.

CAMP FOLLOWERS IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. H. Wilson, Sir J. Gorst said: A "regimental bazaar" means the shops and trading establishments with which the military populaand trading establishments with which the limitary population of any particular regiment in a cantonment deal. All other bazaars in the cantonment, of which the chief customers are the civil population, are called "cantonment bazaars," and the chief of these would be called the "sudder bazaar."

Colonel Walter remains on as Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana until December, so that the appointment of a permanent incumbent may rest with the new Viceroy.

ONE of the curious features of the Indian wheat trade during recent years is the manner in which province after province has been laid under contribution and drained of its surplus produce to supply foreign markets. Thus the Punjab imports rose from 380,000 tons in 1884-85 to 586,000 in 1885-86, but in 1886-87 they dropped to 148,000 tons. Those of the North-West Provinces and Oudh similarly reached their maximum in 1885-86 with 292,000 tons, and then fell away to 233,000 tons. The Central Provinces, which came a year earlier under contribution, have endeavoured in vain to surpass the 350,000 tons reached in 1884-85. Bombay came to the rescue in 1886-87, and attained a maximum of 162,000 tons; while Behar made a gallant stand during the earlier part of the past season, but was unable to avert or, indeed, make any impression on the enormous decrease which the exhaustion of stocks in the great wheat-growing tracts, combined with bad seasons, produced in the total exports of the year that has just expired. It is evident from our figures that the normal exporting power of each province has yet to be gauged.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN B. GOAD, 12th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate in the Army Remount Department during the absence on furlough of Captain H. N. Webb.

LIEUTENANT J. E. STEWART, 17th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to the Commissariat Department.

Major W. P. Holmes, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been promoted to Lieut. Colonel, and appointed to command the 2nd Battalion of his regiment in succession to Colonel J. A. Corballis, who has retired.

CAPTAIN R. E. GOLIGHTLY, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been granted an extension of leave, on medical certificate, to the 12th July next.

The following postings are ordered:—
The following postings are ordered:—
To 1st Battalions:—Captain G. E. Gore, West Riding Regiment; and Captain H. J. Despard, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
To 2nd Battalions:—Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. Crawley, Liverpool Regiment; Captain C. C. Cavendish, Highland Light Infantry; and Captain R. F. L. Farrer, Liverpool Regiment, who, whoever, will remain attached to the 1st Battalion pending embarkation for India next season.

CAPTAIN E. S. HILL, R.E., Bengal Sappers and Miners, is appointed to be Commander of the Burma Company of Sappers and Miners.

LIEUTENANT LAWRENCE, R.E., on return from field service, posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military

SURGEON H. C. CARR, M.S., attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital, has been directed to take over charge of it from Surgeon-Major J. Good, M.S., who has been granted three months' sick leave to the Hills.

It is pleasant, says the *Pioneer*, to find some of our non-commissioned officers and privates devoting their leisure hours to profitable and intellectual pursuits, especially when these bear relation to their profession. An instance of this is to be found in Sergeant-Major Reader, of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, Bangalore, who has just published a useful little work called *The Rifleman's Pocket-book*, which, though intended only for his comrades in arms, will be found of immense use to rifle-shots generally. Works on rifle-shot-ing make their expressions at the control of the control of the shot-ing make their expressions. ing make their appearance at recurring periods, but their use to the man of ordinary intellect is, as a rule, obviated by scientific phraseology and other impediments, so that any treatise worded simply and yet dealing with the subject thoroughly should be hailed with pleasure by those interested in it. Such is Sorgeant Moior Pendore both and the leasure by in it. Such is Sergeant-Major Reader's book; and to make simplicity more simple, he has interspersed throughout it fairly good diagrams illustrative of the instruction which he seeks to impart. The "Rifleman's Pocket-book" is in a handy form and has been creditably turned out at the "Sapper Press" at Bangalore; and its price, one rupee, places it within the reach of every rifle-shot in India; to Volunteers it would be invaluable. be invaluable.

On May 16th six members of the Nilghiri Volunteer Rifle Corps were presented with Burma medals by Brigadier-General Hodding, after his inspection of the battalion.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN ON LIBERAL UNIONISM.

At the dinner given to Mr. Jesse Collings, Lord Hartington presiding, Sir Lepel Griffin in proposing the toast of "The Chairman," said,—It is not for me, who am little of a politician, and whose life and work have lain far from the beaten highway of English politics, to discourse to you on the career of Lord Hartington as a statesman and on the brilliant and continued services which he has rendered to the great party of which he is the recognized leader. These are themes familiar in your mouths as household words. They form part of the constitutional history of the country, and neither this nor succeeding generations of Englishmen will forget them. I would wish, in the few remarks that I shall venture to address would wish, in the few remarks that I shall venture to address to you, to carry you beyond the walls of this room, beyond England itself, to those great provinces and dependencies of this ancient Empire, where Englishmen, jealous for the honour of their country, work and fight and die for the Queen, and I would tell you what is the opinion there entertained of Lord Hartington and his colleagues, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir Henry James, and of the Liberal Unionist party. It is a wholesome thing for men who are closely engaged in political work at home to look sometimes abroad and understand how they are judged by those whose position makes them dispassionate critics, and whose estimate of character and conduct is not obscured by the too great familiarity which diminishes enthusiasm even if it does? great familiarity which diminishes enthusiasm even if it doesn not breed contempt. In the distant parts of the Empire the sound of party conflict becomes dim, the eyes are not clouded

with the dust of the fight, nor in the uncertain light do mean and ignoble mercenaries take the form and style of heroes. The great deeds of great men shine out more couspicuous than here, great deeds of great men shine out more couspicuous than here, and there is no danger of our giving to Thersites the applause which is due to Agamemnon or Achilles—(cheers). I would then say that in Great Britain, wherever Englishmen of intelligence and patriotism are met together, there the name of Lord Hartington is esteemed as that of a statesman who has deserved well of his country—(cheers)—whose honour and safety he has preferred to party and power. Like Horatius, he has gallantly held the bridge against the enemies of his country, and those who have fought by his side and who are beside him to-night will share in the victory which is all but won—(cheers). The conflict which has, unfortunately, divided the great Liberal party has immensely increased the political reputation of Lord Hartington, and has given him a place in the confidence and affection of his countrymen, which otherwise he might never have gained—(cheers). men, which otherwise he might never have gained—(cheers). For his is a nature which requires storm and conflict for its development, and no party ever needed a courageous chief more than the Liberal Unionist party. It was when the sky was most gloomy, and when it seemed as though the demoralisation and disintegration of the Liberal party was complete that tion and disintegration of the Liberal party was complete, that Lord Hartington boldly stood forth, and, breaking his former tien and disintegration of the Liberal party was complete, that Lord Hartington boldly stood forth, and, breaking his former ties and leaving his ancient leader, proved that there was something nobler in English public life than the poor shifts and tricks by which discredited politicians strive to retain place and power—(cheers). There is a fine passage in Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, in which, describing the rising sun looming large in the morning mists, he says "The sun, like a noble heart, began to show his greatest countenance in his lowest estate." So it was with Lord Hartington, and so it is with all noble hearts who have the courage of their opinions and who are not afraid to fight for what they hold to be true—(cheers). What is the first and highest qualification of an English statesman? It is not intelligence, for we all know with what little wisdom the world is governed. It is not industry or eloquence, which is generally a snare in which are caught the feet of the unwary. It is courage. This is the first thing, and there is no second—(cheers). This is a quality which is, unfortunately, rare in English public life to-day. The old spirit of Englishmen is not dead or even asleep, and our soldiers and sailors are in no way inferior to those who have won and built up our Empire. But in politics a paralysis seemed to have seized on the body of the State. Politicians are afraid of they know not what, the Press, the mob, and are looking in all directions for a sign. It has been reserved for Lord Hartington and his colleagues and the party he leads to restore the confidence of Englishmen in the purity and honesty of political life, and to demonstrate to the world that there are roads which can be trod by politicians with honour, and of political life, and to demonstrate to the world that there are roads which can be trod by politicians with honour, and which are not slippery with the slime of greed and party spirit—(cheers). The battle is not yet over. You must not yet take breath or sheathe your swords or unbuckle your harness. And to you, who have known the joy of battle, who have shown so steady a courage, and who have so long held at bay those who would betray the country, it is a source of satisfaction that you can still fight with the leaders of your choice and with victory assured. The enemies of England on every side are watching and praying for your defeat. But they will be disappointed—(cheers). You may remember the poet crying out in his despair of a cause and a leader of political life, and to demonstrate to the world that there

"Sound, thou trumpet of God! come forth, thou great cause to array us!"

You have a cause, the noblest and the most inspiring cause—one which is deserving of your highest enthusiasm; and you have the noblest and the most disinterested of leaders, under whose banner we will gain the victory, and the toast of whose health I give you from my heart—(loud cheers).

From the preliminary forecast prepared in the Meteorological Department regarding the weather up to the end of April, it appears that the prospects of the monsoon are as follows:—First, the low pressure which obtains at present over Northern India, from Eastern Bengal to the Punjab, favours the early establishment of the Bengal current over Bengal and the Gangetic valley, to which it will probably give normal or abundant rain. Secondly, the distribution of pressure in Southern India, more especially in the Western Deccan, is such as is usually associated with delay in the establishment of the monsoon on the Bombay coast, and with diminished rainfall in Bombay and the Deccan. Thirdly, the unfavourable conditions in Southern India are associated with favourable conditions in North-West India, as was the case last year. It is, however, not probable that the monsoon rainfall in the Deccan will be largely reduced below its normal amount. The usual full forecast will be issued early next month.

THE THIBETAN IMBROGLIO.

HOWEVER regrettable in itself, the recent collision with the Thibetans at Gnatong involves at least one advantage It will help to terminate a situation which was rapidly becoming intolerable, and which could not have been pro-longed without danger to our prestige throughout the Hill region. Asiatics, especially semi-civilised Asiatics, can understand but two things: victory and defeat. The nuance of a halt in the very last position civilised men would choose to occupy, because of our disinclination to hurt the susceptibilities of China, would be far beyond the apprehension of Thibetans or Bhootanese, and might easily be misinterpreted in Nepaul. Throughout the whole Himaayan region it is now perfectly understood that we are at issue with Thibet about the closure of the trade route. across Sikkim, and that Colonel Graham was sent to clear away the obstruction. So long, therefore, as that route remains unopened, and we refrain from prosecuting the enterprise, it will be believed that we feel unable to do so. By attacking our camp at Gnatong, the Thibetans have materially helped us out of the difficulty. China cannot now complain that it is we who have taken the offensive: the Thibetan defeat will restore our prestige; and the permission which has been given Colonel Graham to pursue his assailants across the frontier should hasten the final dénovement. It will be infinitely regrettable if we are driven by circumstances to seek a military solution of the tangle into which the affair has drifted—regrettable both as regards the object we have in view, and our relations with the Suzerain · Power. Never was a project more absolutely free from aggressive intent than the Mission organised under Mr. Macaulay, eighteen months ago. We said at the time, and the admission must be repeated, that therewas much in the organisation of that Mission to alarm Lhassa, whither exaggerated reports were sure to penetrate. But what may be true of Lhassa is in no respect true of Peking; and upon the Chinese Government must rest the main responsibility for whatever inconvenience may now ensue. The Chinese, at least, were fully assured of our peaceful purpose, and had the most ample opportunity to communicate that assurance and smooth away difficulties at the Vassal Court. Eighteen months we were content to tolerate the obtrusive occupation by the Thibetans of the Jelap Pass, to enable the Chinese to procure their peaceable withdrawal. The failure to do so must impale them on one horn or other of a dilemma: it must proceed either from lack of power or lack of will. To come, as it is notorious they did come, begging at the last moment for a further respite, after eighteen months' inaction, was selfcondemnatory. It is quite probable that the case is more complicated than it appears: Chinese authority at Lhassa may not be so explicit as the Marquis Tscng would have us believe: political apprehensions had, no doubt, to be conjured, and conflicting interests to be conciliated. But a Suzerain Power which failed to accomplish these objects in the long delay accorded, must stand self-convicted of a large measure of impotence or neglect.

To which of the two causes we must attribute the delay it is not yet possible to determine. There is much agitation in the Peking dovecot; but whether it is the agitation of alarmed weakness or of tardily awakened energy, we-require more light to determine. Selengo, who was Chief. Resident at Lhassa at the time of the Macaulay failure, and who was the author of the Bhootan episode of the previous summer, was removed last year to Ili—whether on promotion or as an expression of dissatisfaction with his policy, there is nothing to indicate. But surely his successor, appointed in the middle of the crisis, should have borne with him clear instructions for its settlement. Chinese Government had been made aware, at the time of Wen Shuo's nomination, that England would not tolerate the continued closure of the trade route, and should therefore have instructed him to procure the withdrawal of the garrison. Whether those instructions failed in explicitness, or whether the Resident himself failed in power, there is nothing yet to show. Wen Shuo has been summarily recalled, but we are too familiar with the Imperial habit of disgracing agents who fail to achieve impossibilities, to attach much weight to the circumstance as an indication of the

Chang Keng has been ordered from Ili to fill the post; but this is emphatically a region of large maps, and immense distances, and imperfect communications. could not be till the end of March that Wen Shuo would hear of his disgrace, and Chang Keng of his new appoint-ment. The summer would be well advanced, therefore, before the latter could reach Lhassa; and what is to happen in the meantime? Are we to remain in the air, in every sense of the word—resting militarily on the peaks of the Himalayas, and waiting diplomatically on the uncertain support of a halting ally? or will events precipitate a more definite solution? Surely if the Imperial Government has the power and the goodwill it professes, some more direct action might be possible than the transfer to Lhassa of an official from the most remote dependency of the Empire! Our Peking correspondent suggests that the whole imbroglio may have resulted from Wen Shuo's antagonism to British influence; and that a Thibetan functionary who is said to be on his way from Lhassa to Peking may be charged to express, to the suzerain Power, the dissatisfaction of the Lamas at the interruption which this policy has brought about in trade across the Indian frontier.—That the ignorance, at Peking, of the real state of things at Lhassa may be great, we are willing to admit; but that it can be so portentous as this surmise would imply, seems beyond credence. It is inconceivable that the Resident should have carried out, at Lhassa, a policy opposed to the wishes alike of his subjects and his superiors, while the latter remained in ignorance of its bent. If guess we must, where all is uncertain, we should be inclined to suspect, rather, that the Thibetan mission means an appeal for help against an imagined military danger. For, whatever may be the feeling of the Thibetan people—and there is reason to believe they are well disposed for intercourse—a strong religious and commercial clique is clearly anxious to avert change; and it is equally certain that this clique has been so far in traditional sympathy with Peking. It may not be easy for Chinese statesmen to reverse the current of this influence; but somehow or other the end must now be accomplished. We must now push on to success; and if-through its own vacillation or through the incompetence of its agents—the Imperial Government has jeopardised its prestige, it has only itself to thank.—London and China Telegraph.

(NDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

(LIMITED.)

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company (Limited) was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, on the 31st ult. Mr. J. Macandrew (chairman) presided, and he was supported by the following directors:—Mr. W. Keswick, Mr. Jas. McGregor, and Mr. Steel. There were also present, Messis. J. S. Hutton, W. C. Roberts, F. W. Kitching, W. R. Scott, W. Paterson, J. J. Keswick, C. Pook, T. D. Joss, J. D. Munro, R. Anderson, J. G. S. Anderson, C. A. North, and E. T. Agius.

Mr. A. Cheyne (secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, which announced that the transfer books of the company would be closed from May 26 to June 15,

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, the Report has been in all your hands, and I presume we may take it as read. There is really not very much to add on this occasion to the particulars that are given therein, and I hope to detain you but a short time. The general condition of the shipping trade, which so much affects our own prosperity, has been somewhat better during the past year. It has recovered from the very low state of depression in which it was at one time, when a large proportion of the steam tonnage in the United Kingdom was laid up, and employment has been found for it; and in some woyages there is no doubt that the rates have improved—especially short voyages. But it cannot yet be described as in a state of prosperity, and upon the long voyages to the East rates are still low, both outwards and homewards—homewards more particularly. Of course, when employment for shipping is scarce, an additional amount of seeking tonnage is thrown upon the established trades, and that is a competition that we have had to meet in a form of some severity during past years. Well, that has continued up to the present time. The coasting rates on the coast of China during the past year—1887—have been decidedly low, and there has been a considerable amount of outside tonnage seeking employment, and abstracting cargoes from our lines. This competition stil —have been decidedly low, and there has been a considerable amount of outside tonnage seeking employment, and abstracting cargoes from our lines. This competition still continues, and I cannot say that it is likely to be felt less severely during the present year than during past years; but, at the same time, there has unquestionably during the present year been more cargo offering than before, and in consequence of that we have been able, since the opening of the navigation and the commencement of the season in the North, to get fuller cargoes and better rates for them, and that has been maintained up to the date of our last advices. We look, therefore, for a more hopeful

state of things this year. As regards the results obtained I may say that we are doing about as well as our neighbours. We, of course, cannot compare with the subsidised lines which enjoy mail contracts, and have a revenue derived from that source independent of their ordinary earnings; but, as regards companies in much the same position as ourselves, we think we have done as well as most of them, and the result is that the directors are enabled on this occasion to propose to you the same dividend as that which was earned last year—5 per to you the same dividend as that which was earned last year—5 per cent. We should have been glad if it had been larger, but as it is we do not think it is greatly to be complained of. The fleet has been kept up in its usual state of efficiency, and, in point of fact, the repairs that have been made during 1887 have been on a somewhat larger scale than in ordinary years, and that has affected the net out-turn derivable from the voyages of the various vessels. The new vessels that we have most recently added to the fleet are doing exceedingly good work, and they are very much approved of in China. We found it advantageous in the latter part of 1887, in consequence of the demands made upon us by our China friends for more tonnage, to contract for a new vessel, the Choy Sang, which has recently been despatched to China. We are exceedingly well pleased with it, and expect will turn out a valuable addition to our fleet. We may congratulate ourselves, too, upon having during the past year We may congratulate ourselves, too, upon having during the past year experienced no loss or very serious disaster among them. The claims made upon the insurance account are simply for ordinary casualties, of which we have our fair share, but which do not amount to any very or which we have our fair share, but which do not amount to any very serious sum in the aggregate; and the consequence is we have been enabled to put our insurance account into a very materially improved position. We have now got a reserve fund that will enable us to meet any unforescen or disastrous loss that might be likely to occur in the future. One great advantage that we derive from underwriting so considerable an amount upon seamners of our own fleet is that we are enabled to get minimum on the seamners of our own fleet is that we are enabled to get minimum rates of premium on any additional amount of insurance we may require to complete our security. I may go through briefly, as usual, the items in the accounts, and will begin with the briefly, as usual, the items in the accounts, and will begin with the revenue account. As I have said, notwithstanding the concession from the general managers, the earnings of the fleet this year are less than they were last year. Last year they amounted to £53,870, and this year they are £48,903, which partly arises, as I have explained, from the diminished earnings, which we have unfortunately not been able to control, and partly also from the increased amount of repairs charged to the vessels. The interest received is larger this year. We have had less money outstanding, and we have been able to get in our accounts more promptly. The profit on coal account is also somewhat larger, but that is purely a numinal affair, which arises from the arbitrary prices at which coal is charged to various vessels, so that what is gained on one side is lost on the other. The amount transferred from the underwriting account is that which we have been obliged to transfer in order to make up the amount required to pay our 5 per cent. dividend; but at the same time it leaves the insurance our 5 per cent. dividend; but at the same time it leaves the insurance account in a satisfactory position, as you will see when we come to the balance-sheet. The general charges are much the same as last year. The exchange account shows considerable diminution as compared with last year. We have written down the entries to a fair rate of exchange for the year 1887; but I am sorry to say that the loss on that account still continues, and will again form an item in the accounts of 1888. The exchange has been continuously falling, and it is difficult to say what is the lowest point it is destined to reach. At all events, it is lower now than it was on Dec. 31, 1887. The amount set aside for depreciation has been in accordance with the regular practice since the commencement of the Company, and with the increase of the fleet is, of course, somewhat larger than last year, when it amounted to £24,281. This year the amount is £25,363, and this, of course, is the principal hole made in our earnings. In the result, however, we are able to carry forward a profit balance of £26,716 18s. 9d., and, as stated in the report, it is proposed to devote of that sum £24,794 10s. for the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., and to carry forward the balance of £1,922 8s. 9d. to the present year. Now, if you will turn to the balance sheet, we find the share capital the same as before. The balance of underwriting account, however, has been increased from £17,000 to £30,000. That forms our reserve for unforeseen losses. The creditors in London and China are of the usual kind, and call for no particular remark. With regard to these liabilities, everything that was outstanding on Dec. 31, 1887, has now been discharged. Under the head of assets we have the valuation of the fleet, and I am happy to say that it now stands at about £14 5s. per ton, which I consider is a very satisfactory valuation, taking the average of the entire fleet. Some of the vessels which we possess are no doubt old, but our 5 per cent. dividend; but at the same time it leaves the insurance account in a satisfactory position, as you will see when we come to the happy to say that it now stands at about £14 5s. per ton, which I consider is a very satisfactory valuation, taking the average of the entire fleet. Some of the vessels which we possess are no doubt old, but they are all in a state of efficiency, and the directors hope in the course of time, and as circumstances favour them, to replace the older vessels by those of newer and more modern type. But they are all doing good work, and are well suited to the respective trades in which they are engaged. With regard to the new steamer Choy Sang, a first instalment of £6,130 11s. 10d. was paid on her being launched, and the remainder of the cost will appear in the accounts for 1888. A balance on the purchase of business to the extent of £40,000 still exists. That is an item I should very much like to deal with, and if we had been able to do so we should have written off £5,000 or £6,000 against it; but the state of the Revenue account was not sufficiently flourishing for that, consequently it has been postponed to a more favourable it; but the state of the Revenue account was not sufficiently flourishing for that, consequently it has been postponed to a more favourable occasion. The matter has not been lost sight of, and it will be dealt with on the first favourable opportunity. The coals and provisions in stock are much the same as usual. The debtors for freights and debit balances show a nominal increase, but that is partly illusory. In China against that we had on deposit and earning interest a sum of £15,800, and in London a sum of £4,000, making nearly £20,000 out on deposit, and which has been entered under the head of sundry debtors. The cash is much as usual, and calls for no remark. The loan of £20,000 which we had contracted in 1886 in part payment of vessels has been discharged, and

as regards money we have been exceedingly easy during the past year in consequence of the collections in China being much more prompt than previously; and the consequence has been that our friends there held a considerable amount available for general purposes. I think these are all the remarks I have got to make to you. There is certainly nothing in our prospects to discourage us. We are going on fairly well, we have got a good business, and all the accounts received from China during the early months of this year have been decidedly hopeful, and they encourage us to believe that we shall do a better business and obtain better rates than was the case in 1887. Of course we know that the succeeding months of the year do not always carry out their early promise, and that was perticularly the case in 1887. We had reason to believe, from the reports sent us in the early part of the year, that we should have had a more favourable result to present to you than has been the case; but we do not think there is any reason to be dissatisfied or discouraged now, and we certainly entertain the hope that on the next occasion we meet you here we may be able to present you with as regards money we have been exceedingly easy during the past year in occasion we meet you here we may be able to present you with a still better account. I have now, gentlemen, to move "That the report of the directors and the accounts for 1887, as presented, be approved and passed." I shall be glad to hear any remarks or answer any questions.

Mr. Steel seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

No shareholder rising to address the meeting, The Chairman then moved, "That a dividend of 5 per cent. on the The Chairman then moved, "That a dividend of 5 per cent, on the share capital, recommended in the report, be and is hereby declared, to be made payable on June 15."

Mr. McGregor seconded the motion, which was also carried nem. con.
The Chairman next moved, "That the retiring directors, Messrs. J.
McGregor and T. Reid, be re-elected."

Mr. W. Keswick seconded the proposition, which was carried without discont

Mr. W. Paterson moved, and Mr. Ramsay Scott seconded, the reelection of Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co. as auditors

The resolution was carried.

Captain Hutton proposed that the best thanks of the meeting be accorded to the chairman and board of directors, who, he said, had conducted the operations of the company to the complete satisfaction of the shareholders. Considering the difficulties which had beset shipping of late years, it was to him a matter of some surprise that they had been able to get so much out of their vessels.

Mr. C. A. North seconded the motion, which was put, and carried

ncm. com.

The Chairman in reply said: I am much obliged to you on behalf of the board and myself for the kind manner in which Captain Hutton spoke of us, and in which you have received his remarks. I ought certainly to add as an element in your thanks the services rendered by our general managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. It is only by their constant and untrining attention and the great influence they possess in hydrogical business to the vessels of the company that we are enabled. bringing business to the vessels of the company that we are enabled to do as well as we have done, and to maintain the position in China which we hold. (Hear, hear.)

The proceedings then terminated.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

Frazer, the jockey, has had rather a rough time of it lately. Shortly after his arrival at Rangoon, feeling great pain in his side, he consulted a doctor, who discovered he was suffering from the working about of a chip of bone which must have been splintered when he got the fall off Dispute at Ballygunge. After a painful but successful operation, the splinter was removed, and the patient is now picking up rapidly.

The drought at Rangoon has made the course very hard going, and though the secretary thoughtfully had a galloping track prepared yet it soon got cut up into the semblance of a

track prepared, yet it soon got cut up into the semblance of a dusty road. Frazer has a largish stable consisting of Amir and Lady Lock, the Waler Sprinter, The Ghost, and some dozen Burma and half-bred ponies, all of which Thompson is exercising. Jimmy Robinson has Minette, and Pearson has Numarka, and a few others in charge. Thompson has blossomed into an actor, and appeared on the stage the other evening in the play of *Dandy Dick*. He will next pose as

The result of the Novice Stakes at the last Meerut Gymkhana is good proof of the advantage to be gained from careful pony-breeding. The performances of country-bred ponies has consistently shown the worth of the material at hand, and considering the haphazard style in which pony-breeding has been hitherto conducted, it is marvellous how the indigenous been hitherto conducted, it is marvellous how the indigenous tat has held its own against pedigreed Australian, English, Arab ponies. The success of Lady Prue, the aptly-named daughter of Modesty and Lady Blanche, should act as an incentive to all owners of pony mares to try their luck at breeding. The initial cost of a covering fee, if incurred at all, is all that need be taken into consideration, for the dam can do light work in a trap to within and a fortnight after foaling, and the expense of keeping the foal for a couple of years will not run to nearly as much as buying good-looking ponies on the chance of their turning out winners. the chance of their turning out winners.

Owners and trainers take notice that in the terms for the Little-go Chase at Lucknow the seven pounds extra for Arabs and Walers, as mentioned in original prospectus, is not now to

be carried.

That liberal-minded nobleman, H.H. the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar, has generously increased the value of his cup at the

Calcutta Races to the handsome figure of Rs. 6,000. One of the great beauties of the Calcutta meeting is that most of the prizes are sufficiently good to enable a winning owner to pay for his crock and expenses out of the stakes themselves with-out having to run further risks in heavy betting.—Indian Planters' Gazette.

We are sorry to hear that the stewards of the Umballa and Meerut Race Meetings have been obliged to send up the names of several gentlemen to the Calcutta stewards as defaulters. As we have often pointed out, this is certainly due to the increase of pony racing, for young men with little means purchase a pony, enter it for some local races, back it more heavily than they can afford at the lottery, and then comes the end, often ruin for life or a load of debt for the rest of their sojouru in India — Asign in India.—Asian.

SIR MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS ON MYSTIC BUDDHISM.

The annual general meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, which now numbers nearly 1,300 home, foreign, and colonial members, and has for its object the impartial investi-

colonial members, and has for its object the impartial investigation of important questions connected with philosophy and science, was held this week, at the house of the Society of Arts. The President, Professor G. G. Stokes, P.R.S., M.P., took the chair. The twenty-second annual report was read by Captain Frank Petrie, the honorary Secretary, and referred to the continued progress of the Society, and to the constantly increasing number of prominent men in that great body of scientists, of whom every Englishman was so justly proud, who were joining the Institute and taking part in its work. Much of that work tended to aid science, and much, of a special character, tended to show the error those who sought to attack religion in the name of science. Sir Monier-Williams then delivered the address on Mystical Buddhism; he commenced by showing that, to the science. Sir Monier-Williams then delivered the address on Mystical Buddhism; he commenced by showing that, to the Buddhist, Bodhi or true knowledge was knowledge acquired through the intellectual faculties, explaining that originally Buddhism abstained from mysticism, which was developed through the connection of Buddhism with the "yoga" system, or the so-called "union" of man's spirit with the spirit of the universe. Sir Monier then explained all the various methods of festing self-torture processed by the Buddhists. the universe. Sir Monier then explained all the various methods of fasting self-torture practised by the Buddhists with a view to bringing their bodies into subjection to their spirit, and to the trancelike states induced, and pointed out that the so-called Spiritualism, Neo-Buddhism, and theosophy, animal magnetism, clairvoyance, thought-reading, &c., of the present day had their counterparts over 2,000 years ago in India, but it was to be doubted whether they would bear the counterparts in the formula production. searching light of European scientific examination.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Monier-Williams, and it was pointed out that much of the sentiment found in modern books published in praise of Neo-Buddhism was borrowed from Christianity; that Buddhism itself had failed in practice, and had proved itself unsuited to reasonable man; it was essentually the bare, hollow emptiness described by Sirit was essentially the bare, hollow emptiness described by Sirit Monier will be a sentiment of the sentiment found in modern books. Monier-Williams, and offered nothing but metaphysics and superstition; and that esoteric Buddhism was a fraud.

After a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting adjourned to the museum, where refreshments were served.

A WARNING TO SHIPPERS TO TURKISH PORTS.—A letter received lately from the Consul at Jeddah gives examples of the disagreeable consequences which may ensue upon landing cargo at Turkish custom-houses when any errors or omissions exist in the ship's manifest. If anything entered in the manifest is found deficient in the cargo, duty is charged on it just as though it was landed; and if any goods are found on board which are omitted from the manifest, double duty is charged on them. Shippers in India cannot be too careful in seeing that manifests of cargo for Turkish ports are accurate, as no evidence from bills of lading or such documents appear to be accepted in proof of good faith.

An Amende.—The Deccan Times says:—"On the 10th ult. we published on certainly respectable, and, as we thought, reliable authority, that Raja Srinivas Rao Bahadur, Assistant Secretary to Government, Irregular Troops, had been suspended forced in the control of the suspended of the control of the suspended of the from duty pending inquiry into some irregularities connected with the payment of troops. The statement was twice made on what has hitherto proved good authority. Our information was from a source that ought to regret giving pain by a careless statement or doing wrong by a false one. As he has some reputation to lose this incident will not help him to maintain it. We have it on the best authority now that the paragraph is altogether incorrect, and that there is no foundation for the statement. Raja Srinivas Rao has not been sustanded and we have to a be some arranged by a correcting. pended, and we hasten to make some reparation by correcting the report at our earliest opportunity."

Miscellaneous.

SIRDAR AYUB KHAN.—Ayub Khan arrived at Rawalpindi on Sunday last, May 13, and was received by the Deputy Commissioner, the Brigade-Major, and some fifty Afghan Sirdars who did homage to him. Many Raises were also present, with a large crowd of Natives and a sprinkling of Europeans. He was to have dined at the Club on Sunday, and will be treated in the station as an honoured guest. A Bombay paper has got hold of an incident in connection with Ayub Khan's voyage in the Lawrence to Karachi:—"One evening, as the Sirdar was sitting on the main deck enjoying the fresh breeze, a Chinese carpenter belonging to the ship's company approached him, and begged of his Highness to accept a cup and saucer as tribute from a poor man. His Highness was pleased to accept this offer, and in return offered him a sum of twenty rupees. This the Chinaman would not take. Thereupon the Sirdar took off a gold ring which he wore on his finger and offered it. The Chinaman accepted it."

The Late Admiral Hewett.—The Bombay Gazette, alluding to the death of Admiral Hewett, says:—"Admiral Hewett could not forbear laughing as he did at the expense of those

ing to the death of Admiral Hewett, says:—"Admiral Hewett could not forbear laughing as he did at the expense of those who left Bombay and its mills and commerce at the mercy of who left Bombay and its mills and commerce at the mercy of any Russian cruiser that might be a little favoured by fortune. 'Were I the Russian Admiral I would make you fork out some of your crores, or I would light up your mills for you!' he said with a hearty chuckle. There is no harm in saying this now, for since then the very gardens of Government House have been planted with guns, and the Mahaluxmee Battery has been developed to formidable proportions. Before this present writing can meet Colonel Timler's eye sundry torpedo boats will be lying at anchor in the great bay; Admiral Freemantle will have a more formidable flag-ship and the reorganisation of the East India Squadron will bring about that measure of reasonable security which Sir William Hewett desired, and laboured not unsuc-Squadron will bring about that measure of reasonable security which Sir William Hewett desired, and laboured not unsuccessfully to accelerate. Those who know him best are not quite sure that he did not of set purpose allow Admiral Fremantle to seize Falmouth, and hold that harbour for ten hours during the Channel Campaign of last year, in order that public opinion might be brought to understand how necessary it is to provide adequately against unforseen dangers in time of war. He was not a man to give the slightest heed to his own credit as an adept in naval manœuvres, if he believed that by letting the invading Admiral score he could impress upon the country the danger of being taken unawares on the outbreak of a war—a danger which no naval officer worth his salt ever of a war-a danger which no naval officer worth his salt ever ignores.

ignores."

The East India Association.—The annual meeting of the East India Association, an organisation of Anglo-Indians and Native gentlemen, established in London and Bombay "for the disinterested and independent advocacy and welfare of the inhabitants of India generally," was held on Thursday, May 31, in the rooms of the Society, Charing-cross, Sir Richard Temple, M.P., G.C.S.I., presiding. The report of the Council for the past year showed that the objects of the Association have been carried on steadily, with a view to increasing its usefulness and influence, unswayed by political parties in this country or by class-feeling in India. Many of the suggestions made by the Association, and the principles advocated by it from time to time, have received the approval of the the suggestions made by the Association, and the principles advocated by it from time to time, have received the approval of the governing authorities, and have been wholly or partially accepted in the conduct of Indian affairs. Sir Richard Temple, M.P., was re-elected President of the Association, and among the vice-presidents are the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Bishop of Durham, Lord Harris, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., his Excellency Ragoonath Row, the Nawab of Joonaghur, Sir George Balfour, M.P., Sir Arthur Cotton, Sir James Fergusson, M.P., General E. W. S. Scott, General Sir R. Wallace, and Colonel P. T. French, together with a large Administrative Council, comprising about thirty gentlemen who have served in India in various capacities, and who take an active personal interest in the prosperity and good government of that portion of the British Empire. General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I., is chairman of this latter body, and General R. M. Macdonald, is chairman of this latter body, and General R. M. Macdonald, vice-chairman.

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—These Shares yesterday were neglected. Gold Fields of Mysore receded 1-16. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 3-16 to 3 5-16, Nundydroog 1 to 18, Shares were last quoted 3 3-16 to 3 5-16, Nundydroog 1 to 1\$\frac{1}{8}, Indian Consolidated 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 6s. to 7s., ditto fully paid (£1) 10s. to 11s., Ooregum 14s. to 15s., ditto Preference 14s. to \$\frac{2}{3}\$, Devala-Moyar 5s. to 6s., Nine Reefs \$\frac{1}{8}\$ to 11-16, Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. 6d. to 3s., Indian Glenrock 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 13-16 to 15-15, New South-East Wynaad 2s. to 3s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. to 3s., and Mysore West (fully paid) 3s. to 4s.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 26, Stratton (s), Madras; 27, Clan Fraser (s), Madras; 27, Foyle (s), Bombay; 27, Peshawur (s), Bombay; 29, Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta; 29, Ravenna (s), Calcutta; 29, Karamania (s), Calcutta; 30, Huzara (s), Bombay; June 2, Duke of Devonshire (s),

Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—May 26, Bedouin (s), Cardiff; 26, Siam (s), London; June 4, Kaisar-i-Hind (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—May 24, Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool; 28, Navarino (s), London; 30, Arabia (s), Liverpool; June 5, Clan Buchanan (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—May 30, Clan Buchanan (s), Liverpool; June 1, Junna (s), London

(s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 26, Chusan (s), Calcutta; 27, Henzada (s), Kurrachee 26, Clan Forbes (s), Bombay; 26, Pallas (s), Calcutta; June 2, Goorkha

(s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—May 23, Clan Murray (s), Marseilles; 27, Britannia (s),

Liverpool.
CALCUTTA.—May 24, City of Edinburgh (s), London; June 5, Clan Drummond (s), London.
MADRAS.—May 23, Clan Macgregor (s), London; 30, Rewa (s),

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :

S.s. Ganges, from London, June 7; from Brindisi, June 18. For Bombay: Miss Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Fancourt Willis and infant, Mr. G. P. Troy, Surgeon S. O. Stuart. From Brindisi: Mr. Birrell, Mr. C. W. Martin, Colonel Hon N. G. Lyttelton, Mr. G. Adams, Mr. C. Maclean, Mr. Firth, Mr. T. Inglis, Mr. H. Beadon, Mr. J. Sturrock, Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson, Mr. A. Ewbank, Capt. Hammil, Mr. J. J. Whiteley, Mr. C. Warner, Hon. H. Lawrence, Capt. Spragge, Capt. Campbell, Gen. Sir G. White, Mr. Lefebure.

For Aden: Rev. J. Dougherty, Mr. J. Hickey, Commander Boldero, R. N.

Boldero, R.N.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. Nicholson, Mr. Frampton, Mr. Townsend, Mr.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Lees and two children. Miss Macdonald.

S.s. Parramatta, from London, June 8.

For Calcutta: Mr. Mathewson. From Brindisi: Miss Marsden.

S.s. Sutlej, from London, June 21; from Brindisi, July 2. For Bombay: Mrs. Toozs, Mr. T. Pilot, Mr. T. Rust. From Brindisi: Mr. R. Robbie, Mr. J. J. Archer, Capt. Beley, Mr. J. K. Lawrie, Major Wyllie, Mrs. Wyllie, Major H. M. Williams, Mr. A. E. Hurry, Lieut. A. T. Bruce.

S.s. Ravenna, from London, June 22. For Calcutta: Mr. Sparling, Mr. E. E. Barnett.

S.s. Peshawur, from London, June 28; from Brindisi, July 9. For Bombay: Mrs. Monk.

S.s. Shannon, from London, July 5; from Brindisi, July 16. For Bombay: Mr. E. F. Allum. From Brindisi: Mr. G. P. Clerks Mr. Bulkerly, Mr. A. B. Barnard, Mr. H. Mainwaring, Mr. G. Bowers Major D. Robertson.

S.s. Rohilla, from London, July 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Bennett.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Goorkha, to sail June 2.

For Madras: Mr. O. R. Jones, Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Taylor, Mr. and

Mrs. Jas. Covey and child.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Greey, Mrs. Ventris, two children and infant, Miss Whittingham, Mr. Jas. McIntosh.

For Colombo: Mr. J. R. May, R.N., Mr. Charles Le Lievre, Mr. H. A. W. Aylesbury, Madame and Miss Mazet.

For Aden: Mr. G. C. Lister, Dr. J. A. Scully.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail June 15.

For Calcutta: Miss Parnham. For Colombo: Mrs. Carbery and three daughters, Miss Richards.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Dacca, to sail June 29.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. M. Tyrrell.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Rewa, to sail July 13.

For Colombo: Mr. H. Wright.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail August 23.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Bannatyne Macleod, infant and nurse.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, at Bombay, May 21. From London: Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Fowell, Mrs. Carter, Mr. Carter, Jr., Mr. Thurston, Miss Hindel, Mr. M. Collins, Colonel Shaw.

From Brindisi: Mr. Priest, Mrs. Gubbay, Miss Langridge, Mr. Dane, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. W. Corkhill, Mr. J. E. Johnson, Mr. Bridge.

From Aden: Mr. A. Lawson, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D., Miss Lawson.

Per P. and O. s.s Peshawur, Capt. L. H. Moule, at Brindisi, May 18.

Per P. and O. s.s Peshawur, Capt. L. H. Moule, at Brindisi, May 18.

From Bombay: Mr. Blyth, Lord H. Beresford, Mrs. Oddie, Mr. H. Maude, Capt. Muir, Mr. J. H. Oddie, Mr. G. Bower, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Finucane, Mr. Mainwaring, Mrs. Colvin, Mr. Clerk, Mr. W. Martindale, Mr. F. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. W. Hudson, Captain F. C. Briggs, Sir Lepel Griffin, Colonel Norie, Captain Dunn, Mr. R. W. Fitzwilliam, Mr. F. H. Kirby, Mr. P. Clark, Mr. R. Miller, Mr. E. A. Bulkeley, Col. Cook, Mr. R. B. Clegg, Mr. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, Mr. Hamilton, Major and Mrs. Robertson, Captain Fenton, Col. J. C. Stewart, Major and Mrs. Wyllie, Dr. Rustonjee, Mr. N. Beg, Mr. Jamsetjee, Mr. Holmes, Rev. J. F. Scobell, Mr. J. B. and Mrs. Thomson, Rev. J. W. Armstrong, Capt. King, Hon. C. H. Moore, Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Spitta. For London: Col. H. Morton, Mr. D. Byramjee, Mr. Fischer, Miss Gilbert, Miss Brooke, Mrs. Green, Capt. Nicholetts, Mrs. Merewether, Mrs. Laing and child, Miss Hatch, Col. and two children, Mrs. Mackie and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Green, Capt. Nicholetts, Mrs. Merewether, Mrs. Laing and child, Miss Hatch, Col. Bluett, Capt. Moore, Miss Irving, Mr. W. R. S. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Kilton, Mrs. Doggett and family, Capt. Lawson, Mr. J. B. Graham, Mr. Rams len, Mr. Vinon, Mr. Macquire, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Wood, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Juthra, Mrs. Smith, Mr. R. J. Phillips, Mrs. Foulkes and child, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mrs. Parsens and child, Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Miss Macdonald, Captain J. B. M. ore, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. Morrison, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. McGowan, Mr. and Mrs. Yoke, Mr. Sinha, Col. Bushman, Lieut. Westropp, Messrs. R. S. and J. Sinha, Mr. Mothersill, Dr. Baker, Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Field, Mr. Airley. From Aden: For London: Mr. C. Ward. From Colombo: For London: Mr. Carver, two Misses Carver, Mr. Nicholson.

Nicholson

From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Alleson, Miss Alleson. For London: Mr. and Mrs. Child, Miss Ogilvey.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ravenna, Capt. Daniell, at Marseilles, May 21. From Calcutta: Mr. Shaw, Mr. Bois, Capt. Wyley, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. C. A. G. Lillingston, Rt. Rev. Bishop of Rangeon, Mrs. Strachan, Dr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. E. B. Thomason Mr. Cooper. For London: Miss Cook, Mr. W. B. and Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Oldham, Mr. S. G. Browne, Mr. C. J. Gray, Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. R. W. Pearce, Captain and Mrs. Wyse, Mr. C. H. Dawson. From Bombay: For London: Colonel and Mrs. Tennant.

Per P. and O. s.s. Carthage, Capt. Stead, at Brindisi, May 25. From Colombo: Mr. C. Strachan. For London: Mr. W. W. Jacomb, From Bombay: Captain Bough, Colonel Trail, Mr. H. Compton-Mr. N. Stevens, Mr. Tod, Mr. G. Peppe, Mr. R. Smeaton, Mr. R. H. Baker, Lieut. Petrie, Major Barrow, Dr. Dynuott, Mr. C. S. Day, Capt. Hext, R.N., Mr. Tritton, Surgeon Hudson, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Moore, Dr. Armstrong, Major Paul, Dr. M. Robinson, Mr. McLintock. For London: Mr. D. Brown, Mr. Tingy, Mrs. Smith, Mr. A. Allen, Mr. Mackengia

From Port Said: For London: Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. Kingsford, Mr. Skeen, Mrs. Skeen.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Hispania, at Marseilles, May 25.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Mather and child, Major and Mrs. Yule, four children and English nurse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robson, Capt. S. B. von Dunlop, Lieut. Allen.
For London: Major P. Marrow, Mr. Hardy.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Persia, from Bombay, May 19.

For Liverpool: Mrs. Johnston and three children, Mrs. Barker, two •hildren and ayah, Rev. J. W. Gordon, Mrs. and Miss Henderson, Mrs. Shallis and infant, Mrs. Loby, Mrs. Tisdall, children and English nurse, Colonel Jacob.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Assam, Capt. G. F. W. Browne, from Bombay, May 22.

For Brindisi: Lieut. W. E. Hill, Colonel Wise, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. R. A. Gamble, Mr. Owen, Mr. Moseyk, Mr. J. P. Goodridge, Hon. Raymond West.
For London: Mr. and Mrs. A. Horrocks, Mr. T. J. Horrocks.

Per P. and O. s.s. Chusan, Capt. Nantes, from London, May 26; from Naples, June 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. and Mrs. Hayes and two children, Mr. T. Hindmarsh, Mr. S. Gresham, Mr. W. McNab, Mr. P. N. Datta, Mr. Grieve, Mr. T. Scrivener, Mr. G. Braid, Dr. H. Cecil, Mr. Wilson, Mr.

Naylor.
For Colombo: Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. G. Kipling, Mr.

Reid, Mr. Fonnereau.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Hindley, Mr. Hughton, Captain Sir F. H.

Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Sergt. Brown, Assist. Surveyor Coleman, Major Allcard, Dr. Bryant.

For Ismailia: Capt. and Mrs. Raymond, Lieut. H. B. H. Brown. For Malta: Sergeant G. Parrett, Mrs. Collins and family, Mrs. Levitt and family, Mr. Carter.

Per P. and O. s.s. Khedive, Capt. Loggin, from London, May 31; from Marseilles, June 7.

For Bombay: From Marseilles: Mr. Nelson. For Marseilles: Mr. Baker.

Per P. and O. s.s. Arcadia, Capt. Andrews, from London, June 1 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, June 11.

For Bombay: Mrs. Kirke, Mr. and Mrs. Akkinson, Lieut. C. F. Dobbie, Mr. T. C. Marshall, Mr. E. T. Scrivener, Miss Crosse. From Brindisi: Colonel C. W. Brereton, Mr. Danks, Mr. A. J. King, Mr. J. M. Horsfall, Mr. E. A. Lee, Colonel Pennycuick, Surgeon-Major Allison, Colonel Doveton, Mr. G. H. Barnard, Major Wighton, Mr. Tevveen. For Malta: Mr. G. Fry, Colour-Sergt. Wareham, Colour-Sergt. Filty, Mr. Frayes, Mr. Harvey, Dr. and Mrs. Messer, Mr. W. E. Huches.

Hughe Hugnes.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Truscott, Sergeant Kilt, Sergeant White, Mr. Hanford, Mr. Elton, Mr. R. Craven, Sergt. Saunders, Mr. Falconer, Mrs. Pease, Mr. Hughton, Colonel Fraser, Miss Dent, Rev. S. Howard, Mr. and Miss Lopez, Sergt. Bell, Mr. Bello.

For Port Said: Mr. Wetherby, Mrs. Marsh, two Misses Scott.

For Brindisi: Mr. Hockner, Mr. Scott.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Henzada, from London, May 26. For Bombay: Mr. Jas. Irvine, Mr. W. H. Hay, Mr. J. Warren, Mr. T. Hirst.

Per P. and O. s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, at Bombay, May 18.

For Londou: Dr. Hewett, Rev. and Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Parr, two children and infant, General C. B. Knowles, Miss Carpenter, Master Hearn, Miss Ward, Mrs. Bigg Wither, Mr. and Mrs. J. Knowles, Mr. A. P. Mitchell, Mrs. C. Daniell, Miss Naden, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Brooks, Mr. R. N. Mant, Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.S., C.I.E., Mrs. Macpherson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and child, Mr. A. L. Devon, Mr. Harrison, Mrs. Richford and two infants, Mr. Mouncher, Mr. Harding, Mr. R. T. Peake, Colonel and Mrs. McGhee, Colonel R. M. Thomas, Mr. Moyle Sherer, Mrs. E. Haydn and infant, Mr. Forde, Mr. D. Fraser, Captain G. Nissen, Dr. D'Silva, Lady Plowden, Mrs. Duncan and two children, Mr. Foster, Mrs. Pyrke, Mr. C. E. Ross, Mrs. Slidell and child, Mr. H. Johnstone, Mr. R. Waymouth, Mr. J. Story, Mr. J. Hockaday, Mr. T. M. Wellington, Mr. Salt, Mrs. Wright and two children, Mr. J. Gardiner, Mrs. G. Dale, Mr. J. Duffy.

For Brindisi: Capt. H. R. Webb, Mr. A. Huson, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Bradbury, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bayley, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Hargrave, Major Firebrace, Colonel T. A. Corballes, Captain H. H. Barnet, Rev. J. Abbott, Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, Cólonel Prideaux, Major G. W. Sawyer, Major and Mrs. LeBreton, Major T. Hill, R.E., Mr. C. R. MacCartie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cotterell Tupp, Colonel Filgate, R.E., Mr. Errick, Mr. Porter, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, Lient. G. C. Stockwell, Mr. Fachiri, Major Gompertz, Mr. E. Clifford, Mr. Pelley, Mr. H. S. Guinness, Mr. C. M. Prendergast, Mr. H. W. Smith, Surgeon-Major A. M. Steuart, Major F. Porter, Mr. J. L. Fende'l, Mr. John Hone, Mr. Knowlys, Captain Dunlop, Colonel C. J. Smith, Captain Bunny, Captain Appleton, Mr. B. Lang, Major A. J. Primrose, Mr. H. W. Swinnerton, Mr. Bracsecke, Mr. L. A. Wallace, Surgeon-General Henderson, Captain Ind.

From Aden to Plymouth: Mr. Fachiri, Baleet, Mr. B. Captain Child. Per P. and O. s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, at Bombay, May 18.

The following passages have been engaged:

Per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, May 29. For London: Mr. J. N. Gibbon, Miss E. Gibbon, Mr. R. Hough,

For London: Mr. J. N. Gibbon, Miss E. Gibbon, Mr. R. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Wendon.
For Brindisi: Mr. F. Bernard Hall, Mr. W. A. Thurman, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. T. A. Ezeckiel, Mr. Steiner, Mr. Rowan, Mr. D. R. Dady, Mr. Moore, Mr. B. Strauss, Lieut. Borradaile, Dr. Mullane, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Maunberg, Mr. H. McMillan, Colonel and Mrs. G. R. Goodfellow, Mr. H. B. Thurburn, Mr. G. D. Madagaokar, Mr. F. Kinsman, Mr. L. A. Buchelder, Mr. Bapasola, Mr. E. D. Ralli.

Between April 1 and the 2nd inst. the Exchequer receipts amounted DETWEEN APRI 1 and the 2nd inst. the Exchequer receipts amounted to £14,319,554, as compared with £14,717,774 in the corresponding period of the last finaucial year; and the expenditure to £14,767,379, as against £13,912,036. On the 2nd inst. the Treasury balances stood at £4,178,473, and on the same date last year at £4,067,984.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The Council have awarded the following premium for one of the original com-munications presented during the past session, on account of munications presented during the past session, on account of the science, talent, or industry displayed in the consideration of the subject dealt with, viz:—A George Stephenson Medal and a Telford Premium to Sir Bradford Leslie (previously received Telford and Watt Medals and Telford Premiums), K.C.I.E., M. Inst. C.E., for his account of "The Erection of the 'Jubilee' Bridge, carrying the East Indian Railway across the River Hooghly at Hooghly;" and the Manby Premium to the late Hamilton Goodall, Assoc. M.Inst., C.E., for his Paper "The Use and Testing of Open-hearth Steel for Boileron "The Use and Testing of Open-hearth Steel for Boilermaking.



COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Karnchi Ice Co., Ld 100 — Karrobee Lanling and Shipping 500 155 Kemp & Co 175 370	Endogram 10 Nominal. Gielle (Darjiling) 130 69 to Good Hope Tea Co 100 190 to —
BOMBAYMay 12.	Mechanics' Buildgs, Co 50 45 Oriental Govt, Security 50 116	Govhatty (Assam) 100 Liquidation. Grob (Assam) 100 17 to Holta (Kangra) 100 5 to 5\$
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Oriental Loan Assoc	Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 103 to
Four per Cent Rs. 1001 to — Four-and-a-Half per Cent 107 to —	Thacker and Co all 200	Indian Terai 500 450 to — Jellalpore (Cachar) — to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 101 to — New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1881 1002 to —	LAND COMPANIES. Colaba Co 12½ 700	Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 S0 to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 — to — Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 93 to 932	Golaba Co	Kangra Valley 100 par Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 52 to 53
Trust Bond 100 to —	Port Canning Co 700 825	Kurseong and Darjiling 250 118 to Kurseong and Darjiling 250 118 to Do. contributory 200 98 to
Eve per Cent. Municipal Loan 105 to — Cooria Spinning Bonds – to —	CALCUTTA.—May 18.	Kurseong and Darjiling 256 118 to
BANKS.	P.o. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 84 to 85 Longview (Darjiling) 100 60 to —
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates. Indian Banks. Rs. Rs.	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 100 0 to -	Lochah 100 120 to — Lower Assam £7‡ 5 to —
Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 895 Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 890 Bank of Madras all 9 pr.ct 785 EXCHANGE BANES.	4 of 1870 (1885) 101 0 to 101 0 4 of 1878-79 (1893) 105 10 to 4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 105 10 to 4 of 1879 (Coupon) to	Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to — Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 20 Mim (Darjiling) 100 — to — Monacherra (Gachar) 100 21 to 25
Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 118 Hong Kong & Shanghai	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Do. contributory 90 21 to 22 Moran (Assam) — — to —
Banking Corporation — National Bank of India £12 17 pr.ct 130	6 of 1870 (1889) 105 8 to — 6 of 1872 (1891) 106 0 to —	Motholà (Assam) 100 110 to — Do. contributory 90 100 to — Mungledye (Assam) — — to —
PRESS COMPANIES.	6 of 1878 (1908) 105 0 to —	Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to —
Akbar 1,250 125 — Albert all 18 pr. ct —	5 of 1886-6 (1916) 105 4 to — 5 of 1886-7 (1916) 105 8 to —	New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to — New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation.
Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100 100	41 of 1882 (1902) 99 8 to	New Mutual (Cachar) 30 100 to — Nutwanpore (Cachar) — to —
Apolio 2,200 nii 233 Bellary 1,100 nii — Bombay Cotton all 15 190	Paid. Price.	Phoenix (Cachar) 85 80 to — Punkabaree (Darjiling) 100 56 to —
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited 200 16 100	Agra Savings £10 125 to — Agra Savings 100 125 to — Allahabad 100 185 to 185	Rajabare (Assani) , — to —
Colaba 1,880 50 595 Dhollera Ginning all 12 100	Allahabad 100 185 to 186 Alliance of Simla 100 150 to — Bank of Bengal 500 915 to —	Second Mutual Cachar 56 4-5 disct.
Fort 1,000 150 1,150 Fort 8,500 150 1,250	Do. of Upper India 100 140 to	Singbulli and Murmah 100 30 to -
French all 80 520 Harvey & Sabapathy 500 25 400 Khangaum 450 45 860	Himalaya 100 125 to —	Singell (Darjiling)
Mercantile 125 71 95	National of India £12} 135 to — Robilkund Kumaon 100 106 to —	Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 16 to — Teendarrea (Darjiling) 100 40 to —
Morrissi Co 400 55 400 Munmar M all 40 187 New Berar 500 60 520	Simla Bank Corporation 500 — to — Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to —	Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 95 to — Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 105 to —
New Indian 125 85 Prince of Wales 400 30 290	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.	Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 185 to — Upper Assam £10 18 to —
Sabapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555 Sassoon 500 25 500	Alipore Coal 100 Price.	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,200 Sind 750 75 450	Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal. Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation. Bally Paper Mills £10 170 to —	LONDON.—June 7.
Volkart 500 45 630 SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Bally Paper Mills £10 170 to — Barnagore Jute £10 96 to — Bengal Coal 1,000 1,585 to —	
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,800	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 78, 6d. 161 to —	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 840	Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 81 to -	Price. 3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 961 to .97
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 840 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 570 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 440 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 961 to 97 34 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1062 to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 1015
Affred Manufacturing. 100 2 840 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 570 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 440 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct.1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 106½ to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to
Affred Manufacturing. 100 2 840 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 570 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 440 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 500 Bombay United 100 20 860	Bo. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct.1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 100½ to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4½ De. do. 1885 to 4½ Do. do. 1893 to 4½ Ceylon, 1882 104 to 106
Affred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bombay United 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 D. Spinning 1,000 D. Spinning 1,000 D. Spinning all 500	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 100½ to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4½ Do. do. 1893 to 4½ Do. do. 1893 to 4½ Ceylon, 1892 104 to 106 4 Do. 1895-90 104 to 106 4 Mauritius, 1881 108 to 110 6 Do. 1895-96 115 to 117
Affred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Alloert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Contral India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 Contral Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all 55 D. Spinning all 55 Empress Co all 55 South	Bo. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 961 to 97 31 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1004 to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 1012 4 India Enfaced Paper to 41 Do. do. 1885 to 42 Do. do. 1893 to 43 Ceylon, 1882 104 to 106 4 Do. 1893-90 104 to 106 4 Mauritius, 1881 108 to 110
Affred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Alloert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 I.d. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 D. Spinning 1,000 D. Spinning 1,000 D. Spinning 1,000 D. Spinning 1,000 Empress Co all 25 750 Framjee Petit 1,000 Effect 1,000 Effec	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 100½ to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper
Affred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 1,000 Central India 500 Corla Mills 1,000 Dhownuggur Mills 1,000 Corla Mills 1,000 Dhownuggur Mills 1,000 Corla Mills 1,000 To Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 100½ to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4½ Do. do. 1885 to 4½ Do. do. 1893 to 4½ Do. 1886-90 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1881 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1881 108 to 110 6 Do. 1895-96 115 to 117 4 Do 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Price. Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 110 to 115
Affred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Alliance Spinning 500 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Contral India 500 Contral India 500 D. Spinning all 20 Conta Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Framjee Petit 1,000 Godam Baba 400 Godon Mills 1,000 Godon Mills 1,000 Franjees Co 100 Franjees Co 100 Franjee Petit 1,000 Franjees Co 100 Franjee Petit 1,000 Franjees Co 1000	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 100½ to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper
Affred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Alloert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Coorla Mills 1,000 Cotrarial India 500 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 550 Empress Co all 550 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Tranjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 961 to 97 31 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1002 to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 1012 4 India Enfaced Paper to
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Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500 Alloert Edward Mills 1,000 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 100% to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4½ Do. do. 1885 to 4½ Do. do. 1893 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1881 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1881 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 **RAILWAY DEBENTURES** **Perperual Debentures Stocks, Paid Price.** **Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 110 to 115 **East Indian, 1redoem. 4½ p.c 100 114 to 113 **Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 114 to 113 **Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 108 to 110 **South Indian, 4½ per cent 24 to 24½ **Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 100 **Eastern Bongal, guar. 5 per cent 24 to 24½ **Do. Ann. B£l per anu. (less ½)
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Central India 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Corla Mills 1,00	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 100½ to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to — 4½ De. do. 1885 to — 4½ Do. do. 1893 104 to 106 4½ Do. 1886-90 104 to 106 4¼ Mauritius, 1831 108 to 110 6 Do. 1895-96 115 to 117 4 Do 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURES STOCKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 110 to 115 East Indian, 1redoem. 4½ p.c. 100 114 to 113 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 114 to 113 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 108 to 110 South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 to — Bengal and NWestern, I.m 9½ to 96 Bengal and NWestern, I.m 9½ to 24½ Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 Great I. Pouln., guar. 5 per cent. 24 to 24½ E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 24 to 24½ E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 24 to 24½ Do. Ann. B£l per anu (less ½) 25 to 26 Bo. do. 4½ do. 100 127 to 129 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 120 to 122 South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 South Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 Sinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 120 South Madrasta Gua., I.d 20 113 to 115 Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. 100 South Mahratta Gua., I.d 20 113 to 115 Nizam's State Rail., 6 p.c. gua. 100 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 all 113 to 12 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 all 113 to 12 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 all 199 to 101 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 all 199 to 101 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 all 128 to 152 Do. Do. Exten, Austra, & China all 128 to 163 Do. Exten, Austra, & China all 128 to 163 Do. Exten, Austra, & China all 128 to 163 Do. Exten, Austra, & China all 128 to 167
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Alloert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordo	Bo. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 100½ to 107 4 Do. October 10, 1883 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to — 4½ De. do. 1885 to — 4½ De. do. 1893 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1881 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1881 108 to 110 6 Do. 1835-96 115 to 117 4 Do 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 110 to 115 East Indian, 1redoem. 4½ p.c. 100 114 to 113 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 114 to 113 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 108 to 110 South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 — to — RAILWAYS. Bengal and NWestern, I.m 9½ to 96 B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 2½ to 2½ E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 2½ to 2½ Do. Ann. B£l per anu (less ½) — 2½ to 2½ Do. Dof. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. 118 to 120 Great I. Pouin., guar. 5 per cent. 100 137 to 139 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 127 to 129 Code & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. 100 120 to 122 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. A.I 120 233 to 128 South Mahratta Gua., I.d 20 113 to 115 Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. 100 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 127 to 129 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 all 11½ to 125 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 all 11½ to 125 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 all 11½ to 125 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 all 11½ to 125 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 all 11½ to 125 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 all 11½ to 125 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 100 Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 11½ to 125 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 100 Do. 6 p.c. Deb. Stoc 100 100 to 100 Do. 6 p.c. Deb. Stoc 100 100 to 100 Do. 6 p.c. Deb. Stoc 100 100 to 100 Do. 6 p.c. Deb. Stoc 100 100 to 100 Do. 6 p.c. Deb. Stoc 100 100 to 100 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 100 Do. 6 p.c. Deb. Stoc 100 100 to 100 Do. 6 p.c. d
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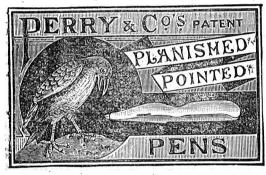
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 29th May; from Allahabad and Madras to the 27th May; and from Calcutta to the 26th May.

AFTER the Levée held at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, May 22, Sir Frederick Roberts was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire by his Excellency the Viceroy as Grand Master. The ceremony was a very short and

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal reached Pedong at six P.M. on Saturday, May 19, having accomplished a troublesome journey of fifty miles from Silligoree. He went on again on Sunday to Pedamchen, where he was met by Mr. Paul, and reached Gnatong on Monday after the large was a property during the action with the noon. His Honour was present during the action with the Tibetans on Tuesday, May 22nd.

On that day, at an early hour, a large force of Tibetans, numbering between 2,500 and 3,000 men, attacked our camp at Gnatong. After about three hours' fighting they were repulsed, between 100 and 150 of them being killed and a number wounded. Our loss was three killed, including a sergeant of the Derbyshire Regiment, and six wounded—three severely. An advance will now in all probability be made by our forces across the Tibetan frontier.

THE telegraph line is to be extended at once as far as Gnatong; and the Commissary-General will forward at once to Colonel Graham's camp supplies for the whole of the Sikkim Field Force sufficient to last to the end of June, and for the 32nd Pioneers and 250 mules for a period of four months from 1st July.

Mr. D. M. BARBOUR will return to India in November, when the Hon. Mr. Westland, whom he will relieve, will

Mr. Donald Smeaton is to be confirmed as Commissioner of the Central Division in Upper Burma in the place of Mr. Fryer, who has been appointed to the new post of Financial Commissioner, but will continue to act as Chief Secretary to Government during Mr. Symes's absence.

THE members of the Army Mobilisation Committee have still some months' work before them. They met again at Simla on May 23rd last to re-embark upon their

THE Government of India have addressed the Secretary of State again, urging the repeal of the import duty upon Indian silver goods. It is hoped that now that great free trader, Mr. Gladstone, who was the prime obstacle to reform, is out of the way, there is a chance of justice for India.

THE Government of India's despatch to the Secretary of State on the question of the transfer of Sind from Bombay to the Punjab is being delayed for the submission of the opinion of the Bombay Government on the subject.

A NOTE by Sir Theodore Hope on the subject of the Public Works Department establishment will be published along with the Financial Committee's Report.

MR. LESLIE SAUNDERS, Commissioner of the Berars, was killed by a fall from his horse at Chikalda, in the Ellichpur district, on Tuesday, May 22nd. Mr. Saunders was the son of Mr. Charles Saunders, C.B., formerly Resident at Hyderabad, and entered the Civil Service in 1858. He served for a number of years in the Punjab, \

from whence he succeeded to the Commissionership of Ajmir and finally to that of the Berars.

COLONEL LEACOCK, commanding Camp Baroda, was accidentally drowned on the afternoon of May 23.

SURGEON GENGE, of Mooltan, and six of his servants have been buried in an avalanche in the Kaintal Nulla, in Kishtwar, Kashmir.

FURTHER news from Herat fully confirms the first report that some Salor Turkomans crossed into Afghan territory, and removed some of their tribesmen, which resulted in the Afghan troops going in pursuit. There was an en-counter between the parties, but no Russians were actually with the Salors at the time. The border is now quiet.

THE Shinwaris of Pesh Bolak, beyond the Khyber, are again resisting the Amir Abdur Rahman's authority, having declined to submit to the measurement of their lands by Afghan officials. Gholam Haider, the Amir's General at Jellalabad, is taking the usual coercive measures.

SAMADA KHAN, the Amir's late agent at Bombay, has died at Jellalabad on his return journey to Kabul. He had been recalled, and popular rumour asserts that he poisoned himself in dread of the Amir's displeasure.

THE allowances to Sirdars Ayub and Hashim Khan are to be kept within a total of four lakhs per annum. Ayub's personal income has been fixed at Rs. 5,000 a month, and he will have to furnish a list showing what allotment he makes to each of his retainers.

THE latest news from Kashmir says that cholera in a more virulent form is raging in Srinagar, and the daily number of seizures and deaths increasing. There have also been serious outbreaks of cholera at Poona, Ahmedabad and other places.

ABDUL Huq made an offer to the Hyderabad Government that he would take back the 12,500 shares in the Mining Company bought by him in London for the Nizam, and would repay the purchase money, amounting to £151,631. To this proposal, however, was attached the condition that he should be protected from all further proceedings. The terms were promptly rejected. The Sirdar now appears to have withdrawn the qualification attached to his original offer, and is to make restitution of the money without regard to any future action against him. He is to pay seven lakhs in cash, hand over a debt of four lakhs, and mortgage all his Bombay property for the balance of the amount. He will then be in possession of the scrip, the value of which will of course depend entirely on the result of the Parliamentary investigation in London.

THE Government of India have confirmed the action of the Madras Government fixing a fee of Rs. 1,000 a year for the Minor Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence.

An important question has arisen at Bangalore respecting the jurisdiction of Native Courts over European British-born subjects, out of a case recently tried by the District Magistrate of Tumkur. Messrs. Fuller and Barclay, European British-born subjects, employed on the Southern Mahratta Railway, waived their rights to be tried as such on charges of assault on Natives. Mr. Fuller was fined Rs. 5 and Mr. Barclay was acquitted. The Mysore Chief Court, reviewing the case, entertained doubts as to the legality of the trial, Tumkur being foreign territory—that is, in a Native State. The point was referred to the Dewan, who referred it to the British Resident, and the question was then submitted for the opinion of the Government of India, who have intimated that they entertain no doubt that the Magistrate of Tumkur had no jurisdiction to try such cases, and that the trial was illegal. Accordingly the Mysore Chief Court issued notices on the parties concerned to show cause why the proceedings of the Tumkur District Magistrate should not be quashed, and a fresh trial ordered before a competent tribunal. The case has been posted for May 25. An important question has arisen at Bangalore respecting May 25.

NOTES.

As we go to press the sad news, not unexpected, comes that the Emperor of Germany is no more. For months past not only Germany, but Europe, not only Europe, but the whole civilised world, have been anxiously watching by the bedside of the Monarch who, in his long agony of suffering, has set such a noble example of calmness, fortitude, and resignation in the very presence of the shadow of death. All have been waiting with sickened hearts, hoping against hope, yet fearing that the worst would come; and now all that was feared has happened. There cannot be an English man or English woman who, hearing the sad tidings to-day, will not claim to share in the grief which is finding utterance in the Fatherland around that Royal death-bed.

THE news has been flashed by wire to India already, and not only our own countrymen there, but all our enfightened Native subjects will regret the untimely death of the great and good Kaiser, whose rule promised to be one not only beneficent to Germany, but a guarantee of peace to Europe.

It is not the moment now to discount the future. speculation must be put aside in the presence of the great calamity which has fallen upon the nations, but of this one may be sure, that the news of the Emperor's death will be received in India not only with much sorrow, but with grave anxieties as to what may follow in the course of events. The clouds of war may gather slowly or rapidly, but the general feeling will be that the best guarantee which existed for the peace of Europe has now been lost to us, and the flames of discord—which will embrace the East, too -- may break out now at any moment.

FORTUNATELY, India cannot be taken by surprise if the calamity of war comes near her borders. She has been watching and keeping guard, but the situation is one of anxiety, although not necessarily one of fear. It is to be hoped, therefore, that there will be no panic-mongering, no wild cry for immediate and extravagant expenditure on frontier or other defensive measures, but rather let us hope that the authorities in India will follow old Noll's advice, to trust in Providence and keep their powder dry. And also their heads cool.

THE papers to hand by the present Overland Mail bring · little news of importance to comment upon. The Hyderabad (Deccam) scandal continues to be widely discussed, and the tone of the remarks generally is not complimentary of the honesty of Abdul Huq, or the wisdom of Mr. Cordery, who, it is said, might have prevented all the scandal had he but exercised some discretion and judgment, especially as he could hardly be ignorant of Abdul Huq's character and antecedents. But Mr. Cordery has now been examined before the London Commission, and until their report is published comment on our part would be not only in bad taste, but unfair.

THE fact that Abdul Huq has made restoration of the gains which he is supposed to have made by the sale of his shares to the Nizam, ought to assist the Royal Commission in forming their opinion as to the whole transaction. The astute Native is still a very rich man, if the reports in the Bombay papers be true. One of these papers states that he has property in that city to the amount of two lacs of rupees, but it hints at something very like a local "scandal" as to the way he obtained it:—"The Sirdar's first purchase was the Government Central Press in the heart of the Fort, a building which, as former Government House and subsequently as the Secretariat, possesses much historical interest. By many the sale of this building was considered as a piece of vandalism; but what was considered to be most objectionable was the fact that this building, which occupies one of the best sites in the Fort, was sold by private treaty by the Collector. No one knew that the old Secretariat was in the market until

the purchase has been made by Abdul Huq." If this be so, it would seem that London brokers and "promoters" have not all the "crooked wisdom" of the world to themselves.

It is pleasant to turn away from the story of corruption and confusion which comes from the Hyderabad State to a story of progress and enlightment which comes from another Indian State—that of Gwalior, where several public works are now being carried out. A hospital is being built at a cost of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, from designs prepared by Mr. Harris, the State Engineer. This will be an imposing structure. A college, which is to cost about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of the superintendence of rupees, is also being built, under the superintendence of Mr. Brandreth, son of the Principal of Roorkee College. A two-storyed dak bungalow is being erected. A Native rest-house, to cost Rs. 30,000, is also in progress. But this does not exhaust the catalogue. A park to extend the whole length of the Fort is to be formed, and to be endowed with a lakh a year. All these works are being carried out by Mr. Harris, the State Engineer, who is allowed Rs. 20,00,000 annually for the maintenance of the Public Works Department.

It is to be hoped that we are not going to have another "little frontier war," but it is not impossible if the Times of India be correct in the following:—"It will doubtless interest the Government of India to be informed that in the opinion of those best acquainted with the present state of affairs on the Chittagong frontier, the abandonment of an expedition next autumn is not likely to effect any pecuniary saving. The state of affairs there is just now such that very considerable precautions have to be taken for the protection of the border. These measures, if the tribes learn they are to be left unpunished, and are thus, as is likely to be the case, emboldened to further aggression, will require to be conducted on a still wider scale, so that their cost will probably be quite as great as that of an expedition."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph.) (Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

The total amount of the Bengal military budget is estimated for 1888-89 at Rs. 8,28,48,660, against Rs. 7,94,11,350 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 34,37,310. This excludes the cost of European stores, payable in England. The grand total of all arms is 130,360 men and 6,905 horses, against 129,987 men and 6,937 horses last year. In addition 14,712 horses are maintained by the Native cavalry regiments. Of this force 3,165 are British officers, 1,607 are Native officers, 3,139 are British non-commissioned officers, 40,945 are British privates, and 81,504 are Natives. The European artillery force, rank and file, numbers 6,399 and the Native one 3,026. The European infantry amounts to 31,280, and the Native to 61,041. The engineers and sappers number 1,344. The staff corps, officers not employed in military service, and general officers (20) make a total of 495. officers (20) make a total of 495.

Every effort is being made to supplement the regular army by developing the scheme of Colonel J. H. Rivett-Carnac, a most zealous and distinguished Volunteer officer in this coun-

most zealous and distinguished Volunteer officer in this country, for constituting in every district in India, on a permanent basis, a Volunteer reserve force. Colonel Rivett-Carnac has received the thanks of the Government for his invaluable labours, which are the result of exceptional experience and indefatigable energy.

A weighty memorial to Parliament in favour of the existing rules for cantonment sanitation has already been signed by more than 100 doctors. The petitioners express an opinion that the abolition of the existing law would seriously weaken the health of the army serving in the debilitating climate of India, and might be followed by grave physical and political consequences.

consequences. The latest report concerning the cholera in Cashmere states that 376 fresh cases with 187 deaths had occurred in the city

during the previous three days. The Indian railway receipts in 1887 amounted to Rs. 38,78,756 deeing less than those of 1886, chiefly in consequence of the depressed condition of the grain trade. During the year 988 miles of rail were completed and opened, making a total of 14,388 miles open. At the end of March the total sanctioned mileage of railways open and in course of construction was 16,870 miles.

The Maharanee of Mysore gave birth to a son on June 4. The Gaekwar of Baroda embarks for Europe at Madras to-day. He takes a suite of only ten persons, and will return after a tour of six months in Europe.

BURMA.

RANGOON, JUNE 9.

Captain Raikes has sent an ultimatum to the chiefs of the Tashow tribe of Chins requiring them to give up within one month the following persons:—The Shwaygyobin Prince and his followers, the ex-Tsawbwa of Kale, and the leaders of the Chins who recently raided upon villages in British territory. He announced that if this demand were not complied with a punitive expedition would be sent into the Tashow country with a property of the principle of the principle. with orders to punish the tribes with the utmost severity. It is anticipated that the chiefs will not comply with the demand, and that an expedition on a large scale will have to march in the next season of cold weather into the Chin hills. During the present hot weather the troops will not be kept in the Kubo Valley. Indin, the residence of the Kale Tsawbwa, and Kalemyo will be strongly held by the military police. The Shwaygyobin Prince and other refugees, if given up, will be made over to the civil officer at Indin for trial.

As further attacks by the Kenbyron on Moreover are esticis

As further attacks by the Kachyens on Mogoung are anticipated, Brigadier-General Stedman has proceeded to Mogoung with reinforcements, including two mountain guns.

Great dissatisfaction is felt among the trading classes in Mandalay owing to the fact that no decision has yet been announced by the Government of India on the claims against the late Burmese Government. The investigation into these relaims terminated more than a year against the later investigation into these claims terminated more than a year ago. Several claims are now being sued by their own creditors for the value of property which was supplied to the Burmese Government, and which has been seized by our officers and sold, the proceeds being used for public purposes. If the claims are to be repudiated, it would be judicious to announce the decision immediately. immediately

immediately

Mr. M. Smeaton, officiating Chief Secretary, and brother-inlaw of the Chief Commissioner, is gazetted Commissioner of
the Central Division of Upper Burma. Some surprise is felt
at this appointment. Mr. Smeaton was not in the Burma
Commission, does not speak Burmese, and has no experience
of district work in Burma. He will supersede Captain Raikes,
who is now officiating as Commissioner of the Central Division,
and who is perhaps the ablest district officer in the province.
The Central Division in its present critical condition especially requires a Commissioner possessed of local experience. ally requires a Commissioner possessed of local experience.

A serious outbreak of cholera is reported at Mandalay.

SIKKIM AND TIBET.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

Our endeavours to establish peaceful relations with Tibet are apparently fruitless, and the Tibetans still maintain an attitude of sullen hostility. The political situation is rendered somewhat embarrassing by the difficulty of retaining the European troops in their present position during the forthcoming, rainy season. Were the European troops now withdrawn, in accordance with the arrangements in contemplation prior to the recent attack, our action would afford encouragement to the Tibetan authorities, who would make a vigorous attempt to recent attack, our action would afford encouragement to the Tibetan authorities, who would make a vigorous attempt to reoccupy Sikkim. On the other hand, an advance into Tibet with so small an expeditionary force, compelled to operate in a hostile and mountainous country far removed from its base, and carrying with it all the necessary supplies, would simply invite disaster. All that can be done at present is to render our Gnatong encampment impregnable, to garrison it with native troops inured to the severities of the climate and accustomed to mountainous districts, and then patiently to await the result of the exercise of Chinese authority. If this should fail, preparations of a more serious character will have to be made later for a march on Lhassa, in order to bring the Tibetan Government to reason, and so dictate a permanent peace from the Tibetan capital.

ALTHOUGH Colonel Graham has been prohibited from un-ALTHOUGH Colonel Graham has been prohibited from undertaking military operations on the Thibetan side of the Jelapla Pass, the prohibition does not, of course, extend to such a measure as the pursuit after a defeated enemy. If a force of Thibetans crosses into Sikkim, Colonel Graham has perfect liberty, should he think it necessary, after defeating them, to follow in pursuit across the frontier, provided always that he returns as soon as possible into Sikkim, and does not transfer the campaign into Thibetan territory.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE NEW HINDOOISM.

(Times of India.) The remarkable speech made by the Dewan Raghunath Rao to the mutinous students of the Madras Christian College is worthy of grave consideration. It will be interesting to see how far his countrymen will respond to his appeal. The Dewan is a product of our higher education which has enabled him to see the unmeaning and mischievous practices which was gathered around Hindooism. But will the orthodox Hindoos who support his scheme allow the excrescences to be removed? Who are to be the teachers of this new Hindooism, and how who support his scheme allow the excrescences to be removed as Who are to be the teachers of this new Hindooism, and how are they to combine the teaching of it with the modern advancement in science and letters? The reformation of the Hindoo religious system will be a work of many years. The Brahmans having established for themselves a Hindoo Theological College, the Christian Missionaries will be able to devote themselves to the education and elevation of the low castes. They can preach to the poor and despise the same castes. They can preach to the poor and despise the same glad tidings which their predecessors preached to the outcasts and slaves. They can give to the Mahrs and Dheds the instruction which will raise them in the scale of life, and they can furnish them with those virtues which have made Chris tianity a vital force for many centuries. Christianity will leaven the mass, and must do more to improve social institu-tions than a system of education founded on caste prejudices. However, if Christianity is to influence the people of India, However, if Christianity is to influence the people of India, the Christian teacher must not pursue the course which the Rev. Mr. Laidlaw is said to have followed in the Madras College. The Christian teacher should not ransack the sacred books of the Hindoos in order to find matter for uncharitable censure and carping criticism, but he should make it his duty to gain the same knowledge of the Hindoo mind as St. Paul had of the Hebrew mind. He must accept the social order of the land and mould it into Christian form, as the Apostles did that of the Roman Empire. The extraordinary reassertion of Hindooism which has shown itself in Madras, and which is daily gaining strength in Bombay, is mainly due to the somewhat wild and indiscreet attacks which have of late been made on Hindoo institutions and customs. The late been made on Hindoo institutions and customs. The spread of knowledge must in course of time destroy what is evil in them, but mere hostile criticism is apt to make the Natives cling to them from the combined motive of pride and patriotism. The Natives of the old school see that the old beliefs are being shattered and the moral and domestic associations connected with them broken. It is impossible not to tions connected with them broken. It is impossible not to feel sympathy for their desire to restore the old habit of reverence, and to check the dissoluteness caused by the abandonment of old creeds and the adoption of new customs. The broken idol can never be repaired. But by making our teaching more thorough, by bringing the young more in contact with the teacher, much may be done to create a higher and better morality. The outbreak of Hindooism at Madras must afford to all connected with education matter for grays reflec-

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE HYDERABAD SCANDAL.

afford to all connected with education matter for grave reflec-

(Deccan Times.)

We have already, for instance, stated that the Mining Concession was not signed until some time after his Highness's installation, a period when, it was well known, the gravest differences subsisted between his Highness and his Minister. In this divided state of the counsels of the Government to Residency influence was, of course, paramount, and it is difficult to see how the Government of India can escape responsibility in this matter when it is admitted that Mr. Cordery's assistant checked the Deed, clause by clause, and that it was in the same officer's presence and on his assurance that Sir Salar Jung signed the document. But here it becomes very material to ask, Did Sir Salar Jung in a matter of such exceeding importance take his Master's pleasure before signing this document? Considering the nature of the relations which then existed between him and the Sovereign, he could We have already, for instance, stated that the Mining Conwhich then existed between him and the Sovereign, he could have had little assurance that he had it virtually by reason of any perfect familiarity with his wishes and intentions. Even if he considered the act covered by the powers of the Dewanship, one would suppose that ordinary prudence and caution, if not courtesy, would have recognised the value with which the Sovereign's sanction would have invested the whole proceedings. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that there was at the time a Council of State in existence, and if any question, then surely this, involving a million sterling of money, was a question fit to be debated therein. When the members of the Council heard that the agreement had been completed without any consultation with them on the matter, some of them rewhich then existed between him and the Sovereign, he could any consultation with them on the matter, some of them resented the slight. Had the papers indeed been presented to the Council, the parties interested full well knew that they

would have been thrown out, as terms much more favourable had in the meantime been offered. But as a matter of fact the question was not settled before his Highness's installation. Long after this event, mining rights over a portion of his Highness's dominions were actually granted to certain other parties, and orders were issued in due course thereof through the Revenue Board, which was then in existence, intimating that such a concession was infact made. When, however, the Residency heard of the matter, the affair was reported to the Government of India, and several communications passed between the Resident and the ex-Minister on the subject. It was, we believed, strongly rumoured at the time that a Russian syndicate had agreed to find the working capital, and this was popularly assigned as the reason for the explanation which the ex-Minister was called upon to make upon the subject. The contract was thereupon cancelled and annulled too, it is believed, at the instance of the Resident. Surely, all this was a further reason if one were at all necessary for laying the Deed brought up by Mr. Winter before the Council of State for debate and approval before final signature. For this omission, the Residency is wholly responsible, and it is, as we have said before, very difficult to see how the Government of India can now evade responsibility in the matter.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL. (Madras Mail.)

The Pioneer institutes a somewhat invidious comparison between the record of the services of Sir Charles Aitchison, B.S.C., the retiring member of the Viceregal Council, and that of Mr. Philip Hutchins, M.C.S., who is popularly designated as his successor. "Among the many men whom might be named as Sir Charles Aitchison's possible successor it is difficult to think of anyone whose qualifications for the place at all resemble his. A very likely name, for instance, is that of Mr. Hutchins, a member now of the Madras Council, and previously of the Madras High Court. Mr. Hutchins has the reputation of being a particularly capable man. But one has only to go through the official 'History of Services' of the two to realise the difference of weight which their voices would carry in the counsels of the Government." The *Pioneer* would not care to affirm that the latest Madras member of the Council, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, was a man whose voice carried little weight by reason of his official experience having been restricted to Madras. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot—a Rugbean—had filled with remarkable ability the position of Director of Public Instruction for seven years; had been five years Chief Secretary; had been five years Member of the Council of Madras; and had for a few months been Provisional Governor. He had spent nearly thirty-two years in the country when he was tary; had been five years Member of the Council of Madras; and had for a few months been Provisional Governor. He had spent nearly thirty-two years in the country when he was summoned to the Supreme Council, and he assumed his new office when in the possession of robust health, as well as of wide departmental experience. He was, to some extent, eclipsed by his colleague, Sir John Strachey, the Finance Minister, who was Lord Lytton's alter ego; but otherwise he held his own against all comers, and he offered some effectual resistance to theories of administration which were disapproved by the country at large. Mr. Hutchins's record compares nery favourably with Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's. A barrister, learned in the law, who has passed the high proficiency tests in Tamil and Telugu, he has been a Sub-Collector, Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, Judge of a Small Cause Court, Private Secretary to a Provisional Governor, Registrar of the High Court, Civil and Sessions Judge in five districts, Revenue Secretary to the Government, Judge of the High Court, and he is now a member of the Council. The Pioneer claims for Sir Charles Aitchison that "he has brought to bear upon the counsels of the Government a judgment clear and strong, and eminently candid, which is fortified moreover by a singularly wide knowledge of affairs." The same may be confidently said of Mr. Hutchins's services to the Government of which he is now a member. A man who has been Foreign Secretary to the Government of India for eight may be confidently said of Mr. Hutchins's services to the Government of which he is now a member. A man who has been Foreign Secretary to the Government of India for eight of the best years of his life, who has been Commissioner of British Burma for three years, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for five years, and member of the Supreme Council for one year, must have had opportunities for acquiring an experience of India that are denied to the Madras officer who has stuck to his own Presidency. On the other hand, it can has stuck to his own Presidency. On the other hand, it can hardly be supposed that Sir Charles Aitchison's knowledge of the thirty-one millions of Her Majesty's subjects in Southern India, of their land tenures, their characteristics, their wants, can be comparable with what Mr. Hutchins has accumulated. If mere variety of service were to guide selections for the Viceregal Council, then none but Bengal men should ever be appointed, for Bengal enjoys a preferential right to the best things of the land; but Bengal, large as the Presidency is, is not India, and a Supreme Council formed exclusively of bright particular stars of the Bengal Civil Service would habitually take those Bengal view of things which Madras knows to her

cost are not invariably expedient. The Bengal mind tempered by Madras sagacity is more likely to avoid pitfalls than that mind is when devoid of the safeguard.

The Supreme Council is not wisely constituted, for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies should not, as at present, provide a member alternately, or by turns, but should always be represented in it. The Finance Minister has been an outsider when not a member of the Bengal Civil Service, but so great a difficulty has been experienced of late years in enlisting a man of mark in England for the appointment that the Ministership has come to be regarded almost as a perquisite of that service. At present Mr. Westland, B.C.S., the Acting Finance Minister, has two Bengalees, Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir Charles Elliott, as his Civil colleagues, and Madras and Bombay are both unrepresented. A sixth member is allowed by the Indian Councils Act, but economical considerations have induced the Secretary of State to leave the sixth seat vacant, and to let the three Civil, the Military, and the Legal Members divide the work among them as best they can. The weight of that work increases every year, and no one who has been admitted ever so little behind the scenes at Calcutta will marvel at the practical admission of Sir Charles Aitchison that it is too crushing for even his well-drilled shoulders to bear. With impaired physical and mental powers he is warned that he cannot rely on such storage of force as he still commands to carry him on much longer; so, like a wise man, he accepts the situation, and resigns his prospective income of "six sixes" a month for four years yet to come. If the salary of Rs. 6,666-6-6 from each of the five salaries would contribute Rs. 3,332 towards the salary of a sixth man. Then, with a Council always composed of six members, and three Civil members, representative of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay respectively. Overwork is driving Lord Dufferin, as well as Sir Charles Aitchison, prematurely from office; and though those who remain make no public complaint, it may be concluded that they are sometimes tempted by the magnitude of the contents of the red boxes that are placed every morning on their tables

BENGAL.

Indigo prospects throughout Lower Bengal are, generally speaking, satisfactory. In the Midnapur district, however, there has been no rain, and the sowings have not been completed. In fact, more rain would be generally beneficial. In Bhaugulpur good rain has fallen, and the prospects have improved, while in Purneah the crop is well advanced. Some showers have fallen in North Champarun and parts of Tirhut, but generally throughout Behar more rain is required.

TELEGRAMS from the tea districts up to the 17th inst. show that the weather had improved in Cachar and Sylhet, but that the season was still backward owing to the excessive damage done by the late hailstorms. In the rest of Assam, the weather, which has not improved, is too cold for manufacture in some parts, while there is too much rain in others. Good rain has fallen in Chittagong, and showers in most parts of the Terai, Kurseong, and the Dooars, where plucking has been begun again. In Ranchi and Hazaribagh the weather is very hot and dry.

It is probable that very few persons in India, outside of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, are aware of the origin and actual scope of the approaching Glasgow International Exhibition, says a Calcutta journal. It has been a long cherished idea in the minds of members of the Glasgow and Calcutta Chambers, that an effort should be made to divert some of the enormous trade between the City of Palaces and London and Liverpool to the good city of Glasgow, whose docks and warehouses are not half occupied by shipping and goods, and where, it is contended, work can be conducted on a far more economical scale than in either of the English ports. It is desired to form and extend a direct trade between Glasgow and Calcutta, as well as with other eastern and colonial ports as opportunities offer, and it was felt that the initiation of an Exhibition on a large scale might forward this object. This being the idea, special prominence will be given to the Indian, Canadian and Ceylon sections of the Exhibition.

MADRAS.

THE coffee crop of Coorg is reported to be seriously affected, owing to want of rain. Considerable anxiety is consequently felt among the planters.

News has reached Pondicherry that the contract for the construction of the Pamben Channel Works has been arranged between the London directors and a French firm of contractors upon the revised plans and altered estimates of M. Poilay, civil engineer, who was sent from Paris to India about a year ago to explore and report on the land and country through which the canal is to pass. Active operations on the canal will probably not begin until after the close of the north-east monsoon. Preliminary works, however, will most likely be commenced much earlier. It is calculated it will take four years to complete the canal.

APPOINTMENTS in the Revenue Survey, which are now held by Uncovenanted Officers, are, a Madras paper understands, to continue to be treated as appointments open to Commissioned Military Officers.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

The arrangements in the Small Cause Court necessitated by the death of Mr. N. Spencer have been determined on. Mr. Warden, the Third Judge, who has just returned from leave, after an extension of service, becomes Second Judge, Mr. Gunputrao Basker, the Fourth Judge, succeeding him. Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee, barrister-at-law, who quite recently reverted to his substantive appointment at Ahmedabad, after acting as Fourth Judge in Bombay for a year and four months, has been appointed to the Fourth Judgeship. Mr. Cursetjee, who is the eldest son of the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, has for thirteen years been Small Causes Court Judge at Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad, and his appointment to the vacant judgeship is an endorsement by the Government of the good opinion which was formed of him by the public during his tenure of the acting appointment.

THE Bombay Government are preparing to legislate on certain points relating to the regulation of the police. A Bill dealing with the Mofussil Police is now in hand, and will probably come before the Legislative Council at Poona. The Bombay City Police will be dealt with in a separate Bill, but this cannot come before the Council until next year.

A TENDER for some lakhs of the new issue for the Tansa 5 per cent. loan has been made at $105\frac{1}{2}$. When this loan was first issued a couple of years ago the highest tenders did not exceed 95; so that it is obvious that the Municipal credit is going up by leaps and bounds.

N.W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE story of a piper of the K.'s O. S. Borderers having attempted to run amuck at Delhi is authoritatively contradicted.

A PARTY of Ayub Khan's followers, including some ladies, left Rawalpindi for the Murree Hills on May 26. The Sirdar himself will leave for the hills shortly. The cantonment and the city are now full of Afghan refugees. General Daood Shah is paying visits daily to the Sirdar. There is some excitement in the city, and all sorts of bazaar rumours are current but they are subsiding. rent, but they are subsiding.

The best houses in the best part of Murree have been taken up for Ayub Khan, and many people who would have liked to live at Kashmir Point are compelled to put up elsewhere. "The Sirdar," says a correspondent, "will not be a valued addition to Murree by any means, and with a large colony of Afghans already in Rawalpindi he might just as well have been kept a little further down country."

BURMA.

THE Chins who recently raided into the Kubo valley are reported to be marching upon Kalewa, which is on the Chindwin river. Kalewa is garrisoned by 300 men of the 10th Bengal Infantry, and is a position of great natural strength. Its garrison is, therefore, likely to give a good account of any number of Chins who may attack the place.

In the northern division of Upper Burma, Bhamo and Myadaung have been quiet during the past week. In the Ruby Mines District Mr. Richardson, Assistant Superinten-Ruby Mines District Mr. Richardson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, with a party of police, attacked a hill where there were some dacoits and dislodged them, wounding two and capturing four guns. In Mingyan a party of military police attacked Boh We's camp, killed some of the dacoits, and captured two of Boh We's wives. Boh We narrowly escaped being captured. In the Southern division 116 dacoits including three leaders, surrendered in Minbu. Twenty-two others were arrested. Several of these were important captures.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 8.

DEBATE ON THE GRIEVANCES OF THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICES.

Mr. King rose to call attention to the grievances of the uncovenanted European servants of the Government of India, particularly as regards leave, retiring rules, and the payment of pensions; and to move,—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is inequitable and anomalous that privileges as re-House, it is inequitable and anomalous that privileges as regards leave and retirement should be refused to some classes of officers in the uncovenanted Civil Service of India which are enjoyed by others in similar circumstances; and that, in view of the heavy fall in the value of the rupee, the payment of pensions of retired European uncovenanted officers in England at the official rate of exchange is no longer equitable. He pointed out that this subject was new to the House, and, not unnaturally, somewhat unattractive to its members. Memorial after memorial and petition after petition had been sent into the India Office regarding it, but no attention had been paid to their prayer, nor had even a Select Committee been appointed to consider the grievances complained of. It was on these grounds that he now ventured to appeal to the was on these grounds that he now ventured to appeal to the House. This was the cry of a whole service and not the mere "fad" of an individual. He spoke now as the spokesman of the whole service, from the highest to the lowest. Twenty-eight meetings had been held in India regarding these grievances since October, 1886. At Lahore, Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow, and Darjeeling, the voice of the uncovenanted servants had been raised against the grievances under which they suffered. He had received telegram after talegram from they suffered. He had received telegram after telegram from they suffered. He had received telegram after telegram from all the leading places in India, entreating the House of Commons to extend its sympathy and support to those servants. He thought, therefore, that discontent when it took such a form as this must command the attention of any Government. It was a poor, mean, and shortsighted policy not to conciliate and meet those grievances, and to trust to the omnipotence of Government to stifle such an agitation as this at the outset. The agitation was sure to break out again sooner or later. This agitation of the uncovenanted services of India had been simmering for ten or fifteen years: and he asked the outset. The agitation was sure to break out again sooner or later. This agitation of the uncovenanted services of India had been simmering for ten or fifteen years; and he asked the House to believe that he certainly should not advocate the recognition of the grievances complained of if he did not believe they were just and well-founded. (Hear, hear.) There were two conditions necessary to the attainment of contented and efficient service—(1) satisfaction with the present conditions of service; and (2) a mind at ease about the future. Unless the mind of a servant was possessed of those two ideas they would not obtain a satisfactory and a contented service. The grievances complained of in this instance had again and again received the endorsement of the Government of India. They had been put forward in despatches from the other side, but they had been rejected here. It was a great misfortune that in these cases it was impossible to know who had to be reckoned with. There was a figurehead in the shape of a Secretary of State for India, and another in that of an Under-Secretary, but the real persons in power who pulled all the wires were the fifteen irresponsible elderly gentlemen who received £1,200 a year each who formed the Council. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that it would not be very long before the House arrived at the conclusion that this Council was an anachronism in these days of railways and telegraphs. (Hear hear.) A Council so constituted must of Council was an anachronism in these days of railways and telegraphs. (Hear, hear.) A Council so constituted must of necessity be behind the age, and he had no doubt that it was the advice of that Council which caused the countenance of the hon. member for Chatham to be as repellant as it appeared to be that night. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) The uncovenanted service of India included certainly some of not the least useful public servents in India who were the chief least useful public servants in India, who were the chief instruments of civilisation in that part of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) Rising from those who swept out the offices and from junior clerks the service now comprised men who had assisted in the social, moral, and material progress of There were now thousands of officials engaged in the service who were men of high respectability and of superior service who were men of high respectability and of superior education. Among them were several of our most eminent Judges, and to those in that service had been intrusted the management of Indian University education, of the system of irrigation, of the construction of the railways, of the extension of the telegraphs, of the scientific forestay, and of agriculture in India. But, notwithstanding the great services they had performed, not one of them was to be found upon any of the Councils of the country, and they had no means of making their influence felt, either in India or in London. One of the great grievances of the service was that those who were engaged in it were only allowed two years' furlough in

At present the covenanted Civil thirty years of service. Shirty years of service. At present the covenanted Civil servant had six years' furlough given him in twenty-five years' service, so that after twenty-one years' service in India he retired with a pension of £500 a year. Leave was given solely because it was necessary in a climate like India for the health and efficiency of the service. Why, then, were the same advantages not extended to the uncovenanted service? He had no wish to take up the time of the House with these details; all he wanted was that the Government should consent to refer these questions to a small Select Committee of the House. It was stated that the Government of India had no objection to this inquiry, and he did not understand, therefore, why the officials at Whitehall should raise any difficulty. The uncovenanted Civil servants now only got something like two years' furlough in thirty years' service. Why should the same advantages not be extended to them Why should the same advantages not be extended to them that were enjoyed by covenanted officers occupying similar positions? In some departments covenanted juniors now enjoyed greater privileges than the heads of their departments who were in the uncovenanted service. What discipline could be maintained when the head of a department was branded as inferior by having an inferior leave to that enjoyed by his junior? Some years ago, in 1876, suddenly every gentleman drawing 500 rupees per month was admitted to the benefits of schedule A, but though hundreds had since obtained that position they were kept under the inferior conditions. To continue this treatment would be distinctly continue the recommendations and but the Commendations. ditions. To continue this treatment would be distinctly contrary to the recommendations made by the Government of India in 1870, which advised that the privileges granted to Civil servants appointed in England should be extended to the uncovenanted service. He asked the House to put an end to the unjust anomaly that people in the same position and serving on the same basis should be treated differently. Whatever remedy the Government proposed in this matter he trusted would be no sham remedy. With regard to the latter part of his motion, he might say that the grievance to which it referred affected every man in the service. In this matter he made no claim upon the Government on the ground of law. The legal position of the Government on this point was law. The legal position of the Government on the ground of law. The legal position of the Government on this point was unassailable; but so was the legal position of Shylock. (Laughter and cheers.) What he wanted the House to contact was what were the obvious intentions of the contracting parties at the time the contract was entered into. In the year 1855 the directors of the East India Company came to the conclusion that a fair maximum pension to give was £500 or conclusion that a fair maximum pension to give was £5000 for 5,000 rupees; and the other pension, £400 or 4,000 rupees, and £200 or 2,000 rupees. The Government of India subsequently passed a resolution to that effect. As time went on the uncovenanted servants wished to have their pensions paid in this country, but they were told by the Secretary of State that hitherto the pensions had been paid in India. That was true, no doubt, but at the time the pensions were fixed there was not a single person who expected for one moment that the value of the rupee would ever fall so low as 1s. 4d. The difference between 2s. and 1s. 4d. was a matter of 30 per cent., and the pensions to which he was referring had therefore been reduced to that extent. This was a very serious matter. For ten years the rupee did not vary a penny, but since 1874 there had been a steady fall in the value of the rupee, and he could see no bottom. The result was that one-third of the pension of an uncovenanted servant was gone. Would the Under-Secretary get up and say that £300 per annum was an adequate maximum pension for thirty-three years' hard work in a tropical climate? It was a common thing to say that the fall in exchange was due to the fall of silver. It was, no doubt, to a certain extent, but the extreme there was not a single person who expected for one moment thing to say that the fall in exchange was due to the fall or silver. It was, no doubt, to a certain extent, but the extreme fall was due to the direct action of the Government. He would not go into the theory of foreign exchanges, but he might say in his belief that a large portion of the fall was due to the enormous yearly increase of the home changes. (Hear, hear.)—The Government gained indirectly by the fall in exchange, because it had increased the wealth of India and its ax-paying power. If his proposals were adopted there need tax-paying power. If his proposals were adopted there need be no fresh taxation. A little economy would supply the amount required. It was about £20,000, and the abolition of the India House alone would do that. (Laughter.) This extra sum had been spent last year on the Viceregal tour. It could be saved on the annual migration to Simla, where buildings had been erected at great cost, so that the Government could scarcely take refuge in the plea of poverty. There were other employers besides the Government who had to were other employers besides the Government who had to deal with the fall in exchange. His own *employés* came home on furlough once in five years. They came home on half-pay, which they drew in India in rupees. When the exchange fell they represented the inadequacy of the payment; and the rate of exchange was fixed at 2s. per rupee. This was not done out of philanthropy, but simply that the *employés* might be treated fairly. A pension of £300 now was exactly equal to what £500 was fourteen years are and it was unjust that to what £500 was fourteen years ago, and it was unjust that those who had been led to expect pensions of £500 should receive only £300. The official conditions of the service and

even the Cooper's Hill prospectus justified the belief that the pensions that were now £300 were to have been £500. While taking the rupee at the lowest rate in this country, the Government took it at the highest rate going in India, and therefore mulcted twelve poor gentlemen who drew their pensions there. Seamen who had entered into contracts to be paid in rupees in India had been accustomed to be paid at 2s per rupee, and when it was lowered the Government supported a protest that was made on behalf of the seamen in spite of the fact that the grounds of the protest were equally applicable to their mode of paying pensions. In conclusion, he said he believed he should not appeal in vain to the House on behalf of aged servants of the State, and he moved his resolution

Sir J. Gorst thought that the uncovenanted servants were to be congratulated upon having secured so eloquent an advocate of their cause as the hon, member for Hull. It was imcate of their cause as the hon. member for Hull. It was impossible that their case could have been put more forcibly and clearly, and there was no need for the hon. member to say "I am no orator, as Brutus is." He agreed with every word of praise that had been said of the uncovenanted services, and if it was his painful duty, as the representative of the taxpayers, to oppose this motion he hoped the hon. member would not think it was from any want of sympathy for the troubles of his clients. In one respect the hon, member was mistaken. This question had received the anxious consideration of the Secretary of State and himself and of those fossil Indians as Secretary of State and himself and of those fossil Indians, as Secretary of State and himself and of those fossil Indians, as the hon member called them, the members of the Council. He must remind the House that there were two sides to this question. The hon member had spoken as if the uncovenantial Civil Service consisted exclusively of Europeans, whereas the bulk of them were Natives. And although the Europeans among them found many advocates in that House, the Natives were in a very different position, and it was his duty to represent their interests and feelings. In one department, for example—viz., executive and judicial officers—there were 139 Europeans only, and 2,449 Natives. The Natives viewed the matter in a very different light from the hon member. Many of them thought that they ought to have the whole, or nearly the whole, of the uncovenanted service to themselves, Many of them thought that they ought to have the whole, or nearly the whole, of the uncovenanted service to themselves, and made it a grievance that any difference at all should exist between themselves and Europeans. They thought it unfair that Europeans should receive more pay for the same work. He gave this as an exaggerated view on the side opposed to that of the hon. member. But the Government of India rightly considered that it was now, and would be for many years, the highest interest of India that in all departments of the public service, and especially in the higher grades, there should be a strong leaven of Europeans, and the Government was desirous of maintaining the existing advantages to the European servants, so as to make the service more attractive. He warned his hon. friend and the House that at any time unduly to extend the privileges of the European servants might give rise to such action as might cause the distinction between Europeans and Natives to be swept away. The House ought to remember the great distinction between the covenanted and uncovenanted branches. The former was an Imperial service, open by competitive examination the covenanted and uncovenanted branches. The former was an Imperial service, open by competitive examination to all the Queen's subjects, British, Indian, and colonial. The uncovenanted branch was recruited mainly in India by a great variety of means. Some were appointed by competitive examination of a less stringent kind than the covenanted service; some by pure nomination on the part of the Secretary of State, the Government of India, or the local governments and others again were tryined in some such ingovernments, and others, again, were trained in some such in-stitution as Coopers Hill, or went straight from school. If those gentlemen preferred the wider and easier gate of the uncovenanted service to the narrower and more difficult entrance by the covenanted service to the Indian public service, they had no right to complain that they were treated upon different terms from those who were covenanted servants upon different terms from those who were covenanted servants—(hear, hear). The hon member had referred to the report of the Public Service Commission, which had been appointed in consequence of the strong expression of feeling on the part of the Natives of India that they were entitled to a larger share in the official government of their country. The Public Service Commission was a body consisting not only of covenanted servants, but of uncovenanted servants, independent persons, and Natives, so that it was a thoroughly representative body in whom the Natives of India and the people of this country had every confidence. The Commission sat in India, and it had been a vast amount of evidence, and its report was and it had heard a vast amount of evidence, and its report was now under the consideration of the Indian Government. It would therefore be unbecoming of him to express any opinion upon that report until the views of the Government of India with regard to it had been received—(hear, hear). But, independently of that report, it had been resolved to organise in India a provincial service for the different Presidencies in which Europeans and Natives were to be employed upon identical conditions. In these circumstances it would be very rash on his part were he to express any opinion as to whether it was desirable or not to place the un covenanted servants upon the same footing as the covenanted servants. Having said so much on the question in a preliminary and a general sense, he would now proceed to address himself to the two particular points which the hon. member had brought before the House—namely, those which related to the pension rules and to the payment of the pensions in rupees instead of in pounds sterling. Up to 1872 all the servants of the Indian Government who were not covenanted were treated very unfavourably by the rules, on the ground that, instead of being recruited in England, they were recruited in India, and were therefore not persuaded to leave their homes. But in 1872 some new rules were made, under which those who had entered the service before that date were anoral favourably treated. The hon. member had said that there were anomalies in the treatment of officials in the public service of every civilised nation—(hear, hear). He fully admitted that the public works and telegraph offices in India had been treated with exceptional favour, but he was afraid that the result of any agitation founded upon that fact would be to inaugurate a system rather of levelling down than of levelling up—(hear, hear). No doubt the strong point which had been made by the hon. member was that which related to the question of pensions. With regard to that point he should like to remind the House that in 1822 even the covenanted servants had no pensions. But from that date 4 per cent. of the salary of every covenanted servant was deducted to form a pension fund, and a similar sum was added by the East India Company to that fund. Therefore the covenanted servants contributed towards their own pensions, which the uncovenanted servants did not. As to the payment of the pensions in rupees instead of in pounds sterling, the system dated from the time when the rupee was really worth 2s. What business had a Government —(hear, hear). Before 1862 the pension of the uncovenanted servants cou

"Letters having been received from persons drawing pensions in this country under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules complaining of the recent reduction in the rate of exchange at which such pensions are paid, I have to point out that, prior to the rules of 1863-4, pensions granted to uncovenanted servants were only payable in India, and that, although by section 18 of those rules an option is given of drawing the pension either in India or at the home Treasury, it is at the same time provided that the payments in England will be made at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers."

The Civil Pension Code of 1872 said:—"A pension is payable at any Treasury in India or at the home Treasury in London. Payments at the home Treasury are made quarterly at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers." Could anything, then, be more plain than that if the pensions were to be paid in England it was distinctly laid down that they should be paid at that rate of exchange? He hoped he had established to the satisfaction of the House that the right to draw pensions in England was a concession, and that they were to be drawn at the rate of exchange fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the two Treasuries. The Government of India argued that the pension bore a proportion to the pay, and that in India that proportion was higher than in almost any other country in the world. It was almost one-half, and when you turned those pensions into sterling money you made them more than one-half and enhanced them out of all proportion to the pay. Another argument was that in recent times several branches of the service, engineer officers and others, had had enhanced pensions granted them because of the fall in the exchange. If those officers were to obtain a larger number of rupees was it reasonable that they should demand that this increased number should be paid at more than the rate of exchange? He hoped the House would remember before assenting to a resolution like this that we could not stop at

the paltry £20,000 to which the hon. gentleman referred. You could not restrict a privilege of this kind to the officers resident in England; you must extend it to the officers in India, and if you paid now 620,000 tens of rupees, if the proposal of the hon. member was carried into effect that sum would be enhanced by 100,000 or 150,000 tens of rupees. The hon. member said that low pensions prevented officers from retiring, but to enhance pensions was to offer to these officers direct temptation to retire earlier, and thus the non-effective charge would be swelled by earlier retirements and more numerous pensions. Moreover, officers in active service as well as those whe had retired were suffering from the fall in exchange. There was not an officer who was not more or less crippled in his needs owing to that particular cause, and if the House once yielded to the compassion which the hon. member for Hull had so eloquently put forward, how could they restrict it to the case of pensioners who had retired and refuse it to those still in actual service? And not only the uncovenanted civil servants but the Government of India itself and the poor people of India had suffered by the fall in the rupee, and in consequence the salt tax had had to be put on. How inconsistent it would be for the House at the beginning of the Session to be lamenting because the Government of India had to extract more money from the pockets of the poor Indian taxpayers, and then, when the Session was well advanced, to pass a resolution which would saddle them on behalf of the retired uncovenanted civil servants with further payments still? He observed many hon, gentlemen present who had distinguished themselves by their criticism of English pensions, and who would not suffer anything more in the shape of pensions than the State was under obligation to pay. Would they be so inconsistent as to vote for a resolution which confessedly asked the House not to pay something which the State was under obligation to pay, but to pay sums of money merely

Sir R. Letheridge rose to support the motion of the hon member for Hull and to join in asking the Government to grant at least a Committee of Inquiry into what was undoubtedly a case of hardship. He did so with all the more pleasure that the hon. member had declared clearly that this motion was not in any way brought forward in disparagement of those other glorious services—the covenanted and the military—which had done so much for the traditions of the British name in India. In this motion they protested against what was merely a survival of the ancient privileges of the covenanted bureaucracy in India, in so far as they pressed heavily on the uncovenanted body. With regard to the argument that the Natives of India were desirous and capable of filling many of the appointments now held by English uncovenanted servants, he would merely reply that, so far as the Natives were able and qualified, the Government were bound to admit them. (Hear, hear.) Therefore the motion did not touch that point at all. With regard to the objection of the Under-Secretary of State that Natives might receive these appointments, he would call attention to the definition laid down by the Government of India as to these uncovenanted appointments. In the despatch of October 14, 1870, the Government of India thus described the service of which they were speaking. The Government said it had been established that many important offices could not ordinarily be filled either by Natives of India or by the officers of the covenanted civilians the difficulty they were discussing could never have risen. It was clear that they could not be filled by Natives of India. If they could not be end the covenanted civilians who had simply passed the competitive examination on general subjects in London, to build barracks or to do general engineering work in India, or to lecture to the undergraduates of the University of Calcutta on the lunar theory and other difficult subjects of learning. The members of the service with which they were dealing this eveni

Government would make some concession to the representa-Government would make some concession to the representa-tions of the hon. member for Hull. Great dissatisfaction pre-vailed at the meagre results which had followed from the in-quiries of the last Royal Commission, which was felt to be due to the fact that there was a large preponderance of high officials in the covenanted service upon that Commission. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the main question which had been brought before the House that evening was whether the members of the uncovenanted service were entitled to be paid their pensions in sterling instead

vice were entitled to be paid their pensions in sterling instead of in Indian currency. That was a subject upon which the arguments on both sides had been so clearly stated that no inquiry before a Select Committee could throw further light It was a question in which there were two conflicting considerations—one was sympathy with the uncovenanted Civil servants and the other was the most grave question whether in regard to this one particular class of officials they ought, without the consent of the Indian Government and against its representations, to lay it down that these pensions should be paid in sterling at the expense of the Indian taxagainst his representations, to lay it down that these pensions should be paid in sterling at the expense of the Indian tax-payer. Early in the debate the statement was made that the covenanted and the uncovenanted Civil servants were in a similar position, except that the covenanted servants were under the patronage of the Home Government and the uncovenanted of the Indian Government. He did not wish it to go forth that the covenanted service was a matter of patronage on the part of the Home Government. The covenanted Civil servants had to undergo an expensive education, and were admitted by competition. The House had been appealed to on behalf of the unconvenanted servants as if they were its servants, and as if the House had it at its disposal to be generous to them. They had been asked why they should exact their claims as Shylocks; but he would remind the House that what they were asked to do was at the expense of the Indian taxpayer. No doubt the fact of being paid in Indian currency was a grievance which was shared by a vast number of the servants of the Indian Government. If to relieve the Civil servants of India from the loss they suffered in consequence of the depreciation of the rupee they were to pay them in sterling, they would have to pay a vast amount of other selevicing along. an consequence of the depreciation of the rupee they were to pay them in sterling, they would have to pay a vast amount of other salaries in sterling also. The Government did not resist this proposal from any want of sympathy with the uncovenanted Civil servants, who, like a vast number of other most meritorious servants of the Indian Government, suffered great hardship from the fall in the value of the rupee. But he ventured to hope the House would not take its stand on the principle that this loss should be met in the case of one particular class when it was clear it would be impossible to stone ticular class, when it was clear it would be impossible to stop at that class, and the effect would be that, without consulta-tion with the representatives of India, they would place a very large increase on the already overburdened resources of that

country.

Mr. Courtney said he was not altogether satisfied with the speeches of the Under-Secretary and the Chancellor of the speeches of the Under-Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, because those speakers omitted one argument which was the most cogent of all. The hon member for North Kensington admitted that the uncovenanted servants who resided in India had suffered no loss since they were paid in rupes, and the value of the rupee had not depreciated in India. It would now purchase in India as much commodities as it did in the past. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had spoken of the "grievous hardship" suffered by uncovenanted servants who received their pensions in England. He demurred to that assertion. It was true that a man entitled to a pension of 5,000 rupees would some twenty years ago have received to that assertion. It was true that a man entitled to a pension of 5,000 rupees would some twenty years ago have received £500 in England, whereas now he would only receive about £400, but the purchasing power of the sovereign had increased, and £400 would now purchase as much of the commodities of life as £500 did twenty years ago. This was the firm ground which should be taken up on this question—(hear, hear.)

The House divided, and the numbers were—

For Mr. King's resolution	•••	•••	55
Against	•••	•••	166
Majority against	•••	•••	111

JUNE 12.

THL "FORWARD" POLICY IN INDIA.

Mr. Schwann asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was the intention of the Indian Government to carry out with regard to Tibet the policy of aggression advocated by various Anglo-Indian journals under the name of the "forward" policy.

Sir J. Gorst: The Government of India have no intention of pursuing a policy of aggression towards Tibet.

THE OUT-STILL SYSTEM IN BENGAL.

Mr. S. Smith asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been drawn to the following statements in a recent despatch from the secretary to the Indian Association

at Calcutta to the Chief Secretary to the Government of

"The Committee have recently made inquiries into the working of the out-still system in some of the chief places in the Hooghly and the Howrah districts, where out-stills have been opened. From almost everywhere the same tale is heard of persons lying dead drunk on the roads in the vicinity of the out-still, of attempted outrages on the passersby, of quarrels and fights, and of the general increase of crime. The liquor has been cheapened by nearly three-fourths. A bottle of liquor which formerly cost a rupee may now be had for four annas;"

and whether he could state what answer had been given thereto by the Government of Bengal.

Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of the Indian Association at Calcutta has not informed the Secretary of State of his recent letter to the Government of Bengal, nor of the answer given thereto by the Government of Bengal. A correspondence between a local governor and an association established in Calcutta would be conducted in India, without reference to the India Office.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the publication, in book form, of the regimental calls of all Native corps and batteries in the Bengal Presidency, for free issue to the corps and batteries concerned.

THE service for pension which regulates the leave pay admissible under the leave rules for the Staff Corps counts, in the case of continuous service of Royal Engineers subject to those rules, from the date of their first arrival in India, with the addition of three years' British service, and is not the service for British pension, which latter counts continuously from date of commission.

THE Secretary of State has decided that officers of the Royal Engineers who elect for continuous service in India shall count their service for pension from the date of their transfer to the Indian establishment, and thereafter all periods during which Indian establishment, and thereafter all periods during which they may receive pay from Indian revenues shall so reckon, three years of British service being also allowed to count as Indian service. If any officer of Royal Engineers who has already elected for continuous Indian service desires to cancel the same, owing to this change in the conditions, the Government will consider the application if it be certified that but for this ruling, which it is now proposed to correct, he would not have elected for continuous service in India. Such applications must be made before the 1st of July 1888 cations must be made before the 1st of July, 1888.

WITH a view to reducing references now made to army head-quarters it has been decided to make the following changes of procedure as regards the Bengal Presidency:-The discharge of recruits, who after enlistment are rejected on medical grounds, to be sanctioned by General Officers commanding divisions or districts, instead of by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Applications for compensation in lieu of clothing to be forwarded direct to the Controller of Military Accounts, for disposal of General Officers commanding divisions. sions and districts, instead of through the Adjutant-General's

THE members of the Army Mobilisation Committee have still some months work before them.

THE guns of the three new batteries of 12-pounders which have been sent out to India are at present in the hands of the Ordnance Department, but will shortly be ready for issue.

IT is reported that the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade will proceed to Burma next relief for service there before proceeding home.

THE General Officer Commanding the Allahabad Division has submitted, for the favourable consideration of the military authorities of the Government of India, certain proposals for the replacement of the accourrements of the Behar Light Horse. Some attention might also be paid to the accourre-ments of the Allahabad Light Horse.

COLONEL CAUTLEY having fallen sick and been sent to Darjeeling for a change, has necessitated the recall from leave of Colonel M. C. Perreau, Controller of Military Accounts,

It is notified that his Excellency the Governor-General in Council has approved of the Mandalay Volunteer Rifles being in future designated the "Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles." The connection of this corps with the Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps, for administrative purposes, will cease from the date of this order.

THE command of the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers will become vacant on the 9th proximo, when Colonel R. Upcher, D.S.O., will be placed on half-pay on completion of six years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Colonel. It is understood that he will be succeeded in the command by Lieut.-Colonel F. Glennie, now with the 1st Battalion in Dublin.

THE Government of India have ordered the immediate transfer of the Field Pay Office from Mandalay to Rangoon in view to payments for May being made for both Upper and Lower Burma from the latter station. The Circle Pay Office at Rangoon is sanctioned temporarily, and audit offices for pay and commissariat bills will also shortly be established there. Circle Pay Offices eventually will be abolished and payments made direct from treasurers.

COOLIES IN CHITTAGONG.

The most marked feature in the reports on the working of the Inland Emigration Act during the year 1887 is the great falling-off in the number of labourers employed under its provisions. These amounted to 915 in 1884, they declined to 723 in 1885, to 717 in 1886, and have now been reduced to 433. The Commissioner has on previous occasions recommended the withdrawal of the Chittagong district and the Chittagong Hill Tracts from the operation of the Act, which has never been introduced in any other part of Bengal, and he now observes that the system is apparently dying a natural death. This is literally true of the Hill Tracts, where no labourers were employed under the Act during the year, and the observation applies in great measure to the district of Chittagong also. The result is gratifying, inasmuch as it is not connected with any decline in the tea industry, but indicates a disposition on the part of planters to rely upon kindness and fair treatment for retaining the services or their labourers rather than upon penal contracts. In the Resolution on the report for the year 1885 it was stated that, in view of the falling-off in the number of labourers, it appeared that the time was approaching, but had not then arrived, when exceptional provisions for the execution of labour contracts would be unnecessary in Chittagong and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The further decline now reported affords a suitable opportunity for the reconsideration of the subject, and the Commissioner will be asked to report, after consulting those best qualified to advise, whether it is desirable to continue the operation in those districts of the clauses of the Act which are applicable only to "labour districts," as defined in the law.

tricts," as defined in the law.

The death-rate among contract coolies was favourable, only 182 per cent., against 239 in the previous year. It appears that the labourers in the gardens, those under the Act as well as others, are well provided for in respect of lodging, drinking-water, and medical attendance. There were sixteen reported desertions; two of the deserters were punished under Section 175 of the Act, most of the others being discharged with a warning, at the request of their employers. The work of inspection appears to have been done thoroughly when gardens were visited, but in some cases no inspection was made, the number of contract labourers being so few. This illustrates the inconvenience of working the Act where the labourers under its provisions constitute a small minority among a large number of free coolies; the inspecting officer, who is the Joint-Magistrate of Chittagong, has either to spend much time to little purpose in travelling to gardens where there may be only two or three labourers under engagements, or to neglect a safe-

guard contemplated by the Act.

The Government of India not unfrequently gets its most effective support from those whose intention is to abuse and to attack it. A notable instance of this occurs in the case of a pamphlet issued at Bombay by Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha on Indian Abkari Administration. This work is evidently intended for home consumption, and is an attempt to denounce and controvert the Excise-Policy despatch of the Government of India laid before the House of Commons in August last. It is full of strong adjectives, Government and its officers never being mentioned without damnatory epithets, and suggestio fals: being the mildest term applied to their statistics. Mr. Wacha apparently considers that to repeat in abusive language is equivalent to proving the official statements to be misleading. Here is an instance. "If the consumption of spirits takes an upward leap, in spite of still-head duty or tree-tax, the Abkari Commissioner is thrown into a state of high ferment which renders a new operation necessary to bring it down to a lower temperature. That operation is performed, as is well known, by a departmental fiat—a fiat devoid of the most commonplace financial ability, but full of official ardour for raising the drink revenue to a higher pitch. Consumption immediately shows a diminution, and that official is enabled for a year or two to sound his trumpet horn as loud as ever, calling on his credulous Government and the ignorant and uncritical public to witness the 'extremely successful' character of the policy of maximum of revenue and minimum of consumption." This is exactly what the Government has all along contended that it does, and what Mr. Samuel Smith and others contend that it does not.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

LOTUS: A PSYCHOLOGICAL ROMANCE.*

"A soft summer wind sweeping over me, and the scent of the summer jasmine; it lasts for two or three minutes only, and then is gone." What is this mysterious unknown marve! Whence comes it? What is it? Everyone experiences it in turn, but no one knows its origin or its nature. At times, too, the perfume presages visions of flowers; prominent amongst which is a lovely lotus, which disappears as suddenly and unaccountably as it came. What means it all? The answer is not easy of explanation. To some the whole matter is mixed up with the familiar hoax in which the well-known "ghost" plays a prominent and "uncanny" part. "A ghost in the house" are the opening words of this strange, weird tale, and many a reader will cry "fudge" when the end of the story is reached. Whatever may be the theory of the author, not a few will absolutely and emphatically refuse to believe in mad tricks of still madder spirits—will deny credence to the many and manifold actions of incomprehensible and "ununderstandable" beings who are always appearing at odd times and unexpected occasions. But others—the few, the peculiar-minded few—will have it proclaimed that the Almighty Ruler of the Universe allows some sort of intercourse between the living and the dead; that "spirits from the mighty deep" can be called just as much in this, the nineteenth century of grace, as during the reign of the witch of Endor. This may be so, but we are ourselves inclined to doubt the fact. It seems removed from common-sense to suppose that the "disembodied bodies" of departed humanity should revisit the scenes of their earthly labours, and hold converse—can it be said sweet converse!—with those present in the flesh. What embarrassments would flow from such a privilege! Indeed, the work under consideration itself points to some remarkable unpleasantnesses between the dead and the living; and it needs no fervid imagination to draw a harrowing picture of misery, trouble, and anguish of mind should the "dear departed" come back once again, even for a while. We, lov

HANDBOOK OF THE ITALIAN SCHOOLS IN THE DRESDEN GALLERY,†

DRESDEN GALLERY.†

Few travellers there are who do not wend their way at times to the superb Gallery of Pictures in Dresden, in some respects the finest in the world. For such persons a "catalogue raisonnée" cannot be otherwise than a desideratum. The work recently published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. is in every way deserving of the highest praise. In the first place, the alphabetical arrangement has been adopted which enables the reader at a glance to turn to any particular painter without being compelled to exercise knowledge as to the school to which he belonged or the date at which he lived; while, should any reference be needed to the official catalogue, an index at once supplies the requisite numbers. Further, there is an immense amount of information as to the men themselves, and the legends or myths to which their pictures relate. Taken as a whole, the Handbook stands quite unrivalled.

THE SAILOR'S POCKET BOOK.‡

A work which has attained its fifth edition—and this in the course of a handful of years—may well be indifferent alike to the praise and dispraise of a reviewer. It is only, therefore, necessary to say that admirable as was on its first appearance, the little volume which Captain Bedford has compiled for the benefit of the many who "go down in ships to the great deep," it is now well-nigh perfect—at any rate, the improvements have been many and manifold. In its present shape it is a perfect nautical cyclopædia. It is a mine of wealth—an inexhaustible "El dorado."

BOOK FOR REVIEW.—"Fickle Fortune in Ceylon," by F. E F. P. (Madras: Addison and Co.)

^{‡ &}quot;The Sailor's Pocket Book." By Captain F. G. D. Bedford, R.N., C.B. (Griffin and Co., Portsmouth.)



^{* &}quot;Lotus: A Psychological Romance." (George Redway.)

^{† &}quot;Handbook of the Italian Schools in the Dresden Gallery. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1888.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICES GRIEVANCES.

THE summary rejection by the House of Commons of Mr. King's eloquent appeal on behalf of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Servants was a mistake likely to be followed by unpleasant consequences. It has not settled the question, but has made the discontent more deeply felt, and discontent amongst a large and important body, carrying on so much of the judicial and executive work of our Indian Empire is an evil which cannot be too greatly deplored. The recognition of the grievances which Mr. King mildly sought for at the hands of the House was a recognition of grievances tangible and acknowledged by the world outside of the House of Commons. If the Imperial Government holds, as it does, that the European element in the Uncovenanted Services of India must be maintained, those grievances must be recognised, for it is impossible to continue maintaining the evils complained of, The theory, that to recognise the complaints of the Europeans in the Uncovenanted Service would be to do injustice to the natives in the same service, is false and foolish. The two are not on the same plane as regards their position in India. The native has his home in the country; the European has not. The native is comparatively rich on one hundred rupees a month; this sum means almost starvation to an English gentleman. The native can generally visit his native city or village in a couple of days and at a trifling cost; the European requires a month's time to get home and another month's time to return, and has to make the journey at a heavy outlay. The native can educate his children on the spot; the European must send his family to England sooner or later, unless he chooses to witness the physical and moral decay of his children. Further instances of dissimilarity might be mentioned, but that they are patent to everyone who has been in India, and who knows the true state of affairs. There is, in fact, no grounds for an analogy between the treatment of Native and European, on which an argument can be based justifying the rejection of the complaints of the latter. And the Uncovenanted Native Civil Servants will be the first to acknowledge this. Why, then, should the Secretary of State for India formulate

an argument which is baseless and perpetuate injustice? The matter cannot rest where it now is. The European Uncovenanted Servants must receive better treatment at the hands of the State. They are entitled to a fairer set of furlough rules, and their pensions should not be dependent on fluctuating rates of exchange, or on the value of silver in the world's money markets. Obstacles ought not to be placed in the way of these gentlemen. when they have earned the right to visit their homes in England, and when, after a long and honourable career in India, they finally determine to settle down in their own country, they should not run the risk, which they are now running, of being starved out by the Government they had served so well. There is no hardship to the Natives in the Government redressing these wrongs; there is no advantage given to one class at the expense of another. The Native wants none of these things; they mean life and breath to the Englishman. And so long as Englishmen are required for the Uncovenanted Service in India, so long will these difficulties exist and demand removal. The complaints which Mr. King brought forward were reasonable, just, and true, and sooner or later they must. be recognised by the Imperial Government. And the sooner the better, for the smooth working of Government. in India.

In connection with the question of the grievances of the Uncovenanted Services of India it may not be out of place to notice here the following letter which lately appeared in the leading journal of the Punjab:—

DISTRICT JUDGES IN THE PUNJAB.

SIR,—In an issue of the Civil and Military Gazette of about a week ago the public were informed that the Punjab Government had asked the Government of the North-Western Provinces if three officers could be spared, during the coming leave season, to act as Divisional Judges in the Punjab, and had been told that no officers were available. The first question that would arise to an outsider would be, are men of judicial ability so few, so scarce, that three officers cannot be found in the whole of the Punjab Commission to fill the temporary vacancies caused by furlough and privilege leave in the hot season? To me, who am not an outsider, the question arises, how is it that the Government of the Punjab, that acts on the strictest principles of economy, who, when it needs District Judges to fill temporary vacancies caused in their ranks, confers the powers of a District Judge on its uncovenanted judicial officers (which, however, does not confer on such officers the right to draw one pie more than the pay of their substantive post), did not get over the difficulty by conferring the powers of Divisional Judges on some of its selected uncovenanted judicial officers? Besides regarding it as a mark of honour, there is no doubt these selected officers would be glad of an opportunity of showing that they were qualified to discharge the duties of these offices. As to the selection, there ought to be no dfficulty, for twice the number required are available. To the Government this would be a distinct gain, and on this point alone it ought to commend itself for adoption.

If it be true that the Punjab Government is begging for Divisional Judges outside that Province, it is perhaps the first time that the most energetic Provincial Government of India is out on a begging tour. The Punjab Government has often solicited an exchange for one of its own. hard bargains, and has seldom failed to secure a fair barter, or under pressing circumstances it has even parted with its encumbrance "free of charge." But it is a pity that the Punjab should be so impoverished of judicial talent in its. service as absolutely to beg help from the Government of the North West Provinces. There may be now menvery junior men-among the Civil Servants of those Provinces who are not wanting in ability sufficient to take charge of a Divisional Court; but we agree with Sir Charles Aitchison's view in the matter, that only ex perienced men should be secured for such Courts, and that.

no officer under fifteen years' service should be appointed to a Divisional Judgeship. It is, however, unintelligible to us why the resources of the Uncovenanted Service have not been availed of in this juncture, and three picked men of that Service have not been appointed to the places now going begging. The Government need not be ashamed of gratuitous help; it has already got the services of Uncovenanted District Judges without any extra charge, and the same may be done with the Uncovenanted Divisional So low at present seems the aspiration of Un-Judges. covenanted Judicial officers in the Punjab that the correspondent whose letter we have reproduced, and who we imagine is an Uncovenanted Judge himself, considers such an appointment, without any extra allowance, as "a mark of honour."



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 19.)

REEVES—The services of Surgeon F. C. Reeves are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce.

ROE—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. A. Roe, B.A., C.S., to officiate as a judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to Mr. T. W. Smyth, M.A., C.S.

MACDONALD, Lieut, F. W. P., wing officer and quartermaster 19th Regiment, Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

TATE, Mr. G. P., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Lee, Mr. C. G., assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege

leave for three months.

REILLY, Mr. F., executive engineer, 4th grade, attached to the Chenab Bridge Works, N.W. Railway, is granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months.

MATHER, Mr. J., principal of the Rajkumar College in Bundelkhand, is granted furlough for one year.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:

Cole Lieut. E. H., Derbyshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, April 17, 1886.

HILDEBRAND, Lieut. W. H., Dorsetshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 44th Bengal Infantry, Nov. 6, 1886.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

BIDDULPH, Lieut. -Colonel J., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the

army, from Feb. 24.
FITZGEBALD, Surgeon-Major E. A., Medical Department, to be brigadesurgeon, from Dec. 9, 1887, vice Brigade-Surgeon W. R. Rice, M.D.,

promoted.
Cullen, Surgeon-Major P., M.D., Medical Department, to be brigade surgeon, from April 18, vice Brigade-Surgeon A. Garden, M.D.,

Moir, Surgeon-Major W., M.B., Medical Department, to be brigade-surgeon, from April 26, vice Brigade-Surgeon E. Bonavia, M.D.,

retired.

DUNDEE, Lieut. W. J. D., R.E., is appointed to the Military Works
Department as an assistant engineer, 1st grade, from March 30.

CAREY, Lieut.-Colonel H. R. LeM., S.C., examiner of accounts, is appointed to officiate as examiner of P.W. Accounts, Bengal, during the absence on special leave of Colonel D. H. Trail, R.E.

SCOTT, Mr. A., honorary assistant engineer, Central Provinces, temporarily employed in the Simla Imperial Circle, is retransferred to those provinces.

ALEXANDER Mr. J. W. executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces.

ALEXANDER, Mr. J. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a superintendent engineer, during the absence of Colonel E. Swetenham on furlough,

TAYLOR, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is granted special leave for one year and seven months.

HUNTER, Lieut. W. S., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, temporary rank, Military Works Department, is temporarily attached to the Public Works Department, Burma, Provincial Branch, for special duty on defence works at Rangoon.

duty on defence works at Rangoon.

NATHAN, Lieut. M., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary,
Bombay establishment, is transferred to British Burma Provincial Branch as a supernumerary, but will continue at the disposal of the Inspector-General, Military Works, with the rank of executive

engineer, 4th grade.

HARE, Mr. G. J., Class V., 1st grade, and officiating superintendent, Class IV., 3rd grade, Telegraph Department, is permanently promoted to the latter class and grade.

LARKINS, Mr. A. B., Class V., 1st grade, Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as a superintendent in Class IV., 3rd grade.

FURLOUGHS.

STEAD, Lieut.-Colonel A. J., D.S.O., General List, Infantry, 11th Bengal Infantry, (p.a.) for 152 days; pension service, 27th year, commenced Nov. 15, 1887.

SWETE, Lieut.-Colonel C. D., Bengal Staff Corps, 10th Bengal Infantry, (m.c.) for one year; pension service, 23rd year, commenced Lap 18.

MALTER, Major P. G., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 21st year, commenced July 6, 1887.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, May 9.)

EWPORT—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, Colonel C. E. Newport, Royal (Bombay) Artillery, is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from April 19. NEWPORT-

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:

Bradshaw, Lieut. F. E., wing officer 15th Sikhs, to be quartermaster,

dated March 13.

HOLLAND, Lieut. G. L., wing officer and quartermaster 24th Pioneers, to officiate as adjutant 32nd Pioneers, vice Brander, on leave.

DIGAN, Lieut. J. J., wing officer and quartermaster 32nd Pioneers, to officiate as quartermaster 34th Pioneers, vice Holland, officiating as adjutant 32nd Pionee

LUMSDEN, Capt. H. R. W., officiating wing commander 38th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating 2nd in command, vice Gowan, on leave. TAYLOR, Lieut. R. E. S., wing officer and adjutant 38th Bengal Infantry, to be wing commander, sub pro tem, vice Lun, seconded for appointment ta the staff, dated April 14.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, May 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

Dawson, Surgeon A. W., M.B., 5th Bengal Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major H. Hamilton, M.D., transferred temporarily to civil employ.

JORDAN, Surgeon J. G., 16th Bengal Cavalry, to the officiating charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon H. C. Hudson, transferred temporarily to civil employ.

of the regiment, vice Surgeon H. C. Hudson, transferred temporarily to civil employ.

Muspratt, Lieutenant F, C., wing officer 30th Punjab Infantry, to be quartermaster, 30th Punjab Infantry, dated 27th April.

Harries, Lieutenant A. L., wing officer 8th Madras Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 2nd Punjab Infantry, vice Sturt, on leave.

Hill, Captain E. S., R.E., Bengal Sappers and Miners, to be commander of the Burma Company of Sappers and Miners, vice Captain E.

tain Cotter, R.E. Cooke, Colonel T. A., assistant adjutant-general, Sirhind division, is transferred in the same capacity to Army Head-quarters as a temporary measure, vice Morton, officiating as 1st assistant adjutant-

AWRENGE, Lieut. R. T. R., R.E., on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

FURLOUGHS.

ORMISTON, Lieut. J. W., No. 1 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, Eastern Division, for 12 months, on private affairs.

SOADY, Lieut. G. J. F. (wing officer, on probation, 19th Punjab Infantry), Devonshire Regiment, to Rawal Pindi, for six months, to study the native language.

study the native languages.
McKenna, Surgeon-Major C. J., 39th Bengal Infantry, to Murreeand Kashmir, on private affairs, for six months.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 16.)

(Calcutta Gazette, May 16.)

CUNNINGHAM, Surgeon-Major D. D., is appointed to be secretary to thecommittee for the management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore,
from the 14th inst., vice Mr. A. Simson, resigned.

Allen, Mr. C. G. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector,
Kurigram, Rungpore, is transferred to Chittagong, and is posted to
Sudder station of that district.

Harward, Mr. A. E., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector,
Hajipore, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Pubna.

Hamilyon, Mr. F. S., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector,
Nowada, Gya, is transferred to Mozufferpore.

Towers, Mr. R. M., district and sessions judge of Midnapore, is allowed
leave for fifteen months, from July 13 next.

Page, Mr. W. H., officiating district and sessions judge, Sarun, is ap-

pointed to act in the first grade of district and sessions judges, vice Mr. H. W. Gordon, on deputation.

BRADBURY, Mr. J. F., temporary additional district judge, 24 Pergunnahs, is appointed to act in the first grade of district and sessions judges, vice Mr. R. F. Rampini, on deputation.

OLDHAM, Mr. W. B., officiating magistrate and collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act, in the first grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. E. G. Glazier, on furlough.

VOWELL, Mr. C. H., magistrate and collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act in the first grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. E. V. Westmacott, on deputation.

POWER, Mr. W. B., magistrate and collector, Allahabad, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. E. H. Ruddock, on furlough.

WALLER, Mr. R. M., officiating magistrate and collector, Khulna, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. H. S. Beadon, on privilege leave.

MARINDIN, Mr. C. R., officiating magistrate and collector, Dinagepore, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. W. B. Oldham.

vice Mr. W. B. Oldham.

Grienson, Mr. G. A., officiating magistrate and collector, Gya, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice

Mr. H. G. Sharp, on furlough.

Henry, Mr. E. R., officiating magistrate and collector, Chumparun, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. C. H. Vowell.

Harr, Mr. L., officiating magistrate and collector, Dacca, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of the collector, Dacca, is appointed to the collector of the collector.

to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. A. W. B. Power.

Wanisty, Mr. G. F., officiating magistrate and collector, Pubna, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. B. M. Waller.

The following appointments are made in the Court of Small Causes Calcutta, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. G. C. Scone:—
Jones, Mr. T., barrister-at-law, to act as second judge.

Chatterjee, Mr. K. M., barrister-at-law, to act as third judge.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 23.)

Calcutta Gazette, May 23.)

SHUTTLEWORTH, Mr. A., assistant superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Rajshahye, during the absence on leave, of Mr. B. Rattray, Byrne, Mr. St. Q., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Rungpore, is transferred to Hazaribaugh.

STEPHEN— The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. K. H. Stephen of his appointment of honorary magistrate of the Daudnuggur Bench, in the district of Gya.

Lefeuyre, Mr. E. A., B.A., temporary head master in the Anglo-Persian department of the Calcutta Madrassa, is appointed to be head master of the Chupra Zillah School, vice Babu Sri Krishna Chatterji, transferred. Chatterji, transferred.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 17.)

The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Punjab Commission from March 10, vice Lieut-Colonel C. McNeile, retired:

Colonel C. McNeile, retired:—
HUTCHINSON, Major J. B., deputy commissioner, 3rd [grade, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.
CUNNINGHAM, Mr. A. F. D., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.
DRUMMOND, Mr. J. R, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade, sub pro tem.
MEREDITH, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.
PARSONS, Lieut. C. G., assistant commissioner, Gurdaspur, is transferred to Karnal, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, vice Mr. J. R. Drummond, from the above date.
CHANNING, Mr. F. C., is appointed divisional judge of the Divisional Court of the Lahore Civil Division.
LITTLE, Surgeon S., whose services have been placed temporarily at

LITTLE, Surgeon S., whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government, is appointed to officiate as a civil surgeon of Umballa, relieving Surgeon-Major G. Thomson.

THOMSON, Surgeon-Major G., is appointed to officiate as medical officer to H.H. the Maharajah of Patiala, vice Surgeon-Major J. Bennett, proceeded on furlaceth.

proceeded on furlough.

DUNCAN. Brigade-Surgeon J., is appointed to the civil medical charge of Sheke Budin.

CUNNINGHAM, Surgeon J. A., is appointed to the civil medical charge of Mooltan, vice Surgeon-Major W. A. C. Roe, appointed to officate as sanitary commissioner, Punjab.

FURLOUGHS.

SMITH, Mr. G. L., district judge, has obtained furlough for eight months, from March 5.

DRUMMOND, Mr. J. R., officiating deputy commissioner, Karnal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from May 8.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 19.)

DAVIS, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, Jalaun, is granted

privilege leave for three months.

VAID, Surgeon C. C., a supernumerary civil surgeon in these provinces, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Jhansi, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon C. P. Lukis.

FORBES, Mr. G. F. G., assistant superintendent, Dehra Dun, is appointed

to officiate as superintendent, Dehra Dun, until relieved by Mr. J. Nugent.

Rigg, Lieut. A., Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted six months'

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 19.)

The following temporary promotions among deputy commissioners are ordered :

GOODRIDGE, Mr. J. P., C.S., deputy commissioner, 4th class, sub pro-

tem, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd class.

MEIKLEYOHN, Mr. D. Ö., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class, to be deputy commissioner, 4th class, to be deputy commissioner, 4th class, sub pro tem.

CAREY, Mr. L. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class.

CRUMP, Mr. H. A., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, May 12.)

EYRE, Captain G. S., deputy commissioner, Pagan, is placed on special duty as civil officer with the force operating against the Chins.

The following transfers are ordered:—
BRIND, Mr. C. B., C.S., assistant commissioner, from Tantabin to the charge of the Shwebo sub division, Shwebo district.

RIPLEY, Mr. F., extra assistant commissioner, from Male to the charge of the Tantabin sub division. Shwebo district

of the Tantabin sub division, Shwebo district.
MUNRO, Mr. G. H.; is transferred from Taungdwingyi to the charge of

the Pin township, Taungdwingyi district.

Collins, Mr. G. G., assistant commissioner, is from Salin to Pagan, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Pagan district, during the absence of Captain G. S. Eyre, on special duty.

TILLY, Mr. H. L., assistant commissioner, Yandoon, is granted furlough

for one year.

The following appointments are made in the Burma Commission:

ADAMSON, Mr. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy

commissioner, 4th grade.

CAMPBELL, Mr. D. J. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.

deputy commissioner, 4th grade.

BATTEN, Mr. H. G., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.

EVRE, Capt. G. S., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 4ty grade.

COOKB—The Chief Commissioner appoints Major C. B. Cooke, deputy commissioner, to be boundary officer within the limits of the Kutywa-Taungbyun township, Mandalay district.

CARTER, Mr. P. J., deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, in Lower Burgae, is transferred to Univer Burgae.

Burma, is transferred to Upper Burma.

Consequent on the transfer to Upper Burma of Mr. P. J. Carter, deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, in Lower Burma, the follow-

ing promotion is ordered:

NISBET, Mr. J., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade to be deputy conservator, 2nd grade.

Calthrop, Mr. H., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, in Upper Burma, is promoted to be an assistant conservator, 1st grade, and to officiate as deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade.

Tilly, Mr. G., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Male to the charge of the police of the Sheinmaga sub-division,

Shwebo division.

Taylor.—The Chief Commissioner appoints Lieut. D. J. O. Taylor, assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the

Thongwa district.

ALL.—The Chief Commissioner appoints H. F. P. Hall, extra assistant commissioner, 6th grade, to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Myadaung district

GRAHAM-DE-LANCEY, Rev. W., M.A., A.C.S. is appointed Chaplain of Bassein cum Henzada.
Browne, Rev. D. G. L., junior chaplain, is appointed officiating chap-

lain of Thaymetyo.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 22.)

HAZLETT-The services of Surgeon-Major A. Hazlett, M.D., are replaced

at the disposal of the Military Department.

Cowin, Mr. D. W. G., acting special assistant to the Government agent in the District of Godavari, is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class.

MONRO—The services of Mr. A. Monro, inspector of schools, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

FURLOUGHS.

MORRIS, Mr. J. J., port officer, Vizagapatam (m.c.), for one year. ELWES, Rev. W. W., senior chaplain, for three months.

MILITARY.

RAWLINSON, Major S. R., D.C.O., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class (sub pro tem.), to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.

CLERK-KENNEDY, Licut. A. L., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, sub

HUTCHINS, Captain H. L., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class (sub pro tem.), to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class

class.

RIDEOUT, Lieutenant F. C. W., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class (sub pro tem.).

WIMBLE, Lieutenant W. E., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class (sub pro tem.), to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

JACKSON, Lieutenant R. P., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class (sub pro tem.).

FORMBY, Lieutenant R. R. F., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class (sub pro tem.).

class (sub pro tem.).

FORMBY, Lieutenant R. R. F., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissarygeneral, 2nd class (sub pro tem.), to be deputy assistant commissaryheneral, 2nd class, on probation, to complete the establishment, vice
Captain L. J. Torrie, whose services have been replaced at the
disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, at his own

request.

McInroy, Colonel C., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 1st class (sub pro tem.), to be assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

Kennedy, Major A. C., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem.

GOMPERTZ, Major B. T. M., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

Class, Kenny, Captain E. E., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

Kelly, Major H. H., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, sub pro tem., to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.

Watson, Captain G. F., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

SWANSTON, Lieut. N. S., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, sub pro tem., to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class. Rich, Lieut. W. H. D., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-

general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class, sub

TAYLOR, Lieut. H. N., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem., to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

RYND, Lieut. F. C., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub

pro tem.

REED, Lieut. E. M., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, to complete the establishment, dated May 1, vice Colonel A. F. Laughton, C.B., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

WATSON, Lieut. E. Y., Staff Corps, to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

STEWART, Surgeon T. W., is admitted to the Madras Establishment, from May 1, the date of his arrival in India.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, on pensions of £783 5s. per annum, from the dates specified:—

LITCHFIELD, Colonel R. F., Staff Corps, April 28.

LITCHFIELD, Colonel R. F., Staff Corps, April 28.
ROBERTS, Colonel R. S., Staff Corps, May 20.
The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment with the Punjab Frontier

SILLERY, Lieut. C. C. A., Staff Corps.

SILLERY, Lieut. C. C. A., Staff Corps.

CREAGH, Lieut. R. C. O., probationer, Staff Corps.

BATTEN, Mr. J. K., Malabar Volunteer Rifles, to be lieutenant.

BAIN, Surgeon D. S. E., Bangalore Rifle Vounteers, is permitted to resign his appointment as honorary surgeon, at his own request.

VICKERS, Lieut. H., officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, to fill an existing vacancy.

existing vacancy.

London—Henegan—Lieut. J. A. London and J. Henegan, 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, wing officers 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be attached to the regiment.

FURLOUGHS.

*CHAMBERS, Colonel C. J. O., Staff Corps, commandant, 16th Madras

OAKLEY, Captain A. S. B., Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, is granted leave out of India for three months.

HOLLAND, Lieut J. L., Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave in India for ware war.

India for one year.

THACKWELL, Captain W. H., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, leave of absence, in extension, from April 29 to July 12, on medical

HAINES, Captain G. S., 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

GALGRAITH, Lieut. G. E., Royal Artillery, No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division, for nine months, on private affairs.

TELEGRAMS, May 25, from China report 5,000 bales of Indian yarn as sold during the preceding week at moderate prices, Exchange being quoted at Rs. 222½ per 100 dollars. In Bombay there are more sellers than buyers of local yarn, as the ruling prices are considered quite unremunerative.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 24.)

SBEWAN, Mr. A., C.S., administrator of the Rajpipla State, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from June 3.

HART-DAVIES, Mr. T., is appointed to act as assistant judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur District for the Bijapur Collectorate.

SHEPPARD, Mr. W. D., assistant collector in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in that district.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Forest Department, from the date of retirement of Mr. Barrett:—

of Mr. Barrett :-

or Mr. Barrett:—
Desai, Mr. F. R, to be deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade.
Betham, Mr. W, G., to be deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade.
Bell, Mr. T. R. D., acting assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

EAST, Mr. W. A., C.S., on his return from leave, to do duty as collector and magistrate of the district of Poona, diistrict registrar, Poona

KEYSER, Mr. A., C.S., on being relieved by Mr. W. A. East, C.S.

duty as collector and magistrate of the district of Satara, district registrar and political agent, Satara.

WINTER, Mr. H. E., C.S., on being relieved by Mr. A. Keyser, C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Kaira, district registrar and political agent, Cambay.

MILITARY.

DRKERY—The services of Surgeon W. A. Corkery, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

GOODFELLOW, Colonel G. R., C.I.E., S.C., political agent in Cutch, is

allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

HUMFREY, Colonel F. T., S.C., is permitted to reside out of India.

MORRIS, Lieut. G. S., 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Oct. 27, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the C mation of the Secretary of State for India.

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Allen, S.C.; Capt. H. T. Faithfull, S.C.; Capt. H. N. Webb, S.C.; Lieut. Col. C. Ransford, Inf.; Capt. R. R. N. Sturt, S.C.; Major F. Firebrace, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Col. F. H. Tyrrell, Inf.; Col. E. W. C. H. Miller, S.C.; Capt. H. Lawson, S.C.; Lieut. S. B. Graham, S.C.; Col. T. B. E. Tennant, S.C.; Lieut. H. L. B. Acton, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. E. V. P. Monteith, S.C.; Capt. J. S. King, S.C.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. S. Biscoe, S.C., till April 20, 1889; Lieut.

Col. E. Grigg, Inf., three months.

Madras Estab.—Col. J. A. Richmon I, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. J. Forster, S.C., four months; Capt. E. H. Ensor, Indian Marine, six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Capt. N. A. K. Burne, S.C.

JUNE 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. B. Berkeley, Prob. S.C.; Capt. H. R. Tate, S.C.; Lieut. J. K. Tod, S.C.; Col. J. Liston, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surg.-Major A. L. Hackett, Capt. M. E. H. O. Welch, S.C.; Capt. H. W. Ind, S.C.; Capt. C. R. M. O'Brien, East Lancashire Regt.; Col. W. Stenhouse, Inf.; Col. R. Griffith, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. W. F. Prideaux, S.C.; Col. F. J. Wise, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. Wittnuget, A. McD. Salmon, R. R. Pape (Cov.), P. M. Prendergast, M. Sherer, J. H. Fisher (Cov.), Lieut.-Col. W. F. Prideaux, J. B. Leventhorpe, W. R. J. Brereton, D. J. Scott, T. Higham, R. C. Rutherford, C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I. (Cov.), A. E. Nash, R. J. Dalton, J. P. Goodridge (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—J. J. Morris, Miss E. L. S. Pogson.

Bombay Estab.—G. B. Reid (Cov.), Surg. F. F. MacCartie, W. E. Pedley, T. M. Cotgrave.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY,

Bengal Estab.-Brigadier-Gen. Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., Int., six months; Lieut. C. Cheyne, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Lowry, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Major J. M. Hunter, S.C., twenty-nine days.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—A. S. Judge, two months' extraordinary leave; D. W. Thompson, thirteen months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—J. R. Middleton (Cov.), three months' furlough; Capt. W. J. Lister, R.E., four months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY

Madras Estab .- Col. T. J. Cotton.

Bengal Estab-T. J. P. Jeffrey.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

AYRTON-June 8, at Aldershot, the wife of Captain Ayrton, 5th Lancers, of a son.

-June 5, at Auberies, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. St. G.

Burke, of a son.

Campbell—June 10, at Trehale, Badgeworth, Cheltenham, the wife of

CAMPBELL—June 10, at Trehale, Badgeworth, Cheltenham, the wife of John Hunter Campbell, of a daughter.

Davies—May 23, at La Panza, San Luis, Obispo Co., California, the wife of Albert Horace Maingay Davies, Esq., of a son.

FINLAY—June 2, at South Camp, Aldershot, the wife of Surgeon-Major Finlay, Medical Staff, of a daughter.

GLENNIE—June 11, at Pierrepont, Nightingale-road, Southsea, the wife of Lieut. Gordon Glennie, R.N., of a daughter.

LOCH—June 10, at Rose Bank, Hereford, the wife of W. W. Loch, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.

MACLURCAN—June 10, at Southsea, the wife of Captain Maclurcan, Royal Marines, of a daughter.

Salmon—June 6, at Wendover-street, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Mrs M. B. Salmon, the wife of the late Captain Mordaunt Broom Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps, of twin sons.

STONE—June 6, at Manor House, Long Creudon, Bucks, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Stone, late 50th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Carlisle—Methven—June 6, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Frederick, son of the late Thomas Carlisle, of Liverpool, to Flora Ram ay, youngest daughter of the late David Methven, of The Retreat, San José de Flores, Buenos Avres.

DRUMMOND—TURE—June 6, at Boeden, Kent, Edmund Berkeley Drummond, eldest son of Edward Drummond, late Bengal Civil Service, to Mabel, third daughter of the Rev. Francis Edward Fuke, Vicar of Borden.

Vicar of Borden.

Hall—Dawson—June 6, at St. John's Clapham-rise, Ernest Hall, of Airdale, Elm Grove, Southsea, son of the late Harry Hall, of Newmarket, to Amelia Girton Dawson, widow of Major-General John Dawson, Bengal Staff Corps.

Long—Bolton—June 7, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, W., Frederick N. Long, eldest son of Frederick Long, Esq., late of H.M.'s East India Company's Service, to Ida Madeleine, only daughter of the late Major Augustus William Bolton, Bengal Staff Corps.

Roberts—Kino—June 4, at Melbourne, Australia, Shirley Roberts, M.R.C.S., Lond., L.K.Q.C.F.I., L.M., &c., of Avoca, Victoria, son of William Roberts, Esq., Erinagh, Morehampton-road, Dublin, to Violet Maud, daughter of the late Captain John Wingfield King, J.P., D.L., of Ballygreban, county Sligo, and Grove Lodge, and granddaughter of the late the Hon. Lieut.-General Sir Henry King, K.C.B. (By telegraph.) K.C.B. (By telegraph.)

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—June 6, at 35, Bedford-place, Russell-square, General Sir James Alexander, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal (Bengal)

James Alexander, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal (Bengal) Artillery, aged 86.

Butler—June 3, at Castle Donington, near Derby, Colonel Stephen Edward Rice Butler, Madras Staff Corps (Retired).

Cameron—June 8, at Cambridge House, Kidbrook-park-road, Blackheath, General Sir Duncan Alexander Cameron, G.C.B., Colonel of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), aged 80.

Gilchrist—June 4, at 8, The Avenue, Upper Norwood, S.E., Margaret, the wife of Dr. Gilchrist, M.D., Surgeon E.I. Co.'s Service (Retired), aged 80.

HARRIS—June 7, at Moorend House, Elgin, N.B., Fanny Beevor Harris, the wife of Captain George Edward Harris, Retired List, H.M.'s Bombay Army, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Thomas Henderson, and daughter-in-law of the late G. F. Harris, Esq, of Harrow Park.

POWER—June 7, at his residence in Dublin, Sir Alfred Power, K.C.B.,

7, at his residence in Dublin, Sir Alfred Power, K.C.B., a native of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, aged 24.

SCANLAN—June 8, at 17, Hayter-road, Brixton, Isabella Katherine

Scanlan

-June 9, at Worthing, Henry Edward Southouse, Esq.,

SOUTHOUSE—June 9, at Worthing, Henry Edward Southouse, Esq., formerly of Bombay, aged 84.

Simpson—June 1, at Moffatt, N.B., Colonel R. Salisbury Simpson, late-27th Bengal Native Infantry and Commissariat.

Terry—May 21, at Mornington-road, London, Charles D. W. Terry, Esq., second son of the late Captain W. G. Terry, 1st Life Guards.

Tovey—June 1, at 2, Royal York-crescent, Clifton, and of Walpole-terrace, Bright n, Charles Tovey, aged 76.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER-May 24, at Calcutta, the wife of G. F. Alexander, of

-May 14, at Delhi, the wife of W. A. Bagley, Executive Engi BAGLEY-

neer, of a son.
FORSTER—May 1, at Dehra Dun, the wife of W. R. Forster, of

FOSTER-May 30, at Poona, the wife of Captain W. Y. Foster, R.A., of a daughter.

a daughter.

INGLE—May 20, at the White House, Colaba Causeway. the wife of Arthur F. Ingle, of a daughter.

MARTINDALE—June 6, at Quetta, the wife of Arthur H. T. Martindal?

Indian Civil Service, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

PETTIGREW—May 27, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. H. C. Pettigrew, of a daughter.

daughter. IBART—May 14, at Bangalore, Madras Presidency, the wife of Colonel H. M. Vibart, R.E., of a daughter.

West-May 18, at Bangalore, the wife of the late C. M. West, of a son.

WALKER—May 15, at Naini Tal, the wife of Veterinary-Surgeon W. Walker, A.V.D., of a daughter.
WINGATE—May 18, at Cashmere, the wife of A. Wingate, Esq, C.I.E.,
Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sanders—Temple—May 8, at Simla, G. L. H. Sanders, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mabel Eva, daughter of Brigade-Surgeon Temple, V.C., Medical Staff, Secretary to the Surgeon-General, H.M.'s Forces.

Teunon—Lovell—May 15, at Calcutta, W. Teunon, Bengal Civil Service, to Alice Charlotte Lovell.

DEATHS.

BLOOD—May 13. at Mussoorie, B. A. Herbert, the infant son of Colonel B. Blood, Royal Engineers.

Downing—May 18, at Rawal Pindi, Alice Rachel Olive Downing, daughter of Captain Dowding, Punjab Circle Paymaster, aged 5.

Kaka—May 25, at his residence, Khetwady, Pestonjee Ardeshir Kaka, Head Cashier of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China aged 51.

and China, aged 51.

Lennon—May 17, at Mangalore, Lieut. R. P. Lennon, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., aged 50.

Methyen—May 21, at Howrah, Mrs. Methyen, widow of the late Thomas Methyen.

POOLE-May 12, at Fyzabad, Lieut. C. E. Poole, "The King's" Regiment, aged 21.

SIM-May 26, lost in the Bay of Bengal, J. K. Sim, aged 33.

THE CHARACTER OF THE NEXT MONSOON.

In a memorandum on the weather for the past five months, and on the probable character of the forthcoming monsoon Mr. Eliot makes the following statements:—Over the greater part of the Afghan highlands the snowfall last winter appears to have been either normal or less in amount than usual, except in the Spinghar and Safed Koh districts, where very heavy snow seems to have fallen at the end of January and the beginning of February. The snowfall over the Western Himalayas was unusually small in amount previous to the last week of March. Much snow fell between that date and the 1st week of March. Much snow fell between that date and the 1st of May in some parts, as Kailang and Leh; but it was probably more or less local. It is almost certain that less snow has fallen than usual over the North-Western Himalayas. In the Eastern Himalayas the snowfall was normal. As regards variations of pressure, it is stated that the pressure variations during January and February were small. The hot weather speedily affected the pressure. The temperature increased rapidly, and at the end of April was two to six degrees above the average. The pressure fell rapidly in Northern India, and at the end of April was below the average. It was above the average over the rest of India. The probable character of the monsoon based on the above indications is as follows:—1. The low pressure, which at present prevails over Northern India, monsoon based on the above indications is as follows:—1. The low pressure, which at present prevails over Northern India, from the Punjab to East Bengal, favours an early establishment of the Bengal current over Bengal and the Gangetic Valley, to which it will probably give a normal supply of abundant rain. 2. The distribution of pressure in Southern India is such as is usually associated with delay in the establishment of the monsoon on the Bombay coast, and with a diminished rainfall in Bombay and the Deccan. 3. Unfavourable conditions in Southern India accompany favourable conditions in North-West India, as was the case last year; hence it is not probable that the monsoon rainfall in the Deccan will be largely reduced below its normal amount. These inferences may be to some extent modified by the changes at present in progress, or, by what has been of greater importance, by the unknown pressure conditions in the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea.

THE P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The ninety-fifth half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held at the company's offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, on the 5th inst. Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., chairman of the Board of Directors, presided. There was a good attendance.

Mr. A. M. Bethune, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

meeting.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said, that as usual, the foremost item in the report had reference to the fleet. Three of the older vessels, the Zambesi, the Mongolia, and the Tanjore, had been The Charman, in moving the adoption of the report, said, that as usual, the foremost item in the report had reference to the fleet. Three of the older vessels, the Zambesi, the Mongolia, and the Tanjore, had been sold. With regard to the Zambesi, a loss was entailed, but this was compensated for by the profits on the sales of the other two vessels. A question did arise as to whether they should supply the Zambesi with modern machinery and new boilers instead of selling ber, but they adhered to the well-known policy of the Company, by which new vessels are substituted for the old ones instead of their being re-constructed. This policy was firmly laid down after some experience of reconstruction. They had a vessel which was built in what were termed "the good old times," and that ship stood on their books about 1873 or 1874 at £80,000 or £90,000 sterling, and that too after a large amount had been written off for depreciation. As the sale of her at the price of old iron would have entailed an enormous loss, the Board determined to reconstruct her. The cost of reconstruction amounted to—he was almost afraid to tell them the sum—nearly £80,000. Why did he mention this? Simply to explain what must appear to the shareholders an interminable shipbuilding programme. They kept on building new vessels because they disposed of all the old ones as rapidly as circumstances permitted, and more rapidly perhaps than the question of immediate profit and loss would justify, if they were not convinced that that was the true policy for their interests. Notwithstanding the enormous shipbuilding during the past ten years he found, after deducting the three vessels sold, they had at the present time only forty-four vessels actively employed, which was the same as in 1878. There was, however, this singular difference—the tonnage of the present fleet exceeded that of 1878 by 80,000 tons. (Hear, hear.) That was the convincing proof that it was necessary to have vessels of a different type from what they had ten years ago, and of the sou faction both as regards comfort and speed, the Britannia having just completed a passage outwards with the Australian mails in twenty-five and a-half days, or one week under the contract time. (Applause.) He did not, however, approve of these exceptional passages, which in the long run simply meant financial disaster to the shipowners. At the present moment there were two vessels building which were intended for the Indian service, and they proposed to name them the Peninsular and the Oriental, which he trusted would be names of happy omen. These vessels were not so large as the Victoria class, being 1,000 tons smaller, but they would have the same speed. India was a very desirable place to resort to during the winter, and when the British public became better a ware of this fact, and the low price at which they could reach that country, he thought some trade might be worked up for these vessels. The thought some trade might be worked up for these vessels. The two one more point in connection with their shipbuilding programme—they had invited tenders for the construction of a certain number —they had invited tenders for the construction of a certain number of cargo vessels. In adopting this course they were not only safeguarding the company's interest in the carrying trade, but they were making preparations to meet the development which had taken place in the manufacturing trade of India. It might, perhap, astonish some gentlemen to hear that Bombay was at the present moment completely eclipsing Manchester in manufacturing cotton goods—more especially cotton yaru—for markets in China and Japan. Owing, he presumed, to the appreciation of gold, and to the cheapness of wages in India to its silver currency, the Bombay manufacturer was now able to undersell the Manchester manufacturer in that particular description of goods more especially, and, as a matter of fact, the extension of the trade during the last two or three years had been singularly of the trade during the last two or three years had been singularly great. It was a trade which must necessarily be carried on, as they found from experience, at low rates of freight, and, consequently, these vessels were being specially constructed to meet the economical requirements of that trade. Passing to the next paragraph in the report, which had reference to the mail contracts, he was gratified to be able to state that the new service which they had inaugurated in the present contract, by which the mails were carried in the large London steamers from Brindisi through the Suez Canal, instead of by the o orland route, had proved eminently satisfactory. instead of by the o orland route, had proved eminently satisfactory, not only as regarded the acceleration of the mail service but also as regarded the comfort and convenience of the passengers travelling by those vessels. The delay in settling the Australian mail contract, which came to an end last January, arose, he might now say, through a pardonable desire on the part of the colonies to obtain their mail contracts upon the cheapest possible terms; but finally the rate of payment had been settled upon the basis of payments they had hithertone the part of the part o ment had been settled upon the basis of payments they had hither to received, but with the advantage to the public of a far superior service. This contract had to pass through the Houses of Parliament in Australia and at Westminster, but he had not the least doubt as to its surviving these ordeals. The directors had also entered into a temporary arrangement with the Italian Government for a fortnightly service between Venice, Brindisi and Alexandria, the rate of payment for the same being £30,000. Coming to the financial aspect of affairs, he said he was under the disadvantage of being unable to speak with adequate authority, because they had no figures before them on which to base

their observations; but he would put the facts of the case as briefly and clearly as possible. In their outward traffic from England their revenue had met with a satisfactory improvement during the past six months, while, on the other hand, on all their lines—with the excep-tion of Australia—their homeward traffic had been the cause of serious disappointment. From Bombay, Calcutta, and from China they also had a serious falling off in the receipts. He held in his hands letters from both sides of India, containing most melancholy accounts of the from both sides of India, containing most melancholy accounts of the freight business during the past six months. The long and the shot of the matter, however, was this: there would still have be n a balance of revenue in their favour on the six months had it not been for the fact that during the present year they fell upon a reduction in the mail subsidy to the extent of nearly £100,000. The reduction of the mail subsidy was an important matter, especially as they had been compelled to increase their expenditure on the coal account in order to gain a higher speed; but they could content themselves with the reflection that the directors had got the last farthing which it was possible to obtain. He certainly anticipated that they would have a much better result to communicate when he last had the pleasure of addressing them. The views he expressed on that occasion he had been told were too sanguine, but he considered he was justified in taking a sanguine view. He saw by the Board of Trade returns for the first four months of this year—up to the end of April—that the amounts of our exports and imports had board of frace returns for the first four months of this year—up the end of April—that the amounts of our exports and imports had increased to the extent of between £9,000,000 and £10,000,000 sterling, but he was sorry to say that very little of that trade, or at least the important portion of it came from India. On the contrary, there was in the Indian trade a distinct falling off in the quantity of wheat and cotton exported to Great Britain, and it was to this cause, combined with the surplus tonnage seeking cargoes, that the low rates were attributable. In regard to the China trade the export trade from China with respect to rates of freight was in astill more dreary condition, comparatively speaking, than that from India. At this time of the year they were in what was called the height of the tea season. From China, under normal circumstances, the rate of freight on tea and cargo of a valuable kind was 60s. per ton. At the present moment the rate of freight from China was exactly 20s. per ton. That was owing to circumstances to which he had been obliged to allude at several of their meetings-namely, the enormous competition there was for the tneir meetings—namely, the enormous competition there was for the carrying of fine cargo, and the tendency of rates for fine cargo to fall to the level of rates on common goods. Without combination on the part of shipowners engaged in carrying the finer description of cargoes it was impossible, as he had before stated, to prevent the rates upon such goods falling to a deplorable level. They were at the present moment being sued for heavy damages for "conspiring" with others—he believed that was the word—to maintain the rates upon cargoes of the care thing like their prormal level. ten at something like their normal level. As the case was still subjudice it would be improper and irregular to make any further observations on it. Against the serious decline in homeward freights, the vations on it. Against the serious decline in homeward freights, the reduction in the amount of the mail subsidy, and the increased consumption of coal, there were one or two balancing factors. In the first place they had an increased outward traffic, and in the second place they had an increase—small, yet satisfactory—in the passenger traffic. Unfortunately they had another difficulty to deal with, and that was the continued description of silver. These homeward freights interest the second place that the second place they had another difficulty to deal with, and that was the continued description of silver. These homeward freights interest the second place that the second place that the second place they have been seco Unfortunately they had another difficulty to deal with, and that was the continued depreciation of silver. Unless homeward freights improved they would have to work very hard to maintain their position. In the past, however, the company had—and this was matter for considerable satisfaction—fortified the position of the company, and looked to the reserves thoroughly well. They were, therefore, in a more or less independent position, and however disagreeable, however unfortunate a serious fluctuation in their revenue might be and must be, that fluctuation would not, he ventured to believe, affect in the slightest degree the stability of the company. (Applause.)

Lord Sudeley seconded the adoption of the report, which was unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Jno. Franks, an

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Jno. Franks, an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was agreed to.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

OBITUARY.

SIR FRANK SOUTER.—Sir Frank Souter, the popular Bombay Commissioner of Police, died suddenly at Ootacamund on the 4th inst. The funeral took place on the 6th, the Governor the 4th inst. The funeral took place on the 6th, the Governor of Madras attending as chief mourner, with the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Sargent, the personal staffs of the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, the Army Head-quarters Staff, the Members ot Council, the Secretaries to the Government, the heads of departments, the Inspector-General of Police, and the officers and general society of Ootacamund. The Neilgherry Volunteers, of which regiment the Governor is colonel, paraded at Sir Frank Souter's house, and preceded the cortêge to the church, the massed Governor's and Volunteers' bands playing the "Dead March" in Saul. A party of the Royal Fusiliers, which came from Wellington by special order of the Commander-in-Chief, met the procession, and took the coffin at the church. The road was lined with police. At the church the procession was met by the Bishop of Madras and his chaplain. The chaplain conducted the service at the church and the bishop officiated conducted the service at the church and the bishop officiated at the grave. The ceremony throughout was very impressive. at the grave. The ceremony throughout was very impressive. The Indian Press contains sympathetic obituary notices of the deceased. After a period of distinguished services, during which he repeatedly exhibited great personal gallantry and exceptional powers of administration, in connection with the momentous

trouble of the Mutir Y capturing several rebel chiefs and notorious outlaws, he was appointed in 1864 to the responsible office of Commissioner of Police at Bombay. He succeeded throughout his long tenure of this office by his unswerving rectitude of purpose and courteous, conciliatory demeanour in securing the respect, confidence, and affection of every section of the community. His death has caused a blank which it will be very difficult to fill. The Bombay Corporation has passed a resolution expressing its profound appreciation of the loss sustained by the public, and its sincere sympathy with the widow in her bereavement. widow in her bereavement.

GENERAL FREDERICK DARLEY GEORGE.—By the death of General Frederick Darley George, C.B., which occurred on the 2nd inst. at his residence, 67, Brunswick-place, Brighton, aged eighty, the Army has lost an officer who had seen much service in India. Entering the army as ensign (by purchase) in 1825, General George served throughout the campaign in Scinde in 1842 and 1843 under Sir Charles Napier, and while serving with him was present at the destruction of Imaumghur in the desert, and also at the battles of Meeanee and Hydera-bad, at which last he commanded the 22nd Regiment, receiving for his gallant services a medal, the brevet of major, and the appointment of C.B. The deceased general served also throughout the campaign in the Southern Mahratta country and in the Southern Concan in 1844 and 1845, and commanded a corps of detachments at the taking of the Patahs on the northern corps of detachments at the taking of the Patahs on the northern fronts of Panulla and Pownghur, and was present at the investment and capture of both those forts, being in command of the left flank post. He served again during the operations against the forts Mannahur and Munsontosh in the Southern Concan, and commanded the left wing of the 22nd Regiment, and afterwards commanded the field brigade at Kolapore. His commissions bore date—lieutenant (purchased), 1827; captain (purchased), 1833; brevet-major, 1843; major, 1849; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 1833; colonel, 1854; lieutenant-colonel, 1858; major-general, 1866; lieutenant-general; 1874; and general, 1877. He was created C.B. in 1843, and married a daughter of Mr. J. Farlem, of Blackheath.

General Sir Duncan Alexander Cameron.—General

GENERAL SIR DUNCAN ALEXANDER CAMERON.—General Sir Duncan Alexander Cameron, G.C.B., died at Blackheath on the 7th inst. This distinguished officer was born in the year 1808, and the date of his first commission was 1825. He became captain in 1833, major in 1839, colonel in 1854, and major-general in 1859, and finally won the full rank of general after nearly fifty years of service. He was placed on the retired list in 1878. He served with distinction throughout the war in the Crimea where he was in command of the 42nd tired list in 1878. He served with distinction throughout the war in the Crimea, where he was in command of the 42nd Highlanders (the Black Watch) at the battle of the Alma, and commanded the Highland Brigade at the battle of Balaclava. He was further engaged in the expedition to Kertch and a the siege of Sebastopol, and in the assault on the Redan of the 18th of June. For his services he was mentioned in despatches and received the medal, with three clasps, as well as many foreign distinctions. He was made an officer of the Legion of Honour, and received also the Sardinian and Turkish medals and the 3rd Class of the Medjidie. At the end of the war he received his C.B. In the New Zealand war, 1863-65, he was in command of the forces and conducted the operations at Kolikara, Kohasoa, Tangiriri, the Gate Pah, and other battles. For these he was again mentioned in despatches, gained the Kolikara, Kohasoa, Tangiriri, the Gate Pah, and other battles. For these he was again mentioned in despatches, gained the medal, received the thanks of the Legislative Council of the colony, and was promoted to K.C.B. Sir Duncan Cameron was made colonel of his old regiment, the Black Watch, in 1863, and he was Governor of the Military College at Sandhurst from 1868 to 1875. In 1873, on his attaining the rank of general, he was promoted to be G.C.B. Sir Duncan married, in 1873, Flora, daughter of Dr. Andrew Maclean; she died in 1875.

THE MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Mysore Gold Mining Company, Limited, will be held on the 22nd inst., to confirm the resolution which was unanimously passed at the meeting held on the 1st inst., in reference to the increase of the capital of the company to £175,000, by the issue of 25,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, at a premium of £1. The proportion will be one new Share for every six old Shares now held.

The Pioneer is responsible for the following statement:—
"It is only a year or two since that the Secretary of State declared that the question of any interference with the Presidency Armies system must be considered as definitely closed. It is satisfactory to know that a more rational view at last

dency Armies system must be considered as definitely closed. It is satisfactory to know that a more rational view at last obtains at the India Office, and that there is, in fact, every prospect of this subject being immediately re-opened. The unanimity of three Viceroys so different in most respects as Lord Lytton, Lord Ripon, and our present ruler seems to have had its effect now that the subject of military efficiency has been brought seriously home to the English Cabinet, and it is quite possible that the Secretary of State may be found taking action in the matter before Lord Dufferin leaves India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.-June 13, Brindisi (s), Bombay. BOMBAY.—June 11, Assam (s).
CALCUTTA.—June 9, Bengal (s), London; 9, Jumna (s), London; 13, Electrician (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 13, China (s), Bombay. BOMBAY.—June 12, Kangra (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :

S.s. Sutlej, from London, June 21; from Brindisi, July 2.

For Bombay: Mrs. Toozs, Mr. T. Pilot, Mr. T. Rust, Mr. and Mrs. Highby, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers. From Brindisi: Mr. R. Robbie, Mr. J. J. Archer, Capt. Beley, Mr. J. K. Lawrie, Major Wyllie, Mrs. Wyllie, Major H. M. Williams, Mr. A. E. Hurry, Lieut. A. T. Bruce, Mr. J. C. Duffus, Mr. A. H. Harington, Mr. A. Andrews.

S.s. Ravenna, from London, June 22. For Calcutta: Mr. Sparling, Mr. E. E. Barnett, Mr. H. F. and Mrs.

S.s. Peshawur, from London, June 28; from Brindisi, July 9. For Bombay: Mrs. Monk. From Marseilles: Mr. C. A. Bird. For Colombo: Mr. W. Hogarth.

S.s. Shannon, from London, July 5; from Brindisi, July 16. For Bombay: Mr. E. F. Allum, Mr. E. S. McGoway, Capt. Fenton, Miss E. Galloway. From Brindisi: Mr. G. P. Clerk, Mr. Bulkerly, Mr. A. B. Barnard, Mr. H. Mainwaring, Mr. G. Bower, Major D. Robertson, Dr. Hudson, Mr. Finucane, Mr. A. S. Oakley, Mr. W. Gaye. For Malta: Lieut. Walker-Leigh.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. Dalles

For Gibraltar: Lieut. Dallas

S.s. Rohilla, from London, July 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Bennett.

S.s. Thames, from London, July 19; from Brindisi, July 27.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Major Sawyer.

S.s. Brindisi, from London, July 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. W. Mackintosh.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Dacca, to sail June 15. For Calcutta: Miss Parnham, Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Morris, Mr. R. Cameron. For Colombo: Miss Richards, 2nd Lieut. H. T. Renny, Mr. A. Everitt, Mr. D. F. Pease.

For Madras: Mr. H. Vincent, Mr. J. Gay, Mr. E. N. Ireloar.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail June 29.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. M. Tyrrell, Mrs. Anderson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Rewa, to sail July 13.

For Colombo: Mr. H. Wright.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail August 23. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Bannatyne Macleod, infant and nurre-

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, sailed from Liverpool, June 7.

To Colombo: Mr. H. G. Skeen. To Madras: Mr. John Allen, Mrs. Corfield, child and ayah.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, sailed from Malta to London, June 5.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Boutflower and two children, Capt-Ward, Mr. E. L. Evans, Mr. F. Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. D. McTavish-two children and ayah, Mr. T. J. Walker, Mr. B. McKenzie, Mr. Kerr-From Madras: Col. Newport, Miss Newport, Miss H. Newport, Mrs. W. Lawder, Miss Lawder, Mr. Stanbrough, Mrs. Stanbrough, Mr. H. Goldfinch, Capt. Young, Mr. E. Keelan, Miss Joseph, Mr. S. Horsley, Mrs. Horsley and three children, Mr. J. Reay, Mr. H. Sandow, Mr. J. Hall.

From Madras to Suez: Mr. D. McCarthy, Dr. W. S. Fox. From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Warren and two children, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Phillips, Mr. V. A. Brooke.

From Suez: Mrs. Joss, Mrs. and Miss Maynard, Mrs. Hammond and infant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Persia, at Liverpool, June 15.

For Liverpool: Colonel Jacob, Lieut. E. .R. Houghton, Miss Atkinson and three children, Rev. J. W. Gordon, Mrs. Lely, Mrs.

Barker, child, infant and ayah, Mrs. Henderson and child, Mr. A. P. Gould, Mrs. Shallis and infant, Mr. W. McClumpha, Mr. W. W. Glenn, Mr. C. J. Tisdall, child, infant and English nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Fienbarg, Mr. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Miss Foote.

Per Hall Line s.s. Aston Hall, to sail June 9.

For Bombay: Lieut. P. R. Mockler, Lieut. C. H. Schlessinger, Mr. N. Banerji.

Per Hall Line s.s. Rufford Hall, to sail June 30.

For Kurachi: Mrs. Johnstone.

Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Isresa, to sail June 18.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Bristed.

Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s.

, to sail Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and child.

Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s.

, to sail Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. H. R. Scott.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, at Brindisi, June 1.

From Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. Goldwyn Lewis, Mr. C. Foster, Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Capt. Dunlop, Capt. Ind, Major Gompertz, Bishop of Bombay, Col. R. M. Thomas, Mr. Erich, Major Firebrace, Lieut. Stockwell, Major Sawyer, Mr. C. M. Prendergast Mr. R. Acklam, Mr. H. G. Guinness, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Mr. J. Horne, Brig.-Gen. Knowlys, Capt. Binny, Captain H. W. Webb, Lady Plowden, Capt. Barnet, Mr. B. Lang, Capt. H. Appleton, Major Goldie, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Swinnerton, Mr. C. Supp, Major W. J. and Mrs. Le Breton, Mr. L. A. Wallace, Mr. A. J. Penrose, Col. C. J. Smith, Mr. J. S. Porter, Col. W. Prideaux, Mrs. Daniell, Miss Waden, Mr. E. Clifford, Mr. A. Gesti, Col. Filgate, Mrs. C. Tripp, Mr. A. J. Mitchell, Col. and Mrs. McGhie, Surg.-Major Stewart, Major T. C. Porter, Mr. J. F. and Mrs. Bradbury, Mr. Ross, Mr. M. Suliemann, Mr. M. M. Hassan, Rev. J. Abbot. For London: Mr. Glazebrook, Mr. A. Huson, Mr. R. A. March, Mr. and Mrs. Warden and infant, Mrs. E. Haydon, Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Moyle Sherer. Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Bayley, Miss Taylor, Dr. Hewlett, Major J. Hill, Surg.-Gen. Henderson, Mrs. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. MacDurtis, Mrs. Bigg Wither, Mrs. Hargrave, Mr. Pedly, Mr. and Mrs. Parr and two children, Mrs. A. P. Devon, Mr. C. W. Strickland, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Knowles, Mrs. Knowles, Mr. J. Duffy, Mr. W. Dawson, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Ford, Mr. D. Fraser, Mr. A. B. Hollis, Mr. S. Harding, Mr. Peterkin, Mrs. Duncan and two children, Mr. S. Sidell and infant, Mrs. Pyke, Capt. Nissen, Capt. Howell, Mrs. Slidell and infant, Mrs. Pyke, Capt. Nissen, Capt. Howell, Mrs. Saley and child, Mr. Foster. Per P. and O. s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, at Brindisi, June 1.

Per Hall Line s.s. Werneth Hall, at Marseilles, June 4.

From Bombay: Mr. Tucker, Col. Ransford, Mr. Geo. Gahagan, Master Gahagan, three Misses Gahagan, Mr. Pritchard, Capt. E. Vaughan Hughes, Capt. H. R. Tate, Mrs. Tate, Capt. Bignell, Capt. Jamieson, Lieut. Coddington. For Liverpool: Mr. J. H. Fisher, Lieut. Cookson, Miss Cookson, Lieut. Bayliss.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ganges, Capt. Stewart, from London, June 7; from Brindisi, June 18.

Brindisi, June 18.

For Bombay: Miss Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Fancourt Willis and infant, Mr. P. E. Troy, Surgeon S. O. Stuart, Mr. Scrivener. From Brindisi: Mr. C. W. Martin, Colonel Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Mr. C. Maclean, Mr. Firth, Mr. T. Inglis, Mr. H. Beadon, Mr. J. Sturrock, Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson, Mr. A. Ewbank, Mr. J. J. Whiteley, Mr. C. Warner, Hon. H. Lawrence, Capt. Spragge, Capt. Campbell, Gen. Sir G. White, Surg. W. G. Birrell, Mr. K. McKenzie, Major Hillyard, Mr. J. B. Cass, Col. Pennycuick.

For Aden: Rev. J. Dougherty, Mr. J. Hickey, Commander Boldero, R.N., Mr. W. P. Reade.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. Nicholson, Mr. Frampton, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Soltan Symons, Colour-Sergt. Fathom, Mrs. Fathom and two children. For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Lees and two children, Miss Macdonald, Mr. Fleming. From Brindisi: Johnson Pacha.

Mr. Fleming. From Brindisi: Johnson Pacha.

Per P. and O. s.s. Parramatta, Capt. Murray, from London, June 8. For Calcutta: Mr. Mathewson, Dr. Kenay, Mr. Theakston. From Brindisi: Miss Marsden.
For Ismailia: Major Challice.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Goorkha, to sail June 2.

For Madras: Mr. O. R. Jones, Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Taylor, Mr. and

Mrs. Jas. Covey and child.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Greey, Mrs. Ventris, two children and infant, Miss Whittingham, Mr. Jas. McIntosh.

For Colombo: Mr. J. R. May, R.N., Mr. Charles Le Lievre, Mr. H. A. W. Aylesbury, Madame and Miss Mazet. For Aden: Mr. G. C. Lister, Dr. J. A. Scully.

Per P. and O. s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, May 26.

From London: Capt. Annesley, Miss McGuire, Mr. Allen, Mr. P. L. Morgan, Mrs. Reid, child and infant, Lieut. Gray, Major Huntley, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Dow, Mr. Ahmatti.

From Brindisi: Mr. F. L. Jones, Captain Hoar, Mr. W. H. Moss, Mr. Munro, Mr. Phroo, Mr. Macdonald.

Per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, May 29.

Per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, May 29.

For Brindisi: Mr. F. Bernard Hall, Mr. W. A. Thurman, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. J. A. Ezeckiel, Mr. Steiner, Mr. D. R. Dady, Mr. Moore, Mr. B. Strauss, Lieut. Borradaile, Dr. Mullane, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Maunberg, Mr. H. McMillan, Mr. H. B. Thurburn, Mr. G. D. Madagaokar, Mr. F. Kinsman, Mr. L. A. Buchelder, Mr. E. D. Ralli, Mr. A. Taylor, Col. and Mrs. Wardrop, Mr. Jameson, Dr. Reid, Mr. W. B. Gray, Surgeon-Major H. G. Gardner, Mr. T. A. Bulkley, Mr. Diper, Mr. B. Brionesi, Mr. A. Carminate, Mr. A. Vianello, Mr. C. Souter, Mr. R. Radoni, Mr. G. Mazzieni, Mr. E. Rossoni, Mr. F. Baldini, Mr. G. Donaggio, Mr. F. Wynch, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Craigie, Mr. W. M. Maeaulay, Mr. G. Ormiston.

For London: Mr. J. N. Gibbon, Miss E. Gibbon, Mr. R. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Wendon, Col. and Mrs. G. R. Goodfellow, C.I.E., Mr. C. Freeborough, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Gadney, two children and infant, Mr. Frank Ward, Mr. H. C. Watt, Capt. F. H. Seymour, Mr. G. L. King, Mr. E. E. Wrightman, Mr. D. McCullum, Mr. R. McCaig, Mr. D. Henderson, Mr. D. Clarke, Mr. W. Berry, Mr. W. Nisbett, Mr. H. Gilchrist, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. J. Sellix, Dr. J. J. Powell, Mr. Millie, Dr. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy, Mr. Pinto, Mr. and Mrs. Blais and child, Mrs. Cline, Mr. and Mrs. Sallow and two children.

The following passages have been engaged:-

S.s. Siam, June 5.

For Marseilles: Mr. E. Hand, Mr. T. A. Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Aspitet, Miss E. Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Doran.
For Brindisi: Mr. Yates, Mr. A. Shewan, Mr. Halliday.
For London: Mr. W. Chadwick.

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—The changes in these Shares yesterday comprised a decline of $\frac{1}{6}$ in Mysore, with an improvement of 1-16 in Nine Reefs, and 6d in Indian Conimprovement of 1-16 in Nine Reefs, and 6d. in Indian Consolidated. Mysore Shares were last quoted 2 15-16 to 3 1-16, Nundydroog 15-16 to 1 1-16, Indian Consolidated 4s. to 4s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 6s. to 7s., ditto fully paid (£1) 10s. to 11s., Ooregum 13s. to 14s., ditto Preference 13s. to 14s., Devala-Moyar 5s. to 6s., Nine Reefs 7-16 to 9-16, Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 3s. 6d. to 4s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. 6d. to 3s., Indian Glenrock 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 13-16 to 15-16, New South-East Wynaad 1s. to 2s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 1s. to 2s., and Mysore West (fully paid) 3s. to 4s. 3s. to 4s.

St. to 4s.

CAN Wrong Prevail ?—Truth is, indeed, stranger than fiction, as appears by the remarkably lucid statement of the case of the Earl of Mar, in "Nuda Veritas—Shall Wrong Prevail?"—which shows that, despite the righteous Act of Parliament, passed in 1885, declaring that the Earl of Mar had been in possession of that ancient earldom since the death of his uncle, the previous earl, in 1866, the estates entailed upon histitle in 1739, inherited and enjoyed by the last earl as heir general, the right of his mother, until the day of his death, have "got into" the possession of the Earl of Kellie. These estates, it must be remembered, have no connection whatever as regards the entail of 1739, with the estates held by the Earl of Mar in the time of Queen Mary, but were purchased after the attainder of 1715, and settled on the "heir general" in perpetuity; and it was under this settlement that they passed (with the title, when restored in 1824) to John. Francis, Earl of Mar, in succession to his mother, Lady Francis Erskine, sole heiress of the previous earl, her father, and not, of course, in succession to her husband, Mr. James Erskine, who was a commoner, and from whom is descended the Earl of Kellie. As a matter of fact, Mr. James Erskine had nothing whatever to do with the succession of the Earldom of Mar, and, of course, could not, and never had, anything todo with the estates settled on that earldom by the entail of nothing whatever to do with the succession of the Earldom of Mar, and, of course, could not, and never had, anything to do with the estates settled on that earldom by the entail of 1739. The historic pearage has, five times, passed through female lines. Lord Kellie asked the House of Lords not to espouse the cause of the Earl of Mar on the plea that the object of the latter was to "deprive him of property which he and his father had been in possession for twenty years." But the possession has been disputed, and the Earl of Mar is surely not to be excluded from his inheritance by "prescription," based upon usurpation—nor should it be an offence in any British subject to demand the restitution of his own property. property.



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COMMEDCIAL INTELLICENCE		
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.	Karachi Ice Co., Ld 100 Karrchee Lanling and Shipping 500 155	Endogram 10 Nomins !. Grelle (Darjiling) 130 69 to
	Kemp & Co 175 370 Mechanics' Buildgs, Co 50 45	Good Hope Tea Co 100 190 to — Gowhatty (Assam) 100 Liquidation.
BOMBAY.—May 19.	Oriental Govt. Security 50 116 Oriental Loan Assoc 20 18	Grob (Assam) 100 17 to Holta (Kangra) 100 52 to 53 Hoolmane (Assam) 100 103 to
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 2,050 Treacher and Co all 1,805 Thacker and Co all 200	Hoolmaree (Assam)
Four per Cent Rs. 1001 to — Four-and-a-Half per Cent 107 to — Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 101 to —	Thacker and Co all 200 LAND COMPANIES.	Jellalpore (Cachar) — to — Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) — to —
New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1881 991 to — New French Losn, 5 per cent., 1882 to —	Colaba Co 12} 700	Kalacherra (Čachar) 100 30 to — Kangra Valley 100 par
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 93 to 93 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	Frere	Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 52 to 53
Trust Bond 100 to — Five per Cont. Municipal Loan 105 to —	Port Canning Co 700 325	Kurseong and Darjiling 250 118 to — Do. contributory 200 98 to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds to -	CALCUTTA.—May 25.	Kurseong and Terai to Kuttal (Gachar) 100 210 to Lakatora (Sylhet) 100 34 to 35
BANKS.	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 34 to 35 Longview (Darjiling) 100 60 to — Loobah 100 120 to —
Paid-up. LastDiv'd. Cash Rates. Indian Banks. Rs. Bunk of Bombay all 10 pr. ct 845	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 100 1 to — 11 of 1870 (1885) 101 0 to 101 4	Lower Assam £7½ 5 to —
Bink of Bengal all 10 pr.ct 846 Bink of Madras all 9 pr.ct 809	14 of 1870 (1885) 101 0 to 101 4 14 of 1878-79 (1893) 105 8 to — 14 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 105 8 to —	Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 20
Exchange Banks. Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 118	41 of 1879 (Coupon) — to —	l Do contributory . 90 21 to 22
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation — — — —	GALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES. 6 of 1870 (1889) 105 8 to	Moran (Assam) to - Mothola (Assam) 100 110 to -
National Bank of India £121 171 pr.ct 130	6 of 1872 (1801) 106 0 to — 6 of 1878 (1908) 105 0 to —	Do. contributory 90 100 to Mungledye (Assam) to Muttuck (Assam) 200 to
PRESS COMPANIES.	6 of 1884-5 (1905) 105 0 to — 5 of 1885-6 (1915) 105 4 to —	Do. contributory 125 New Fallodhi (Darjiling) — to —
Akbar 1,250 125 — Albort all 18 pr.ct — Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100 100 —	5 of 1886-7 (1916) 105 8 to — 41 of 1882 (1992) 99 8 to —	New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation. New Mutual (Cachar) 30 100 to —
Apollo 2,200 nii 235	BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	Nutwanpore (Cachar) — to — Phœnix (Cachar) 85 30 to —
Bombay Cotton all 15 190 Breul's Cawnpore Press	Agra £10 125 to —	Punkabaree (Darjiling) 100 56 to — Pattureah (Sylhet) 100 40 to —
Co., Limited 200 16 100 Colaba 1.880 50 595	Allahabad 100 185 to 186	Rajabare (Assan)
East India 1.000 150 1.150	Alliance of Simia 100 150 to Bank of Bengal 500 915 to Do. of Upper India 1100 140 to	Second Mutual Cachar
Fort 8,500 150 1,250 French all 80 520	Delhi and London £25 140 to —	Singell (Darjiling) 100 56 to Soom (Darjiling) 100 80 to
Harvey & Sabapathy 500 25 400 Kbangaum 450 45 860 Mercantile 125 71 95	Mussoorie 100 110 to — National of India £121 135 to —	Springside (Darjiling) 100 65 to — Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 16 to —
Mofussil Co 400 55 400 Munmar M all 40 187	Rohilkund Kumaon 100 106 to — Simla Bank Corporation 500 — to —	Teendarren (Darjiling) 100 40 to — Teesta Valley (Darjiling) 100 95 to —
New Berar 500 60 520 New Indian 125 85	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to —	Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 185 to —
Prince of Wales 400 80 290 Sabapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES. Price.	Upper Assam £10 18 to —
Sassoon 500 25 500 Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,200	Alipore Ceal 100 100 to — Arakan Oil Co Rs. 5 Nominal. Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation.	
Sind 750 75 450 Volkart 500 45 630	Bally Paper Mills £10 170 to -	LONDON.—June 15.
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Bengal Coal 1,000 1,585 to — B. Baragunda Copper (preface	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Almedabad 1,000 20 1,300 Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 340	A. thares) 78. 6d. 161 to — Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 81 to —	Price.
Alliance Spinning 500 171 p.ct 570 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 440	Bengal Mills £100 1,600 to — Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to — Bonded Warchouse 445 275 to 280	8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 953 to 961 31 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 1053 to 1064
Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500	Bonded Warohouse 445 275 to 280 Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 63 to — Budge-Budge Jute Mills 80 90 to —	4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 1014 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4 Do. do. 1885 to
Ed. (Beliary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 Bombay United 100 20 860	Burrakur Coal 100 172 to — Calcutta Hydraulic 100 96 to —	41 Do. do. 1893 — to — 44 Cevlon. 1882 104 to 106
*Central India 500 35 1,010 *Coorla Mills 1,000 20 585	Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) 100 116 to —	4 Do. 1886-90 104 to 106 41 Mauritius, 1881 108 to 110
D. Spinning all — 1,000	Chitpore Hydraulic Press 100 83 to — Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. 100 120 to — Dunbar Cotton Mills 100 45 to —	6 Do. 1895-96 115 to 117 4 Do 105 to 107
Empress Co all 25 750 Framjee Petit 1,000 25 615	Dunbar Cotton Mills 100 45 to — Equitable Coal 250 2271 to —	44 Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES
Golam Baba 400 20 200 Gordon Mills 1,000 170 Hindustan 1,000 40 785	Equitable Coul 250 227½ to — Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory 100 61 to — Goosery Cotton Milis 200 205 to — Gourepore 100 121 to — Great Eastern Hotel 100 80 to — Howrah Docking 500 110 to —	PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Price.
Hingunghat Mill 500 40 785 Hyderabad Spinning. 1,000 30 770	Great Eastern Hotel 100 80 to — Howrah Docking 500 110 to —	Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 110 to 115 East Indian, Irredoem. 4 p.c. 100 121 to 127 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 114 to 118
Imperial Cotton 500 20 565 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1,235	Howrah Mills 100 111 to —	Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 114 to 118
James Greeves 500 25 670	India General Steam Navigation 100 90 to —	Oude and Robilkund. 4 p.c 100 108 to 110
Jaffer Ali 500 40 —	Kamerhatty Jute Mills 50 118 to 119 Landing and Shipping 100 68 to	South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 108 to 110
Jaffer Ali 500 40 — Jewraz Baloo 1,000 80 1,110 Khandeish 1,000 80 680	Ramerhatty Jute Mills 50 118 to 119	Oude and Itohilkund, 4 p.c 100 108 to 110 South Indian, 4 per cent 100 — to — RAILWAYS. Bengal and NWestern, Lm 94 to 96
Jaffer Ali 500 40	Ramerhatty Jute Mills 50 118 to 119 Ianding and Shipping 100 63 to Mufr Mills Co. (Cotton) 200 286 to Murree Brewery 100 125 to Naini Tal Brewery 100 125 to Nasmyth's Patent Press 100 87 to 88	Oude and Itohilkund, 4 p.c 100 108 to 110 South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 — to — RAILWAYS. Bengal and NWestern, Lm — 94 to 96 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 5 to 54
Jaffer Ali 500 40 1,110 Je wraz Baloo 1,000 30 1,110 Khandeish 1,000 30 680 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 20 685 Leopold 100 5 145 Madras United 1,000 160 2,050 Mahaluxmee 1,000 525	Ramerhatty Jute Mills 50 118 to 119 Landing and Shipping 100 68 to - Mult Mills Co. (Cotton) 200 236 to - Murree Brewery 100 155 to - Naini Tal Brewery 100 125 to - Nasmyth's Patent Press 100 87 to 83 New Beerbhoom Coal 100 121 to - Ramkistopore Press 100 36 to -	Oude and tohilkund, 4 p.c 100 108 to 110 to
Jaffer Ali 500 40 Jewraz Baloo 1,000 30 1,110 Khandelsh 1,000 30 680 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 20 681 Leopold 100 5 145 Madras United 1,000 160 2,050 Manckjeo Petit all 1,200 Mazagon 250 9 160 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 50 1,510	Ramerhatty Jute Mills 50 118 to 119 Landing and Shipping 100 68 to Murre Brewery 200 236 to Murree Brewery 100 155 to Naini Tal Brewery 100 125 to Nasmyth's Patent Press 100 87 to 83 New Beerbhoom Coal 100 121 to Ramkistopore Press 100 36 to Raneegunge Coal Association 100 60 to Riverside Press 90 60 to R. Scott Thomson and Co. 500 245 to	Oude and tooliikund, 4 p.c 100
Jaffer Ali 500 40 Je wraz Baloo 1,000 30 1,110 Khandelsh 1,000 20 680 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 5 145 Madaras United 1,000 2,050 Manackise Petit	Ramerbatty Jute Mills 50 118 to 19 Landing and Shipping 100 68 to Murre Brewery 100 286 to Murree Brewery 100 155 to Nain Tal Brewery 100 87 to 88 New Beerbhoom Coal 100 87 to 88 New Beerbhoom Coal 100 36 to Ramkistopore Press 100 60 to Riverside Press 90 60 to Resport Jute Manufacturing 100 87 to Strand Bank Press 100 64 to	South Indian, 4½ per cent 100
Jaffer Ali 500 40	Kamerhatty Jute Mills 50 118 to 19 Landing and Shipping 100 68 to Mulre Mills Co. (Cotton) 200 286 to Murree Brewery 100 155 to Naint Tal Brewery 100 87 to 83 New Beorbhoom Coal 100 87 to 83 New Beorbhoom Coal 100 36 to Ramkistopore Press 100 60 to Ranegrunge Coal Association 100 60 to R. Scott Thomson and Co. 500 245 to Seebpore Jute Manufacturing 100 87 to Strand Bank Press 100 64 to Watson's Patent Press 100 100 to	Oude and Itohilkund, 4 p.c 100
Jaffer Ali	Ramerhatty Jute Mills 50	South Indian, 4½ per cent 100
James Ali	Ramerhatty Jute Mills 50	RAILWAYS. Bengal and NWestern, I.m 94 to 96
Jaffer Ali 500 40	Ramerhatty Jute Mills 50	South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent 100 - to
James	Ramerhatty Jute Mills 50	South Indian, 4½ per cent 100
Jaffer Ali	Ramerhatty Jute Mills 50	South Indian, 4\frac{1}{2} per cent 100 - to
Jaffer Ali 500 40 1,000 80 1,110	Ramerhatty Jute Mills 50	South Indian, 4½ per cent. 100
Jaffer Ali 5500 40	Ramerhatty Jute Mills 50	South Indian, 4½ per cent. 100
Jaffer Ali 500 40 1,000 30 1,110	Ramerhatty Jute Mills 50	South Indian, 4½ per cent. 100
Jaffer Ali 5500 40 1,000 80 1,110 khandelsh 1,000 80 80 1,110 khandelsh 1,000 80 80 880 khatao Mackunjee 1,000 20 885 Leopold 100 5 145 Madras United 1,000 5 145 Madras United 1,000 5 145 Mandras United 1,000 5 145 Mandras United 1,000 5 1525 Manockjeo Petit all 1,290 Mazagon 220 9 150 Maraji Goculdass 1,000 50 1,510 Naigam 100 60 National 1,000 40 40 Mew Great Eastern 1,000 40 40 Mew Great Eastern 1,000 20 750 Oriental 625 15 550 Parell 400 90 80 Sassoon 1,000 61 130 Sconderdas 1,000 50 80 Sassoon 1,000 50 80 Sassoon 1,000 50 600 Southern rdia 500 20 200 Southern Mahratta 250 255 Victoria Milis 1,000 55 400 Western India 1,000 55 400 Western India 1,000 55 400 Western India 1,000 55 400 Do. do 65-7-3 do. 90 Do. do 65-7-3 do. 90 Do. do 1-18-1 do. 26 Do. do 1-18-1 do. 26 Rev £18 Shares 430	Ramerhatty Jute Mills 50	South Indian, 44 per cent. 100
Jaffer Ali	Ramerhatty Jute Mills 50	South Indian, 44 per cent. 100
Jaffer Ali	Ramerhatty Jute Mills 50	South Indian, 44 per cent. 100
Jaffer Ali	Ramerhatty Jute Mills 50	South Indian, 44 per cent. 100

LIST OF **\$NDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY** . OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Enowing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Adams, Capt. R. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B. Adye, Capt. A, S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 27, '88, B. Adye, Capt. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, '87, B. Aiskable, Lt.-Col. W. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar 19, '88, B. Aitken, Lieut. A. E., S.C., fr. Oct. 4, '87, Bo. Allen, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 3, '88, B. Anderson, Maj. E. B., S.C., M. Anderson, Capt. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, Bo. Aplin, Lieut. P. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, Bo. Arbuthnot, Col. G. A.. Cav. 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '87, M. Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 2, '87, Bo. Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 2, '87, Bo. Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo. Berclay, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 22, '88, B. Barry, Surg.-D. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, B. Barry, Surg. D. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '88, B. Barton, Lieut. F. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 14, '88, B. Bateman, Surg.-Maj. D. F., 1 yr. 18 dys., fr. Jan. 14, '88, M. Bates, Lieut. W. N. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 0, '87, M. Battys, C. 1 A., C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '86, B. Bayley, Capt. A. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '83, Bo. Beadon, Lt.-Col. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mov. 25, 87, M. Beavan, Lt.-Col. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M. Bennett, Surg.-Maj. J., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M. Bennett, Surg.-Maj. J., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M. Bennett, Jieut. E. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 4, '88, M. Birch, Maj. W. J. A., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B. Bird, Col. G. C., S.C., 200 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '88, M. Bird, Col. G. C., S.C., 200 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '88, M. Bird, Col. G. C., S.C., 200 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '88, M. Bird, Col. G. C., S.C., 201 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B. Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., 11, r., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B. Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., 11, r., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B. Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., 11, r., fr. Mar. 13, '88, Bo. Blair. Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '87, B. Black, Maj. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '88, B. Blancard, Maj. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '88, M. Blanchard, Maj. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dan. 14, '88, M. Blanchard, Maj. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dan. 14, '88, M. Brendon, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '87, Bo. Bower, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Duc. 24, '87, B. Brander, Maj. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '88, M. Brendon, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '88, B. Bredin, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '88, M. Browne, Lieut. W. E. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '88, B. Browne, Capt. A. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '88, B. Browne, Lieut. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 10, '88, B. Browne, Lieut. K. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Ma

Burton, Lieut. E. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B. Burton, Lieut. H. G., Prob.S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 31, '87, M. Cahill, Lt.-Col. C. J. S., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '87, Bo. Campbell, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, Bo. Campbell, Lieut. A. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '87, B. Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., E. C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '87, B. Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., E. Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., E. Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., E. Campbell, Col. A. E. S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 9, '88, B. Camoron, Surg. Maj. C., 1 yr., fr. March 9, '88, B. Camoron, Surg. Maj. C., 1 yr., fr. March 9, '88, B. Carrotholo, C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, 87, B. Carrotholo, C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, B. Carruthers, Lt.-Col. F. S., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, B. Carrotholo, L. E. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, Bo. Carthew-Yorstoun, Lt. M. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Cot. 26, '87, Bo. Cazlet, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Cot. 26, '87, Bo. Cazlet, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 28, '88, B. Chambers, Col. W. E., S.C., B. Chambers, Col. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, B. Chambers, Col. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, 18, '87, M. Chester, Col. C. N. R., S.C., 18 mos, fr. Sept. 2, '86, B. Cherry, Col. F. S., Cav., 18 ms, fr. June, 18, '87, M. Chester, Col. T. R., C. LE., S.C., till June 14, '88, M. Clarkson, Surg. Maj., J. W., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B. Church, Col. T. R., C. LE., S.C., till June 14, '88, M. Clarkson, Surg. Maj., J. W., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B. Cowk, Bd.-Surg. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '88, Bo. Cooper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Doc. 1, '87, B. Cook, Bd.-Surg. M., M., J. yr., fr. Doc. 1, '87, B. Cowk, Bd.-Surg. Maj. W. M., 1 yr., fr. Pob. 27, '88, B. Cowle, Lt.-Col. T. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Doc. 1, '87, B. Covtle, Lt.-Col. T. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '87, M. Cortholo, Lt.-Col. T. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr.

Dale, Lieut.-Col. H. M., Inf., 2 yrs, fr. Sept. 13, '86, M. Dane, Surg.-Maj. A. H. C., M.D., 18 ms., fr. Feb. 13, '86, Bo. Davidson, Maj. J., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B. Davidson, Surg.-Maj. J.. 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 16, '88, Bo. Dawson, Lieut. R. H., S.C., M. De Brath, Capt. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B. Dempster, Capt. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March. 1, '88, B. Dennys, Lieut. W. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B. Ditmas, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Cot. 26, '87, M. Dobbs, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.

Dobbs, Capt. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '88, Bo. Ducat, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '88, Bo. Dun, Capt, E. W., D S.O., S.C., B. Duncan, Surg. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.

Edwards, Lieut. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B. Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '66, B. Eliot, Maj. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 24, '88, B. Eyre, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Fob. 10, '88, B.

Fasken, Surg.-Maj. W. A. D., M.D., 18 mos., fr. June 7, '87, B.

Faulkner, Surg. A. S., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 27, '87, Bo.
Fellows, Col. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '87, Bo.
Ferlows, Col. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '87, Bo.
Ferris, Lt.-Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '88, B.
Field, Capt. W. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec 25, '87, Bo.
Fischer, Col. B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 16, '88, M.
Fisher, Lieut. J., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
FitzGerald, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 17, '87, M.
Forster, Lieut. H. J., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 8, '87, Bo.
Forteath, Col. F. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, Bo.
Fraser, Lieut. W. F. M. I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '87, B.
Fryer, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., 196 dys., fr. May 13 '86, M.

Gabbett, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr. 196 dys., fr. May 13 '86, M. Gabbett, Col. J., S.C., 10 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M. Gallie, Lieut. A. L., Prob. for S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '87, M. Geoghegun, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '87, Bo. Gibbon, Lieut. H. H., S.C., B. Gibbon, Lieut. H. H., S.C., B. Gibbon, Lieut. H. H., S.C., B. Gibbos, Lt. Col. G. R., S.C., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B. Giles, Surg. G. M. J., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B. Goldney, Capt. F. C. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '87, B. Gordon, Col. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, B. Gordon, Maj. Gen. J. J. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '87, B. Gordon, Maj. S. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B. Gowdon, Maj. S. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B. Gowdon, Maj. S. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 70, '88, B. Gowdon, Lieut. Col. B. E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '88, B. Gowan, Lieut. Col. B. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 13, '87, B. Grant, Col. R. B., S.C., 1 yr., 252 dys, fr. Apr. 13, '87, B. Grant, Col. S. F. M. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '87, M. Graves, Maj. H. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 23, '87, B. Gray, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '88, B. Grigg, Lt. Col. E. E., Inf., 16 mos., fr. May 24, '87, B. Grove, Lt. Col. A. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 10, '88, B. Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M. Gubbins, Maj. C. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M.

Gubbins, Maj. C.E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B. Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 7, '87, Me Hadow, Capt. R. C., S.C., B. Halles, Lt.-Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B. Hall, Surg.-Maj. G. C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B. Hall, Surg.-Maj. G. C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B. Hall, Lidut. G. J. C., 8.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B. Hammond, Col. F., C.B., S.C., B. Harvey, Surg.-Maj. R., M.D., 7 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B. Harcock, Surg. J. G., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B. Harvey, Surg.-Maj. R., M.D., 7 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B. Haughton, Capt. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B. Haughton, Capt. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B. Hatchell, Lieut. A. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '88, B. Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B. Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B. Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '87, M. Hawkes, Capt. H. P. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M. Hawkes, Capt. H. P. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '88, B. Hennell, Lt.-Col., R., D.S.O., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 21, '87, Bo. Heymond, Col. J. M., R. E., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 10, '86, Bo. Heyman, Lieut. C. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, Bo. Hill, Col. W., S.C., 18 mo., fr. Apr. 9, '88, B. Hill, Sol., G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 26, '87, B. Hills, Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 26, '87, B. Hills, Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 26, '87, B. Hodoson, Lieut. C. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M. Hodoson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, B. Hodgson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, B. Hodgson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, B. Hodgson, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, B. Hodges, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Spr., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B. Houghton, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Spr., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B. Houghton, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Spr., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B. Houghes, Lt.-Col. W. G., S.C., 14 mos., fr. May 20, '87, Mo. Hughes, Lt.-Col. W. G., S.C., 14 mos., fr. May 20, '87, Mo. Huure, Lieut.-Col. W. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr.

Jackson, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '88.

James, Lt.-Col. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 7, '86, M.

Jameson, Capt. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, 88, B.

Jamieson, Maj. A. W., S.C., till Oct. 6, '88, B.

Jamieson, Lieut. E. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 28, '87, M.

Jenkins, Maj. T. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '87, M.

Jervis, Surg. H. P., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, Bo.

Johnson, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.

Johnstone, Col. Sir J., K.C.S.I., Inf., till July 16, '88, B.

Jones, Lieut. G. G. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '87, Bo.

Joseph, Lt. Col. F. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.

Keate, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 vr., fr. Jan. 15, '88, M.
Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Kellie, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '88, M.
Kelly, Maj. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 28, '87, B.
Kemball, Lt. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Kenny, Capt. E. E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, M.
Kerr. Col. J. M., Cav., till Aug. 18, '88, M.
Kerrtch, Liout. L. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, M.
Kiernander, Surg.-Maj. W. C., fr. Oot. 26, '87, Bo.
King, Surg.-Maj. G., 7 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
King, Surg.-Maj. W. G., 6 mes., fr. Mar. 21, '88, M.
Knight, Lt. W. C., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 7, '87, B.
Knowles, Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '87, B.
Kreyor, Lieut. F. A. C., S.C., Bo.

Lance, Col. F., S.C., 190 dys., fr. Apr. 24, '88, B. Landon, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 14 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '87, Bo. Lane, Col. W. M., S.C., M. Lang, Lieut. A. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '88, B. Lawrence, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 1 yr. 30 dys., fr. Mar. 16, '88, B. Lecky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '87, M.

Leslie, Maj. Sir C. H., Bt., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B. Leslie, Surg. J. T. W., 25 mos., fr. Dec. 7, '86, B. Lewtas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B. Lloyd, Lieut. C. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, M. Lockhart, Col. Sir W. S. A., K.C.B., C.S.I., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 4, '87, B.

Lowdell, Surg. C. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '87, Bo. Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 15, '87, M. Luxmoore, Lt.-Col. C. T. P., S.C., 18 mo., fr. May 14, '87, M. Lydiard, Maj. A. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '87, B. Lyons, Surg.-Maj. R. W. S., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '87, Bo.

Luximoore, Lt.-Col. C. T. P., S.C., 18 mo., fr. May 14, 87, M. Lydiard, Maj. A. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '87, B. Lyons, Surg.-Maj. R. W. S., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '87, Bo. Macdougal, Col. J., S.C., 17 mos., fr. June 27, '87, M. Macdougall, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., 11 mos., fr. Nov. 19, '86, M. Macdougall, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., 11 mos., fr. Nov. 19, '86, M. Macmabon, Capt. E. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M. Macmabon, Capt. E. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M. Macmabon, Capt. W. H. F., S.C., B. Macpherson, Col. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '83, B. Macpherson, Capt. T. R. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '87, Bo. Maisey, Capt. F. C., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Dec. 5, '87, B. Major, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, Bo. Maisey, Capt. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '87, B. Mander, Lieut.-Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '87, Bo. Marks, Surg. R. J., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '83, B. Martin, Capt. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '88, B. Martin, Capt. E. W. F., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 23, '87, B. Martin, Capt. E. W. F., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Feb. 15, '38, B. Martin, Capt. E. W. F., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Feb. 15, '38, B. Martin, Capt. E. W. F., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 23, '87, M. Mason, Capt. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '87, B. Maxwell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '88, M. Maxwell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 31, '88, B. McConnell, Surg.-Maj. J. F. R., M.D., fr. Sept. 23, '87, B. McConnell, Surg.-Maj. J. F. R., M.D., fr. Sept. 23, '87, B. McConnell, Surg.-Maj. J. F. N., M.D., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '87, B. McConnell, Surg.-Maj. J. F., M.D., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '87, B. McConnell, Surg.-Maj. J. F., M.D., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '87, B. McConnell, Surg.-Maj. J. F., M.D., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 197, B. McConnell, Surg.-Maj. J. F. R., M.D., fr. May 26, '86, M. McKay, Surg.-Maj. D. J., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B. McInroy, Col. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 26, '86, M. McKay, Surg.-Maj. D. J., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 26, '86, M. McNewly, Lieut. E. F., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May. 28,

Nepean, Col. H. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M. Newall, Maj. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 21, '88, B. Newnham, Lt. A. T. H., S.C., till Oct. 14, '88, Bo. Nicholets, C. O., Cov., S.C., 1 yr., fr May 3, '88, Bo. Nicholson, Surg.-Maj. F. C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 6, 87, B. Nicholson, Lieut., R. W., S.C., 21 mo., fr. Nov. 21, '86, Bo. Norle, Col. E, M., S.C., M. Nurse, Lt. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.

O'Connor, Surg.-Maj. P. F., B.
Oglivie, Surg.-Maj. C. F., M.D., 1 yr, fr. Doc. 27, '87, Bo.
O'Mealy, Capt. W. A. D'O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 17, '87, B.
Orchard, Col. M. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.
Ostrehan, Col. E. S., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '87, Bo.
Owen, Lieut. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '87, Bo.

Palmer, Surg.-Maj. E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, 88, B.
Parker, Lt.-Col. N. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Cot. 81, 87, B.
Pearse, Bde.-Surg. R. E., 17 mos., fr. May 30, 87, M.
Pease, Lieut. L. W., Prob. S.C., 6 mo. fr. Apr. 18, 88, M.
Peart, Lieut.-Col. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, 87, M.
Pedyton, Capt. L. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 3, 87, M.
Peyton, Capt. L. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 22, 87, M.
Peyton, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 22, 87, B.
Phillips, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 22, 87, B.
Phillips, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 31, 88, M.
Pitt, Capt. W., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B.
Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '88, M.
Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 15, '87, B.
Prendergest, Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '87, B.
Prendergest, Col. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 17, '88, M.
Prinsep, Col. A. H., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 17, '88, M.
Puckle, Col. H. G., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 10, '87, M.
Pulley, Maj. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, B.

Quin, Lieut.-Col. T. J., Inf., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Mar. 10,'87, B

Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M. Reid, Surg.-Maj. J., 17 mos., fr. April 8, '87, B. Reilly, Maj. R. E. D., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Aug. S, '87, Bo. Richmond, Col. J. A., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M. Ridgsway, Col. Sir, J. W., K.C.S.I., C.B., Inf., 18 mo., fr. Sept. 24, '87, B. Ridgsway, Maj. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B. Robarts, Capt. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B. Roberts, Dep. Surg.-Gen. E. H., 6 ms., fr. Mar. 16, '88, B. Robertson, Lt.-Col. D. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '88, B. Robertson, Surg.-Maj. T., 16 mos., fr. Feb. 23, '88, B. Rogers, Col. R. G., C.E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '87, B. Rooke, Lieut. A. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '88, M. Ross, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '88, B.

Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B. Ruttledge, Surg.-Maj. E. B., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 20, '87., B.

Samuells, Col. W. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B. Samuells, Col. W. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B. Samders, Surg.-Maj. R. C., 8 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '88, B. Sandllands, Maj. A. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, B. Sandullands, Maj. A. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, B. Sandullands, Maj. A. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, B. Sandwith, Capt. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dar. 27, '83, Bo. Sargart, Surg. A. F., 2 yrs. fr. Dec. 17, '86, Bo. Schneider, Capt. S. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 81, '87, B. Schneider, Capt. S. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 81, '87, B. Schneider, Capt. S. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 81, '87, B. Scarle, Leut. A. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 8, '87, Bo. Sanfor, Lieut. Col. H. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., 'fr. Dec. 27, '87, B. Scarle, Lieut. A. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 8, '87, Bo. Sanfor, Lieut. Col. C. H., S.C., 19, rr. 19, rf. Nov. 25, '87, M. Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., 304 dys., fr. July 1, '87, B. Sheppard, Lte-v. Col. C. H., S.C., M. Son, fr. Mar. 7, '87, B. Simmonds, Surg. Maj. W. A., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 7, '87, B. Simpson, Surg.-Gen. Str B, K.C.I.E., 6 mo., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B. Sinchair, Capt. A. L., S.C., Bo.
Skinimer, Lieut. Col. G. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 28, '87, B. Stealforth, Lieut. L. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '88, B. Stanforth, Lieut. L. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '88, B. Stewart, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B. Stewart, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B. Stewart, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, M. Sutherland, Bde. Surg. G. L., 21 mos., fr. Apr. 27, '87, B. Swenton, Lieut. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '88, M. Sutherland, Bde. Surg. G. L., 21 mos., fr. Apr. 11, '87, B. Swenton, Lieut. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 27, '87, B. Swenton, Lieut. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 27, '87, B. Swenton, Lieut. T., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 11, '87, B. Swenton, Lieut. T., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 12, '88, M. Sutherland, Bde. Surg. G. L., 21 mos., fr. April 1, '87, B. Swenton, Lieut. T., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 11, '87, B. S

Tandy, Bde. Surg. E. O., B.
Tandy, Bde. Surg. E. O., B.
Taylor, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '88, M.
Teed, Maj. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '87, Bo.
Temple, Col. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '88, R.
Templer, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '87, B.
Thomas, Capt. H. R. D., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, Bo.
Thomson, Lieut. M. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '88, B.
Thornton, Maj. A. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 14, '87, B.
Thwaytes, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '87, M.
Tregear, Lt., Col. V. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.
Triscott, Capt. C. P., R.A., 1 yr., 24 d., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Trueman, Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '85, Bo.
Tulloch, Lieut. J. W. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, B.
Turner, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '87, Bo.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, M. Unwin, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B. Upperton, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. 27 Oct., '86, B.

Van Someren, Lt.-Col. G. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr Aug. 4, '87,M. Vesey, Lieut. H. C., Prob.S.C., fr. Mar. 17, '88, B. Vibart, Col. E. D. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 26, '87, B. Vidal, Lt. L. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 27, '87, Bo. Vivian, Capt. F. G., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B. Vyvyan, Lt.-Col. B. O., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oot. 21, '87, B.

Vivian, Capt. F. G., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Nov. 21, 26, B. Vyyyan, Lt.-Col. R. O., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, 37, B. Wace, Col. E. G., S.C., 198 dys., fr. Mar. 4, 38, B. Walcott, Col. E. S., C.B., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, 37, Bo. Walker, Lt.-Col. J. C., S.C., 154 dys., fr. Mar. 19, 38, M. Waller, Maj. R. J., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mey. 23, 38, B. Walter, Lieut.-Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, 38, B. Ward, Lieut.-Col. T. M., S.C., 6 mo., fr. July 8, 36, B. Ward, Lieut.-Col. T. M., S.C., 6 mo., fr. Apr. 6, 38, Bo. Watkis, Lieut. H. B. B., S., 8 mos., fr. Mar. 27, 38, B. Watson, Capt. G. F., S.C., 16 mos., fr. May. 27, 38, B. Watson, Capt. G. F., S.C., 16 mos., fr. May. 27, 38, B. Watson, Lieut.-Col. C. G., S.C., M. Watts, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., 3 dys., fr. May 25, 36, Bo. Werl, Surg.-Maj. P. A., B. Weldern, Capt. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May. 14, 36, Bo. Werl, Surg.-Maj. P. A., B. Weller, Capt. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, 38, M. Weller, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, 38, B. Wemyss, Lieut.-Col. B., 1nf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, 38, B. Whistler, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, 38, B. Whistler, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, 37, B. Whitlock, Col. C. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, 37, B. Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, 37, B. Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. R., Inf., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 20, 37, B. Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. R., Inf., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 20, 37, B. Williams, Col. B., L. N., S.C., 225 dys., fr. Apr. 3, 38, B. Wilmer, Capt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 15, 37, B. Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 6, 35, M. Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 6, 35, M. Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 16, 35, M. Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 16, 35, M. Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 16, 35, M. Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 16, 35, M. Williams, Col. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dac. 24, 37, M. Williams, Col. B., S.C., 1

Yate, Maj. C. E., C.S.I., C M.G., S.C., Bo.
Yate, Capt. W. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '87, B.
Yates, Maj. C. J. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 9, '87, Bo.
Yourg, Surg.-Maj. J., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Young, Lieut. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4 '88, B.
Young, Lt.-Col. T. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 4, '87, M.

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H. Løynes 7th	R. H. Escombe . 40th
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	P. Francklia 43rd
	W. H. Grieve 49th
F. Acton 18th	C. H. Hayhurst . 51st
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	B. S. Noake 53rd
P. A. Brown 31st	C. R. Brewis 56th
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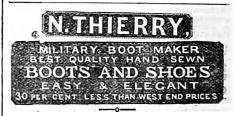
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 5th June; from Allahabad and Madras to the 3rd June; and from Calcutta to the 2nd June.

A MEETING of the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service was held in the Town Hall on the afternoon of June 4th, when the following resolutions were adopted:—

The first resolution was proposed by Mr. R. B. Buckley, seconded by Mr. J. Eliot:—"That in consideration of the facts, (1) that the whole tenur of the despatches, first from the Court of Directors, and later from the Secretary of State, as well as of the resolutions of the Government of India, on the subject of pensions, was such as to create in the minds of the members of the so-called Uncovenanted Civil Service a reasonable expectation that their pensions on retirement to Europe would be substantially those due to them at the rate of two shillings to the rupee prevailing when those despatches and resolutions were issued; (2) that up to a comparatively recent date a notice was issued, under the authority of the Government, which represented the rupee as being about equal to two shillings; (3) that the rupee has seriously depreciated in value in relation to gold, and that this depreciation has caused a severe loss and actual distress to officers retiring to Europe, and seems likely to cause more loss and greater distress in the future, this meeting earnestly hopes that Government will adopt measures to save its retiring officers from the unfortunate action of circumstances, which were entirely unforeseen, both by Government and its servants, until comparatively recent years, and to remove the painful uncertainty which at present exists as to the amount of their future incomes by paying pensions in Europe and the Colonies at a fixed rate of exchange, which rate, in the opinion of the meeting, should be two shillings to the rupee."

The second resolution was proposed by Mr. B. Ribbentrop, and seconded by J. E. O'Connor:—"That the members of the so-called Uncovenanted Service have seen with concern the statement made, apparently on good grounds, that the suggestion has been sent from the India Office to the Government of India for the permanent adoption of a fixed rate of one shilling and eightpence for the payment of rupee pensions payable in England; that this meeting is satisfied that the adoption of a materially lower rate than two shillings to the rupee would be gravely proju dicial to the interests of retired and retiring members of the public service who may reasonably, and in equity, ask to be paid at or about that rate; that this meeting trusts, therefore, that the proposal said to have been made by the India Office may not be assented to, or any opinion thereon authoritatively expressed by the Government of India, until the unanimous opinion and desire of the officers affected have been fully considered."

The third resolution was proposed by Mr. R. G. Macdonald, and seconded by Mr. P. V. Luke:—"That the memorial drafted by the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association in London, and now being circulated for signanature for submission to the House of Commons, stating the case of the service, and praying, amongst other things, for the payment at the rate of two shillings to the rupee of pensions payable in England and the Colonies, be adopted by this meeting, as accurately representing the case of the service."

THE fourth resolution was proposed by Mr. C. H. Reynolds, and seconded by Dr. G. Watt:—"That the memorial and signatures be transmitted to Mr. Henry S.

King, M.P., for submission to the House of Commons, and that a copy of these resolutions be also transmitted to that gentleman."

CONTRARY to expectations a Birthday Honours list was published on Saturday, June 2nd.

THE Finance Committee's report has at length been issued, and suggestions are made which, if carried out, will result in a large saving to the State.

THE reports on the wheat crop in various districts have just been published. On the whole the harvest seems likely to be fairly good.

TENDERS for a new four per cent. loan of three hundred lakhs of rupees have been asked for by the Government of India.

SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY dacoits have surrendered in the Minbu district.

THE Tibetans are concentrating in some force in the Kupup valley, quite close to our headquarters at Gnatong. It is supposed they mean to try another assault upon Colonel Graham's position.

THE telegraph has been laid to Gnatong.

THE question of utilising the offers made by the Punjab Chiefs towards the defence of India is now awaiting the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion before the Government of India will take any action.

THE Maharana of Oodeypore has offered six lakhs to Government for the defence of the North-West Frontier, together with the services of his troops should occasion arise.

ABDUL Huq has replied to the questions which were recently put to him by the Nizam's Government. He states that the object of granting the mining concession was to obtain favourable terms for the railway scheme. He asserts it was never intended to limit the issue of shares to the first issue, and that the final draft of the agreement was in accordance with the wishes and instructions of both the Indian and Hyderabad Government. He admits his fourth share in the concession, and says that he sold his own shares to the latter Government last year as no others were available in the market.

ABDUL HUQ has taken back the 12,500 shares he sold to the Nizam's Government last year, and repays £151,631.

THE Native Infantry of the 1st Army Corps are, it is said, to be armed with the Martini-Henry immediately.

THE Government of India have decided not to abolish the Calcutta Mint.

THE Bangalore Fort is about to be transferred to Mysore.

THE work of the Committee on the Railway Bill is nearly completed.

THE whole question of the labour laws as affecting coolie emigration into Assam is likely to be reviewed by the Government of India.

THE Dowager Maharani of Burdwan has offered a donaltion of Rs. 5,000 towards the establishment of a school in Burdwan for European and Native girls, to be called Lady Bayley's Free Girls' School.

OBITUARY.—Mr. C. K. Lyon, Bengal Civil Service; Colonel E. W. Chester, late Bengal Staff Corps, at Dehra Dun.

THE appointment of an Inspector-General of Army Signaling in the Bengal Presidency has been sanctioned. The officer holding the post will be ranked as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.



NOTES.

THE most important news from India to-day is that contained in the telegrams of the Times correspondent at Calcutta regarding the position of affairs at Sikkim. A new act of aggression on the part of the Thibetans will, of course, be very effectually met by our own troops, whose withdrawal from the unhealthy frontier station appears to have given encouragement to the raiders. Another attack on Gnatong is certain to be repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy, and the lesson which will then be given will not be without excellent effect on the Thibetans.

But the Times correspondent hints that we are going to invade Thibet ourselves by way of reprisal, and upon this information the *Times* of this morning devotes a leader conveying warnings and suggestions. "If there is any thought of a counter attack on Thibet, we must insist that the buisness is not one to be undertaken with a light heart, or without the most absolute necessity, or without the full concurrence of the Home Government." Certainly not; but where did the correspondent get his information from? Is it likely that the Government of India would give sanction to a movement which might embroil us in a war with China, and the Parliament and people of England know nothing of the fact? The idea is ridiculous.

But the Times takes the matter very seriously. It diseusses the possibility of a march on Lhassa. This, it says, "might be in the nature of a military parade, but it would be conducted over difficult ground, and to a very distant distant objective. It might be a lesson to the Tibetans, but it would be a lesson also to ourselves; and we are not sure that, when the totals came to be added up, the advantage, after all, would be found to rest with the invaders. There is the chance, too, of embroiling ourselves with China—a country which we touch at more points than one, and with which it is our interest to maintain our present friendly relations." As the *Times* itself allows that As the Times itself allows that the decision regarding an advance into Thibet territory must rest not with Calcutta, but with London, it may cause some readers to inquire why these platitudes about the inconvenience of a war with China should have been written.

It is just possible that the military feeling in India is in favour of such an advance, but the *Pioneer* to hand by the present mail says that the instructions given to Colonel Graham at Gnatong were to stick to his redoubts until he was attacked, and then to give the enemy as sharp a lesson as he could. "Colonel Graham," the same authority goes on to state, "is naturally eager to follow up the assailants, feeling himself able, with the 1,500 men at his disposal, to go almost anywhere, even to the heart of Thibet. moment he moves any distance from his base comes in the costly question of transport and supplies; whilst the possibility of serious complications with China, should Lhassa be threatened, is not to be lightly encountered." We should think not. The *Times* almost repeats the *Pioneer's* words, but the readers of both journals need be under no anxiety. England is not likely to embark on another China war.

But another frontier expedition is impending. The murder of two such gallant and popular officers as Colonel Battye and Captain Urmston necessitates the putting down with a strong hand the aggressive mountain tribe which has been for years a continual source of trouble on our frontier. It is sad indeed to have to record the loss of two British officers and six gallant Goorkhas at the hands of the savage ruffians who infest the neighbourhood of the Black Mountain; but to punish the tribe effectually will not be, as the *Times* thinks, "a mere matter of police"—a capable punitive expedition must be sent to bring the wild men to their senses, and to exact retribution for the murders they have committed.

OF course there will be a howl from certain quarters here against what will be designated as "another of England's little wars," but it is not likely that the sentimentalists will be able to prevent the punitive expedition, which will probably commence to move as soon as the cold weather sets in. The Standard, we are glad to see, puts the matter very clearly and to the point in a leader written on receipt of the news of the attack on our reconnoitering party:-"The murder of two English officers, one Native officer, and five Sepoys calls for some marked retaliation en our side. Colonel Battye was not only himself a distinguished and gallant officer, but a member of a heroic family, which lost in the service of its country one brother before Delhi, and another in the last Afghan War. It is not to be supposed that the Government of India can remain for a moment indifferent to his fate and that of his comrade in arms, and of the brave men who followed them to death, or that the measures taken to punish these enemies of our authority will not be both prompt and effectual. Much as we may dislike being drawn into the recesses of the Afghan hills, we are compelled by honour and interest alike to resort in such cases as the present to vigorous measures of reprisal, and to force home the conviction on all the turbulent tribes on our border that if they assail the representatives of our authority they will be called to a swift and stern account for the crime.

THE cry of the Uncovenanted still continues to be raised in India, and from the resolutions which have been passed at the meeting at Simla it is evident that the members of that service do not intend that the complaint of their wrongs and grievances shall be lost on empty air. It is all very well for the House of Commons to decline to entertain such complaint, but unless some attempt at remedying it be made the very unedifying spectacle will continue of the Paramount Power trying to govern India through a large class of discontented servants who are declaring to the world that they are being unfairly and cruelly treated by their masters. The Government may not feel inclined to allow the payment of uncovenanted service pensions at the fixed rate of exchange demanded, but it is certain that some modification of the present rules must be made and some compromise come to with the large and influential body of hard-working officials who have done in the past, and are still doing, the State much good

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By TELEGRAPH.) (Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

We are unfortunately likely to be involved in another small frontier war. Colonel Battye, of the 5th Goorkhas, Captain Urmston, of the 6th Punjab Infantry, one havildar, end five Goorkha Sepoys have been killed at Cherkalan, on the Agror border, by a body of Akoza's, a Black Mountain tribe. Colonel Battye had with him fifty-eight Goorkhas and nineteen policemen, with whom he had ascended the Barcha Spur for exercise, and while attempting to return by way of Chillabal and Kunjal, just within our border, a havildar with the rearguard was shot by some mountaineers. Colonel Battye and Captain Urmston went to his assistance, and while the officers were placing the havildar in a dandy they were attacked in force and placing the havildar in a dandy they were attacked in force and killed. The main body of the Goorkhas attacked the tribesmen and repulsed them, and succeeded in bringing in the

The Akozais have been under blockade for some time for The Akozais have been under blockade for some time for various offences committed on British territory. The Oghi outpost, near which the attack was made, was held by 300 men of the 5th Goorkhas. The Agror valley lies to the north of Abbottabad, near the Black Mountain. These tribes are a source of constant trouble. It has been proposed for some time past to send a punitive expedition to bring them to reason. The Government of India thought a simple blockade sufficient. This attack however has proport matters to a crisic. A force This attack, however, has prought matters to a crisis. A force will be despatched against the tribes, but probably not before next October. Colonel Battye commanded at Oghi. This out

post has been reinforced by 250 infantrymen, and a squadron of guides will probably be also sent to strengthen the garrison. General M'Queen reports from Abbottabad that all is quiet. Communication between Abbottabad and Agror is slow and difficult, and full details of the disaster have therefore not yet been received.

A large meeting of European and Native admirers of the late Sir Frank Souter has been held at the Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, to consider what steps should be taken to per-

petuate his memory.

It was resolved to raise a memorial fund, and 10,000 rupees were subscribed in the room. Colonel Wilson has been appointed to succeed Sir F. Souter.

A private of the 2nd Grenadiers has shot a havildar in

pointed to succeed Sir F. Souter.

A private of the 2nd Grenadiers has shot a havildar in charge of the quarter-guard at Poona. The assassin was sentry over the treasure chest. He absconded with a rifle and nineteen cartridges, but was eventually arrested by the head constable, with his rifle loaded and at full cock.

A shocking case of human sacrifice is reported from the Central Provinces, near Nagpore. A boy of sixteen was offered in sacrifice to the gods, in accordance with a superstition that human sacrifices caused a bountiful harvest. The boy's head was severed from the body, and offered to a goddess, while the trunk of the body was offered to a god. The case is under investigation by the police, and fears are expressed that this horrible custom is prevalent in the Central Provinces.

As in the case of the North-West Provinces and Oude, the wheat harvest in the Punjab of the season just past has given an excellent yield. The increase over the area of the preceding year was 4 per cent., while the yield, reaching the enormous total of 33,370,139cwt., rose 22'5 per cent. if we compare it with the estimate of 1886-87, and nearly 10 per cent. if we take the revised estimate. In that year the average yield was 9½ bushels per acre. This was obtained in a season in which the total rainfall was considerably below the average. The explanation is the seasonable distribution of the rainfall, which was even greater than in the North-West Provinces. The increased yield will be absorbed for the most part in replenishing stocks, which in only two districts are reported "good," while in four they are "fair," in six "small," and in seventeen "very small."

In connection with the Hyderabad mining scandals a conspiracy to bribe officials and purchase telegraphic information has been detected at Secunderabad. One of the defendants is stated to be related to Abdul Huq. Various arrests have been made.

The Queen-Dowager of Burma and her eldest daughter,

made.
The Queen-Dowager of Burma and her eldest daughter, Princess Soopyagyee, with four attendants, arrived in Bombay by train on the 21st inst., in charge of a superintendent of the Calcutta police. They embarked at Carnac Bunder on board of one of the British Indian Company's steamers for Ratnagari, in charge of a superintendent of Bombay police.

The heat has been unprecedented, in consequence of the delay of the monsoon; and the temperature is the highest ever registered. Professional business is almost entirely suppended, and trading operations are greatly hampered. Many

pended, and trading operations are greatly hampered. Many persons have suffered from heat-apoplexy and sunstroke, some

dases having terminated fatally.

SIKKIM AND TIBET.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

The withdrawal of the European troops from Sikkim prior to the conclusion of peace has apparently been construed by the Tibetans as evidence of timidity, and has therefore encouraged the Lamas to adopt active measures for resuming offensive operations with a view to drive our garrison out of Sikkim. We have just received important telegraphic news, despatched from Gnatong, stating that preparations are being pushed forward at the Jalapla Pass for another attack on Chatong. Five graphs and professional forwards of the contract o Gnatong. Five guns and reinforcements of Tibetan soldiers have already assembled at Jalapla. In consequence of their hostile preparations, the last half-company of the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment), which left Gnatong on Wednesday, has been ordered back.

LATER.

The following telegram has just been received from

"On account of the report of an impending attack on Gnatong the two guns of the Royal Artillery have been halted here, and the movement of the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment) is postponed. If the report prove baseless the troops will be marched on to Darjeeling.

"Colonel Graham leaves here for Gnatong. The telegraph will be extended to Pahyong immediately. A political officer is here from Darjeeling. The political officer attached to the Intehi column is at Keulaka superintending the work of roadmaking, which is being rapidly pushed forward in order to secure every facility for the forwarding of supplies."

THE MURDER OF MR. DALGLEISH.

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The Government of India has telegraphed a description of the murderers of Mr. Dalgleish to Pekin, Teleran, and Russia, and has also written to Yarkand and Kashgar on the subject. Rewards of Rs. 5,000 for the capture of Dad Mohammed, and Rs. 3,000 for his principal accomplice, the Panjabi Fakir Buksh, have been offered, and there is a reasonable prospect of shortly capturing Dad Mohammed.

BURMA.

RANGOON, JUNE 24

As already announced, the Chief Commissioner, by a minute published in the last Gazette, has materially modified the disarmament policy and removed its more objectionable features. Henceforward disarmament will be neither rigidly nor uniformly enforced, and the Karens and Burman villagers whose loyalty is ascertained will be allowed to retain their arms. Much wider powers are given to the district officers in the matter of granting licences to carry arms to persons residing in their districts. This change of policy is believed to be due to instructions sent by the Government of India.

There has been a good deal of cholers in Mandalay and the

There has been a good deal of cholera in Mandalay, and the Chief Commissioner has consequently delayed his departure

Chief Commissioner has consequently delayed his departure to Upper Burma.

No further news has been received of the late Chin raid, as the telegraph to the district is interrupted.

The last official bulletin shows that on the whole there had been a decrease in the disturbances in Upper Burma. Up to the 5th inst. everything was quiet at Mogoung. The Shwebo and Tsagain districts continue to be troubled by dacoits, and in the latter district a loyal Thoogyee and his son have been murdered by dacoits. In several districts the villagers have successfully resisted small bands of dacoits. In Myingyan fifteen dacoits with five guns attacked a village, but were driven off by the villagers. In Pagan the dacoits attacked the police station. The usual series of petty skirmishes between the police and dacoits in various districts is recorded, and in these affairs the military police were uniformly successful. The these affairs the military police were uniformly successful. The Pyinmana district in the eastern division is greatly disturbed by small dacoit bands, who carry off elephants and cattle and do much damage in the large forests, which in this district are worked by the Bombay and Burma Corporation. Thus the foresters have to work under the protection of a guard of 300 armed Karens.

A body of forty-two military police going to Mogound to reinforce the garrison were attacked by Kachyens, but the assailants were repulsed. Old Setgan, otherwise known as Tagong, has been attacked and looted by fifty Shan dacoits, who subsequently retreated to the Shweli River.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

DELHI REVISITED AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

Thirty years have elapsed since I left Delhi. What ages seemed to have passed since then! what years of care, love, and loss! As I stand by the old dome near the church, the past, in one flash of self-consciousness, rushes back. Looking back over the gulf of time, I think of the morning when the trivial monotony of Indian life was interrupted by the startling intelligence that the Native troops at Meerut had mutinied and murdered the Europeans, and were entering Delhi. The husband goes to defend his post; the wife and three daughters soon hear firing all round, and the servants tell them that the city rabble are murdering men, women and children. They fly to the next house (now the Imperial Hotel) where some friends reside. All belong to their own sex; one is a mother with a young child. They now see the rabble brandishing their swords rush into the house they had just left. The next house they will visit must be the one to which they have come for shelter. The five ladies hide in a dark cellar. Soon they hear the tramp of feet, and then the breaking of furniture and the crash of chandeliers. They also hear the rabble asking one another where the women could have gone, and relating the deeds of violence they had done that day. Then all was silent. They began to think that the danger had passed away when they see two men standing at the door with naked swords. The mother puts forward her infant and begs for life. The appeal is successful. The women steal from their hiding-place and hurry to the Main Guard at the Cashmere Gate. Here are soldiers, and they will be safe. They are placed on gun carriages to be taken to the cantonments. No sooner are the gates opened than the signal (Times of India.) be safe. They are placed on gun carriages to be taken to the cantonments. No sooner are the gates opened than the signal is given, and the massacre of the officers by their own men commences. Then women and children run up the slope which leads to the ramparts. A murderous volley lays low

many. The mother is wounded through the shoulder and falls, but stalwart arms carry her to the top. Then a column of smoke rises to the sky, and the earth trembles, and a loud roar is heard. It is the explosion of the Delhi Magazine. Terror-stricken, the sepoys leave their prey to see what has taken place. Then the officers take off their sword-belts, and make with them a rope to lower the ladies. The belts give way at the first person, and the ladies and children have to be dropped over the parapet. I walk up the slope and look over the dizzy height and wonder how any of them escaped alive. Then I think of the mother and little girl, how they roamed for a week over rough fields, from village to village, in the burning month of May, till they reached Meerut. Not one word did the child utter during that time. Far from the barren plains of Delhi my thoughts wander to a country churchyard at home, where mother and daughter are at rest.

I pass through the Cashmere Gate and stop to read the inscription on the simple tablet which Lord Magdala has erected to the gallant men who sacrificed their lives in blowing up the gate the day the guilty city was stormed. The history of the Mutiny abounds with examples of heroic deeds wrought by Englishmen; it also abounds with examples of self-sacrifice displayed by sepoys for their officers. From the Cashmere Gate we proceeded to the old cemetery which stands by the road, and is surrounded by fine old trees. The inside is bright with budding flowers and roses. Near the entrance is the grave of John Nicholson. The tomb is a plain substantial one, and the inscription is answerable to the monument. It informs us that he "led the assault of Delhi, but fell in the hour of victory mortally wounded, and died 23rd September, 1857, aged 35 years." Of the heroes who have made the Indian Mutiny an epic, none strike the imagination like John Nicholson. He is a noble knight belonging to the time of King Arthur rather than the prosaic nineteenth century. Tall of person and majestic presence, he well justified his title of Lion of the Punjab. Strong and brave, he had the high moral grace which makes bravery and strength beautiful. From the cemetery we walked to Ludlow Castle, a large house where, in the early days of the siege, the rebels had established themselves and planted a battery from which they contrived greatly to harass our picquets. . . . After leaving Ludlow Castle we drove along a road lined with fine trees till we reached the top of the historic ridge. Deserting the carriage we walked to the old cantonment cemetery, where the majority of those who fell during the siege are buried. Of all desolate sights this is the most desolate. A few stunted trees stand within the enclosure, and every yard of ground is a raised mound covered with dried yellow grass. Interspersed among the mounds are a few substantial forms. But this barren spot is full of soul-stirring associations. It is the spirit that lives and makes al

Leaving the cemetery we retraced our steps till we reached the Flag Staff Tower, which was one of the four great posts on the Ridge during the siege. When the besieging force reached it, a cartload of bodies was found inside, supposed to be those of the officers massacred on May 11th. Near the tower is a tomb, with a tablet to the memory of Captain Smith, Lieutenant Edwards, and Lieutenant Waterfield, who fell at the head of their regiment on the day the Mutiny arose. A decent railing might be put around the tomb, and it should be kept in better repair. Further on to the right of the tower is a ruined mosque of the old Pathan type, which afforded shelter and accommodation to the besiegers. Here we found the remains of a battery. Passing the old Observatory built by the great Rajpoot astronomer, we come to Hindu Rao's house, built by a Mahratta nobleman who was in the old days famous for his hospitality. Our troops found it deserted, and here through weeks and months of incessant fighting the gallant Reid held his own with a handful of riflemen and his regiment of Goorkhas. To relate the deeds of valour and self-sacrifice performed on the ridge at Delhi requires an epic and the genius of the great blind poet of war. It would contain no mythic tale like the Iliad, but a plain narrative of facts which would rival legend in interest and grandeur. It would narrate how in the brief space of six weeks a small force fought more than twenty well-contested battles against a vast host. Neither heat, nor rain, nor pestilence destroyed their courage—nor crushed their spirits. In the mess tent they made merry, and like the Greeks before Troy, they had their sports stricken to death; the soldier told his officer he would soon be up again and be ready for a brush with the mutineers. All were animated and sustained by the same spirit—the stern spirit of revenge for men and women slaughtered. A few yards from Hindu Rao's is the memorial of that great siege and the heroes

who took part in it. From the steps we saw sight of great beauty. Below us lay a valley with rich green trees. Beyond it is a long line of purple wall, within which arises the great city with its stately mosque and minarets. As we gaze, the white dome of the Juma Masjid catches a pale pink flush, and of a sudden the full glory of the setting sun falls upon the tall red minarets, and a golden glow sweeps over the blue waters of the Jumna. All is peaceful now. It is hard to picture the mortal strife for Empire which took place in that valley only a quarter of a century ago. The memory of the strife does but add a calm to the fair scene that lies before us.

mortal strife for Empire which took place in that valley only a quarter of a century ago. The memory of the strife does but add a calm to the fair scene that lies before us.

Quitting with regret our point of vantage, we descend the Ridge and return through the Cashmere Gate to the city. Passing by the church we reach an archway supported by two towers. This is the old gate which led to the Delhi Arsenal. How well I remember driving through it thirty years ago and the boyish delight at the sight of all the guns and munitions of war. On a tablet above the archway are inscribed the names of the nine valiant resolute men who have won for themselves a high place in the splendid bead roll of Englishmens. Deserted by all their dependents, these nine Englishmen kept at bay a multitude of trained and disciplined men. "As the enemy streamed over the walls, round after round of murderous grape-shot from our guns, delivered with all the coolness and steadiness of a practice parade, riddled the advancing multitudes; but still they poured on, keeping up a heavy fire of musketry from the walls. Yet hoping almost against hope to hear the longed-for sound of the coming help from Mcerut, the devoted Englishmen held their ground until their available ammunition was expended. Then further defence was impossible; they could not leave the guns to bring up shot from the Magazine, and there were none to help them. Meanwhile the mutineers were forcing their way at other unprotected points into the great enclosure, and it was plain that the nine—two among them wounded, though not disabled, for the strong will kept them at their posts—could no longer hold the great store house from the grasp of the enemy. So the signal was given. Conductor Scully fired the train. In a few seconds there was a tremendous explosion. The Magazine had been blown into the air." The three hundred Spartans, who in the summer morning state "combing their long hair for death" in the passes of Thermopyle, have not earned a more lofty estimate for themselves than t

A KNOWLEDGE OF THE WANTS OF INDIA. (Madras Mail.)

The pretensions of the organizers of the Indian National Congress movement have been severely handled in the columns of the Pioneer by Mr. Theodore Beck, the Principal of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, the chief town of a District of the same name in the North-West Provinces, which has an area of nearly 2,000 square miles, and a population exceeding one million. The town has a population of about 60,000, including 23,000 Mahomedans, a very large number of whom sympathise with the strong disapproval of the Congress which has been pronounced, and emphatically reiterated by their fellow-citizen, Sir Syud Ahmed Khan, K.C.S.I. It would serve no useful purpose at this date to subject Mr. Beck's criticisms of the Congress to much scrutiny. The Congress movement is not going to be snuffed out to oblige its censors; and paper, ink, and time are not profitably employed in the attempt to prove, first, that the Hindu of the period will, if right-minded, see that he has nothing to complain of, and then that the Congress is mischievous in its aims, and may be ruinous in its results. Mr. Beck, and other shrewd observers in the North of his own present way of thinking, will have an opportunity next December of attending the Congress meeting at Allahabad, and acquainting themselves with the way in which the proceedings are conducted, and the manner in which the speakers give expression to what they take to be the wishes and wants of their countrymen. Meanwhile his animadversions will break no bones, and his predictions may fall decidedly flat. He, however, brings his reflections to a conclusion that seems to us to possess a far higher value than all the laboured pessimism which precedes it.

tions to a conclusion that seems to us to possess a far higher value than all the laboured pessimism which precedes it.

He points out that what he calls "favours" cannot be given "unless we know the wants of the people." With his idea that "it is the part of the Indian Government to show favours from time to time as she can without danger to the stability of her rule; such acts as a loving father would do for his sons," we do not concur. The India of to-day cannot be treated as a child by the Government, and kept in good humour by the periodical distribution, at the discretion of that heavy parent, of political lollipops. "She should dispense her favours royally; her gifts should emanate from her own Imperial pleasure; there should be no kind of appearance that they have been extorted from her; nor should they smack of stinginess or meanness." But when the traveller at the inn asked the waiter—as recorded in the veracious pages of Punch—"What is the smallest sum that I

can you give without being considered mean?" he acted as the Government of India or any other country would act if it were left to it to make political boons spontaneously. The Congressionists do not adopt an aggressive attitude; but with studied courtesy that says it will be good both for you, the Paramount Power, and for us the would be recipients, if more scope is given for the exercise of our talents, and more opportunity is allowed for our becoming self-helpful, and self-containing. They do not ask for this enlarged scope as a favour, but they ask for it as a right of educated manhood that is putting away childish things, and is putting into practice the lessons it has been taught. The Congressionists feel that they should make it their special business to enlighten the Government as to the country's wants; but Mr. Beck considers that the Government should not need any nformation on this point if its own servants did their duty, and kept it well acquainted with current public requirements. He forgets, however, that the members of the Government in any Presidency are, as a rule, little disposed to accept anything in the nature of instruction from inferior official beings; and that if any of the latter do venture to offer to them the similitude of advice they must wrap it up so dexterously that the extreme self-consciousness of the recipients may not be wounded by the profane suggestion that there is something that they do not know. We do not blame the minnows for not attempting to teach the whales. The whales live in a serene atmosphere of adulation in what seems to them to be an extremely well-arranged world, and they are not troubled with hints by minnows who wish to climb the official ladder. Unfortunately it is peculiarly true of the whales that they "live apart from the natives" in a "comfortable way," without "bother and inconvenience." They love the Natives—at a distance, or the distance of the Hills from the plains; and instead of living among the people who have to be understood rightly in order to

How can the members of the several Governments gain or retain the "full confidence of the people", how can they become or remain "minutely conversant with their ways of thought," so long as they desert the plains on the miserably unmanly plea that persons of their quality cannot be reasonably expected to work in a temperature that their predecessors endured, and that is compatible with the performance of high-class intellectual work by the longest-lived class of foreign officials in the land—the Judges of High Courts? All will agree with Mr. Beck that every Englishman "who comes out must do so on the distinct understanding that he must must live among the people, and make himself so much of an Oriental that by the vibration of his own feelings he can say how the measures of Government will affect his fellow-men." But a good example must be set by that Government, instead of the pernicious example that is in fashion. "The men who built up our Empire did this, but nowadays a man who tries to do it is looked on by a large number of his countrymen as a contemptible madman." True; but those are mad who will not see that the present system of "insularity" and isolation is fatal to that sympathy—that plant of slow growth—which formerly existed between the Natives and their foreign rulers. The day must come when Parliament will no longer tolerate a system that allows Governments in India to live away from the people. The subject has received but listless attention in Parliament hitherto, as it has been regarded as a mere administrative detail which members should not interfere with. But this cannot always be so, and Parliament will some day share Lord Napier's opinions of the evil of absenteeism in India. "While withdrawn from the plains the Governor is sequestered, from almost all the objects, and almost all the scenes of philanthropic, social, and historical interests; he is sequestered from the labouring and suffering millions who have so deep a clain on his duty and solicitude"; and he "will be considered by the in

ENGLISH CHARITIES AND INDIAN PRINCES. (Times of India.)

The cool assumption of an English charitable society in sending out to the Viceroy a bundle of circulars begging for contributions with the request that the Government of India

should distribute them among the Native Princes has been very properly snubbed. The Native Princes seem to be considered fair game for philanthropists and adventurers alike. If the Princes are to be inveigled into subscribing to the funds of every charitable Soup-kitchen or Dorcas Society in England they will be as surely ruined by the lambs of society as by the wolves in lamb's clothing. We use the word "inveigled" deliberately, for however praiseworthy be the object of this particular Society which has drawn forth the Viceroy's righteous rebuke, it was unquestionably a piece of sharp practice to endeavour to have its begging card hall-marked by the authority it would have derived from being forwarded by the Indian Government. As the Viceroy truly points out, this would have been to bring illegitimate influence to bear upon the Native Chiefs. The latter almost invariably construe a Government request, even though indirectly preferred, as an order; and in a recent case we have had a flagrant example of a purely private letter from an august Royal personage being produced at the Court of a Native State, and used—successfully used—as a means of bringing pressure to bear towards enforcing a claim which, on its inherent merits, was very dubious indeed. This is little short of a public scandal; and the sconer begging letterwriters, whether their motives be altruistic or egoistic, be warned off the field of Native States the better. There are too many Montagu Tiggs with their Anglo-Bengalee Disinterested Loan and Life Insurance enterprises on the group interested Loan and Life Insurance enterprises on the group interested Loan and Life Insurance enterprises on the concluding sentence from Lord Dufferin's reference to the subject, and commend the words of sound common-sense to all charity-exploiters at home:—"The Governor-General is of opinion that, in presence of the many claims upon them in their own country, the Princes of India ought not to be solicited to contribute to English charities with which neither they no

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(Pioneer.)

Why is it that when the grievances of the Telegraph Department are concerned the Government of India is chronically incapable of getting beyond a policy of tinker? When the hardship of blocked promotion became too apparent to be any longer ignored a great show of concession was made by framing rules to facilitate retirement, but the remedy was presently found to be so much worse than the disease that no one could take advantage of it; and now, when the injustice and unreasonableness of the rules regulating permanent and officiating promotions have attracted public attention the Government attempts to stay criticism by a half-hearted compromise, which at the best will satisfy some officers only by irritating others. It will be remembered that by the Resolution of last October permanent promotions were to be made only twice a year, on the 1st of April and 1st October, the effect of this being that a man promoted, say on April 2nd, does not receive the extra pay due until October 1st. Government, however, has now issued a circular stating that any substantive promotion involving a change of duties must necessarily take place with effect from the date of vacancy, while all other substantive promotions are to take effect from the beginning of each half-year. A more senseless distinction was never invented to defend a stupid rule. The claim to increase of pay either is or is not properly founded on a change of duties. If it is, then in cases where no such change has taken place, the increase of pay should be withheld not only for the months that elapse until the half-year is up, but altogether; if it is not, then to keep back several months' pay as if it were, is sheer robbery. To work on one principle for a few months, and on another for the remainder of the time during which an appointment is held, is as illogical as it is unfair. The practical result is that in the case of twenty-nine of the senior offices of the department, promotion to which is held to involve change of duties, the officers promoted will get pai

BENGAL.

THERE is a steady increase in the number of British troops of the Bengal Presidency who are sent to the hills for the hot season. From 1870 till 1885 the number varied from 5,196 to 9,630, but in 1886 it went up to 11,908, and in the two subsequent years it has advanced to 13,701 and 14,980, respectively.



This season the men are distributed as follows:—2,244 in hill depôts, 5,005 in regular hill stations. and 7,731 in summer camps. There are also 588 women and 1,379 children on the attached list, while 1,389 of the men belong to the Madras Army.

Mr. DUFF Bruce's proposal for a permanent bridge across the Hooghly to replace the floating bridge not having been taken up by the Port Commissioners, he is bringing forward a project for a tunnel connecting the East Indian Railway at Howrah with the docks. The project is favourably entertained by the directors of the railway, and Mr. Bruce is working it out in conjunction with Mr. Greathead, Engineer to the Subway at present being constructed under the Thames. Mr. Greathead has a patent process for constructing tunnels through alluvial strata, which enables the work to be prosecuted with great economy and certainty. The proposed tunnel will be about 4,400 feet long, and is estimated to cost about £140,000.

A PUBLIC meeting has been held in Calcutta in support of a memorial to the Viceroy, praying for the restoration of certain endowments of Hindoo temples at Benares alleged to have been confiscated during the Mutiny. It may be useful (says the Times of India) to those who took part in the meeting and others interested in the question to know the real facts of the case, which bears a very different aspect from that presented by Captain Hearsay. The alleged endowment consists of certain Government notes which Venayek Rao of Kirwee is stated to have allotted for the support of certain temples at Benares. These notes are now said to have been wrongfully confiscated by Government along with other property of the well-known Madho Rao of Kirwee at the time of the Mutiny. Now, as a matter of fact, Venayek Rao made no such endowment. The Government securities referred to in this case were paid off to him in 1853, the loan of which they formed part having then become due. Venayek Rao's will was filed in the High Court, and a reference to it will show that it contains no such clauses as those which have been put forward in support of this claim. There are many minor errors in the various statements which have been made on behalf of the claim, as, for example, in the value of the Government securities; but we need not waste time in pointing them out. The whole claim is based on a myth. Those who are responsible for this attempt to get up an Hindoo agitation on the subject should have taken the trouble to be first sure of their facts.

MADRAS.

THE road from the foot of the hills to Naini Tal seems specially fatal to Tonga ponies. At the late meeting in London of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Company's shareholders, General Trevor stated that, up to date, the Company had lost Rs.14,000 by the service, chiefly from fatalities among the cattle, pneumonia being the prevailing epidemic. If this goes on the Company will, it was stated, have to stop the service altogether.

ME. RHODES MORGAN, Deputy Conservator of Forests, who prosecuted Mr. Ross, Registrar of the High Court, on a charge of adultery at the penultimate Sessions, with the result that the latter was found not guilty and acquitted, has now filed a suit in the District Court of Malabar for a divorce from his wife.

AT Ootacamund, on May 28, Lord Connemara opened the Adam Memorial Fountain, erected at a cost of Rs. 17,000, to the memory of the late Mr. Adam, Governor of Madras. The fountain was cast in Leeds, and is a fac-simile of the one in that town. The members of council, the leading officials, and many of the sojourners at Ooty were present.

THE Government of India has passed orders for transferring Bangalore Fort to the Mysore Durbar. At the time of the rendition of Mysore the fort contained an arsenal, and was occupied by British troops, and it was in consequence retained within the limits of British jurisdiction. But the stores having been removed, and the troops withdrawn, the fort is no longer wanted, and it has been delivered over to the Maharaja. Opportunity has been taken at the same time to effect another rectification of boundary by bringing the Residency house and ground, which have been hitherto outside the British pale, within it.

BOMBAY.

THE following members of the Western India Turf Club have been elected to act as stewards for the ensuing year:—Brigade Surgeon A. C. Gaye, Lieut.-Colonel St. T. LeMarchant, R.A., Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Willoughby, Colonel A. W. Becher, A. Keyser, Esq., C.S., and T. M. Filgate, Esq.

DR. VANDYKE CARTER has obtained three months' leave, and Dr. Waters acts as First Physician, J. J. Hospital, during Dr. Carter's absence. Dr. Manser will act for Dr. Waters, and Dr. Dimmock for Dr. Manser. This arrangement seems in all fore, be immediately put in force.

respects satisfactory, as it would appear to be a just settle ment of a question which had been much canvassed by members of the medical profession.

THE following appointments on the Court of Small Causes at Bombay have been made: Mr. J. L. Warden, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, to be Second Judge, vice Mr. N. Spencer, deceased. Rao Bahadoor Gunpatrao Bhasker to be Third Judge, vice Mr. Warden, promoted. Khan Bahadoor Kharsedjee Maneckjee Kharsedjee, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, to be Fourth Judge, vice Rao Bahadoor Gunpatrao Bhasker, promoted.

The following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency Season reports for the past week:—Rain in parts of Shikarpur, Nasik, Rutnagherry, Poona, Ahmednugger, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara. Cotton-packing still uncompleted in Kaira. Harvesting of late crops continues in Kurrachee and Hyderabad. Ploughing for next season completed in Kolaba, Poona, and Wadhwan; progressing elsewhere. Fodder scarce in parts of Tanna, Rutnagherry, Dharwar, and Kattywar.

Mr. Hall, now Secretary to the Deccan Mining Company, was, according to an up-country paper, originally a partner in the once well-known firm of Nicol and Co., whose sudden burst-up some years ago produced considerable excitement in Bombay. Mr. Hall was respected and popular, and as a junior partner in the concern, and a severe loser by the collapse, was generally held guiltless of all complicity in certain transactions for which the firm was severely censured at the time.

MR. COWASJEE PALLONJEE CHAVNA and other members of his family have subscribed among themselves Rs.23,260 to perpetuate the memory of their relation, Mr. Dadabhai Pallonjee Chavna, who died on the 24th May. The amount will be distributed amongst the several Parsee charitable institutions, including the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage, the Parsee Lying-in Hospital, libraries, fire-temples, and such other institutions.

N.W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

Mr. H. W. Hughes, the District Engineer of Barabanki, has died in the Bulrampore Hospital. He was taken ill at the station.

THE question of how best to utilise the offers made by the Punjab Chiefs of contributing towards the defence of India is now awaiting the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion before the Government of India will take any action.

Owing to the prevalence of small-pox at Sitapur it has been resolved to introduce the Vaccination Act—much to the dissatisfaction of a not unimportant section of the community, who appear to prefer disease and death to the adoption of preventative measures.

THE appointment of a Political Officer for the affairs of the late King of Oudh comes to an end with the departure on leave of Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Prideaux. The Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs undertakes the payment of Oudh and Mysore pensions at Alipur, and the administration of the late King's estates has been entrusted to the Government Solicitor, who will be nominated Agent of the Governor-General for that

SERGEANT EVANS, of the Seaforth Highlanders, had a narrow escape from drowning at Naini Tal on the Queen's Birthday. It seems that he and a number of other sergeants, among them being Sergeant Bradford of the same regiment, went in for a swim in the lake. Evans got entangled in weeds which bound his hands and feet, and left him utterly powerless to help himself. Bradford saw his friend's danger, and without for a moment giving thought to the risk he ran, dived down and after considerable trouble rescued him. Evans was quite unconscious. Bradford's act was the more meritorious seeing that when he discovered his friend's peril and went to his assistance he was himself nearly exhausted with swimming about.

FRANCO-CHINESE TREATY.

M. Dureau de Vaulcomte, the deputy of Réunion, has read the report to the Commission of the Chamber charged to examine the commercial treaty between France and China. It will be remembered that after the close of the conquest of Tong-King, two treaties of commerce were signed between France and China—• 10 on April 25, 1886, concluded by M. Copordan and the complementary treaty of June 26, 1887, concluded by M. Constans. These two treaties have been submitted for the ratification of the French Chambers. At the same time the reporter rendered an account of the convention between France and China for the delimitation of the frontiers of Tong-King. The report is very long, and contains a complete expose of the commercial situation of France in the Far East, and concludes by recommending the ratification of the conventions. The Commission has approved the report. The treaties have been ratified by the Chinese, and can, therefore, be immediately put in force.



India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-June 15.

THE CASE OF MR. WILLIAM TAYLER.

Sir Roper Letheride called attention to the case of Mr. William Tayler, late Commissioner at Patna, and expressed a hope that the House would not turn a deaf ear to a case of individual wrong simply because it was a thing that had occurred long ago. Mr. Tayler was now eighty-one years of age, and his wrongs had their origin thirty-one years ago, during the Irdian Mutiny. When the mutiny broke out the opinions of Mr. Tayler and those of Sir F. K. Halliday, the Governor of Bengal, were diametrically opposite. The Governor would not believe that there was any danger at Patna, and Mr. Tayler was dismissed from his position at Patna, and became a ruined man. One of the principal charges against Mr. Tayler was that he had been unduly severe upon the fanatics of Patna; but some of them were in 1865 tried by Sir Herbert Edwardes for treason, and one of them, who had been particularly described as an inuocent man, was sentenced to death. Sir Herbert Edwardes afterwards bore testimony that Mr. Tayler had, by seizing the leaders when they could and would have struck a heavy blow against us, prevented disaster. Sir Bartle Frere also said what Mr. Tayler had done had saved the province from insurrection. These two gentlemen were members of Lord Canning's Government when Mr. Tayler was condemned: and when they came really to know the facts they retracted their opinion. The hon, member also quoted what had been written, in a similar spirit, by Sir John Kaye, Dr. Alexander Duff, the head of the Scotch missionaries in Bengal, and by various other persons holding different positions in India. He moved. "That, in the opinion of this House. Sir ROPER LETHBRIDGE called attention to the case of Mr. in Bengal, and by various other persons holding different positions in India. He moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable, with a view to the settlement of a longstand-controversy as to the wrong stated to have been suffered by a meritorious servant of the Crown, that a select committee should be appointed to inquire into this case."

Sir H. HAVELOCK-ALLAN seconded the motion, complaining

should be appointed to inquire into this case."

Sir H. HAVELOCK-ALLAN seconded the motion, complaining that no investigation whatever had been held in reference to this particular case. His opinion was that the city of Patna and the surrounding province were saved by the wise, bold, and determined action of Mr. Tayler.

Sir. J. Gorst said the Secretary of State for India was as anxious to do justice to anyone who was suffering under undeserved obloquy as the hor, members who had spoken or any other gentleman in the House, but before the House embarked upon an investigation by a select committee, he thought that the plain unvarnished facts ought to be placed before it. The real grievance had been greatly exaggerated. Mr. Tayler was not dismissed from the public service in consequence of the Patna business in 1857; he was simply superseded in the position he held at Patna and transferred to another, and if it had not been for subsequent events he might have continued to serve the Crown. The hon, and learned gentleman proceeded to quote cases with a view of showing that, in consequence of Mr. Tayler's action, men had been executed on evidence as to the sufficiency of which there was the gravest doubt, and said that Lord Canning at the time had offered Mr. Tayler a public inquiry into the charges made against him, which he declined on the ground that he was shortly about to retire, and it was a strange thing that, after thirty years, it should be now asked for. (Hear, hear.) In the face of what had been said about this case never having been properly considered, he must in common justice tell the House what an extraordinary amount of consideration this case had face of what had been said about this case never having been properly considered, he must in common justice tell the House what an extraordinary amount of consideration this case had received. An hon, member had almost moved him to tears, official as he was—(laughter)—by his description of the condition to which the negligence of the India Office had reduced this unfortunate man. But he had suffered no harm at all, and he pledged his word to that House, from the memoranda which he had examined, that this case had been considered on its merits again and again. (Cheers.)

Mr. Labouchere said he knew nothing personally about Mr. Tayler but he was convinced by correspondence that he had

Tayler, but he was convinced by correspondence that he had had concerning that gentleman that a substantial injustice had

been done him. (Hear, hear.) Mr. J. M. Maclean thought the case ought not to be re-

opened.
Mr. Jeffreys supported the motion.

Mr. W. H. Smith saw no reason whatever for reopening the question. It was for the House to say whether any sufficient reason had been shown for reopening the question after a lapse of thirty years. It appeared to him that Mr. Tayler had had ample opportunity of instituting a judicial inquiry into his case, and he did not think it would be reasonable for the House of Commons to reopen the question now.

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INDIAN FRONTIER DEFENCES.

Mr. Slagg asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as stated in the *Times*, that the Government of India contemplated the raising of a special loan to

meet the cost of the frontier defences.

Sir J. Gorst: The Government of India do not propose to raise a special loan in order to meet the cost of the frontier defences. It has been decided not to impose taxation for this purpose, and hence the financial statement shows a deficit in the Budget for 1888-9; but the charge can, according to the estimate, be met from the cash balances.

Mr. Slagg: Then the statement in the Times is incorrect? Sir J. Gorst: I have not seen the statement in the Times.

JUNE 19.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact that members of the Uncovenanted India whether it was a fact that members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India who were in receipt of a salary of Rs. 6,000 a year on February 10th, 1876, and those appointed by the Secretary of State for India obtained two years' furlough on half-pay after eight years' service, whereas members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service who had been appointed by the Governor-General of India could only obtain one year's furlough after ten years' service; and on what principle was that distinction drawn between members of the Uncovenanted Service appointed by the Secretary of Siate and those appointed Service appointed by the Secretary of State and those appointed by the Indian Government.

by the Indian Government.

Sir J. Gorst: (1.) Yes; subject to the qualification that those to whom the first part part of the question relates held certain specified offices at the date mentioned, and that those mentioned in the last part of the question have been appointed by the Governor-General in Council without the sanction of the Secretary of State, given either before or after the appoint ment. (2.) On the principle that the Uncovenanted Service should be recruited, as far as possible, from natives of India, and that appointments carrying the special privilege mentioned should be filled by officers who are selected in England with special qualifications, or who have gained their appointments by competitive examination involving expensive training.

ments by competitive examination involving expensive training.

Mr. MacNeill asked whether members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India who were nominated by the Secretary of State for India as officers of the Public Works, Telegraph, and Forest Deparments were allowed to count service for retirement on pension from the year they left Cooper's Hill or other College, irrespective of age, whereas service before the age of twenty-two years in the case of an uncovenanted civilian appointed by the Governor-General of India was not permitted to count as service for retirement on pension; whether officers in the administrative departments of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India had been placed before the age of twenty-two in charge of divisions of disbefore the age of twenty-two in charge of divisions of dis-tricts and in exercise of the powers of magistrates of the first class; did the Government of India in 1868 recommend that the limit of age for service counting for pension should be reduced; and did the then Secretary of State for India refuse to entertain it; and on what principle was that distinction drawn between different members of the Uncovenanted Civil

Sirvice of India.

Sir J. Gorst: The answer to questions 1, 2 and 3 is affirmative. The principle of the distinction is that more favourable pension rules are given to departments recruited in this country, for which special training is requisite.

MR. TAYLER OF PATNA

Sir J. Gorst moved for a return giving the following papers relating to the case of Mr. Tayler of Patna:—Minute of Lord Canning on Mr. William Tayler of Patna, of February 5th, 1859; letter from Governor of India to Governor of Bengal of March 4th, 1859, with extracts of charges made by Mr. Samuells enclosed; letter from Governor of Bengal to Mr. Tayler of March 12th, 1859, offering inquiry into allegations of Mr. Samuells; letter from Governor of Bengal to the Governor of India of April 6th, 1859, with enclosure, being Mr. Tayler's refusal of inquiry.

The motion was agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.
Sir H. HAVELOCK-ALLAN asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been drawn to three letters

in the Times and one in the Morning Post of that day absolutely denying that Mr. William Tayler, ex-Commissioner of Patna, had been offered an inquiry into his conduct in 1859, and had declined that offer; and whether, as that statement materially affected the division on that question prejudicially to Mr Tay-

ler's interests, he was prepared to lay on the table of the House copies of the whole correspondence, pro and con, on which he based that statement, including Mr. Samuells' letter containing offensive imputations against Mr. Tayler, which he subsequently entirely withdrew, and which withdrawal caused Mr. Tayler to say that he did not think it presessant to pursue Mr. Tayler to say that he did not think it necessary to pursue the matter further; also whether he would lay on the table copies of Mr. Tayler's two letters of September, 1856, in which he not only invited, but urgently requested, a full judicial investigation into his conduct.

Sir J. Gorst said that the statement he made on Friday was that Mr. Tayler was offered an inquiry into the correctness of Lord Canning's belief that in the course of Mr. Tayler's proceedings at Patna men were condemned and executed upon insufficient evidence. The papers which the House had just ordered to be laid on the table would amply justify that statement. The papers which the hon, and gallant baronet required were already before Parliament, with the exception of the letters of September, 1856, for which search would be made in

the India Office.

JUNE 22.

POLICE CIRCULARS IN INDIA.

Mr. Slagg asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he had now seen the "confidential" circular No. 5 issued by Mr. J. C. Veasey, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, dated Calcutta, December 30, 1887, which directed the police, among other subjects, to scrutinise and report weekly upon "everything, however apparently trivial, that can have a political significance, comments on laws and Government measures." significance; comments on laws and Government measures; affairs in independent or semi-it dependent Native States, and affairs in independent or semi-in dependent Native States, and rumours regarding their constitution; objects and proceedings of Native societies, whether established for political or ostensibly for other objects; political or mass meetings, their origin, organisation, and result as to public feeling in the neighbourhood, &c.; and whether the Secretary of State would consider the advisability of directing the circular to be withdrawn.

Sir J. C. Gorst: No official copy has yet been received. In accordance with a promise I gave on June 7 a despatch has been sent to the Government of India on this subject, and as soon as a reply is received the matter will be considered by the Secretary of State in Council.

JUNE 23.

THE PORT OF ADEN.

Mr. SUTHERLAND asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, seeing that three years had now elapsed since the Secretary of State wrote to India recommending the formation of a harbour trust for Aden, chiefly for the purpose of deepening the harbour, and that a Bill to create such trust was passed by the Bombay Council a year ago, what reason was given by the Government of India for the delay now taking place in the accomplishment of that measure; and what was the amount of the accumulated surplus at the credit of the Aden Port Fund from the dues levied upon years for of the Aden Port Fund from the dues levied upon vessels for whose proper accommodation the improvement of the harbour

whose proper accommodation the improvement of the narbour had been shown to be absolutely necessary.

Sir J. Gorst: The reasons for delay are given by the Government of India in a telegram, thus:—"Cause of delay, necessity that provision should be inserted in the Bill vesting Government with power to exempt munitions of war from port charges and dues." Pending the formation of the port trust steps are being taken for deepening Aden Harbour. The balance of the port trust fund is Rs. 4,35,000.

LORD CONNEMARA has received a reply from the Chairman of the P. and O. S. N. Company to a letter recently addressed upon the subject of steamers calling at Madras. The Chairman points out the detention of steamers here was great, to say nothing of the risks on entering and leaving the harbour. This delay caused loss to trade between London and Calcutta.

A CONTEMPORARY furnishes the following rule of procedure for a retired officer residing in India who wishes to escape the payment of double income-tax on his remittances to Europe. He "should draw his pension in England through an agent. To do this, he should obtain a last-pension certificate from the paymaster of his circle, which should be exchanged for a final last pension certificate from the Presidency paymaster. This document, together with a power-of-attorney from the officer concerned, a copy of the Government letter sanctioning his pension, and a copy of the Government letter sanctioning his pension, and a copy of the Government General Order announcing his retirement, should be forwarded by him to his agent in England, with instruction to apply at the India Office for payment of his pension. The officer must furnish his agent with a life-certificate quarterly to support his pension bill.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN MIDDLETON, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to join a committee which is assembling at Simla in order to discuss the advisability of adopting the pony "chunda" system for Bengal Cavalry regiments generally.

SERGEANT HUFFTON and Corporal Wells, of the Madras Artillery Volunteers, have been awarded the Burma medal for services rendered in that country.

THE frequency of thefts of arms from regiments has become sufficiently marked to call for a special notice from the Commander-in-Chief. General Order, dated the 21st May, deals with the subject as follows:

"The Commander-in-Chief regrets to observe that a large number of Government arms have recently been stolen from camps and barracks; the majority being from regiments serving in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar Commands.

"In many cases these losses are due to the absence of necessary precentions cancelly in localities inhabited by the

sary precautions, especially in localities inhabited by the Border tribes, where the utmost vigilance is necessary for the safe custody of arms, and his Excellency therefore directs that on a carbine or rifle being stolen a guard is to be put on day and night in that particular troop or company from which the weapon was lost, and furnished by it as an additional pre-caution against the theft of arms. The guard is to be detailed daily for three months from the date on which the loss occurred, but should the arm be recovered before the expira-tion of that period the guard may be withdrawn.

"On the line of march each man is to have the custody of

his own firearm, and should be required to keep it by him when asleep at night. He is to be held responsible for its safe

custody.

ROYAL Engineer soldiers employed on submarine mining duties are to be allowed a continuance of their former consolidated rates of working pay, pending the issue of orders for the improvement of the military position of these men. At the present time, when the Government at home are laying such stress on the formation of volunteer submarine mining companies for the defence of the home posts and forming new submarine royal engineer mining companies, it is bad policy for the Indian Government to cut down the already too low allowances of the few good men out here who are already sufficiently disgusted with their experiences of the Indian climate without being made more disgusted by reduction to British rates of pay.

In reply to inquiries made by the military authorities in this country, the Ordnance Department at home have stated that they could arm the whole of the British troops in India with the magazine rifles within twelve months from the date of orders being issued.

THE Secretary of State for India has intimated that it has been arranged with the War Office that when a British officer is permitted to remain in India for a time, after the comple-tion of a tour of service, he will be allowed to draw pay from Indian revenues until the date of his return to England, proof his pay for a period of two months, and that an officer shall not, under such circumstances, be entitled to draw more than the British pay of his rank, without allowances, in respect of the time spent in India.

A CHINESE HISTORICAL WORK .- Dr. Edkins writes in the Chinese A CHINESE HISTORICAL WORK.—Dr. Edkins writes in the Chinese Recorder:—In the work, Sheng-hüin, now published, there is a selection of Imperial edicts published during each reign. In the whole work there are 250 volumes, divided into 40 yellow fasciculi. The distribution is irregular. Shun-chih and his father and grandfather have assigned to them eight thin volumes. The greatest of the Emperors, Kang-hi, has 12 volumes, and his son, Yung-cheng, 10. Chien-lung has 72 volumes; Chia-ching, 40; Taw-kwang, 36; Hienfeng, 21; and Tung-chih, 48. The work is arranged under thirty headings for one emperor, under thirty-six for another, under forty for a third, the number varying. The edicts in the reign of Tung-chih are the most voluminous in the whole collection. This is on account of the rebellions, the edicts in regard to which, under one chih are the most voluminous in the whole collection. This is on account of the rebellions, the edicts in regard to which, under one heading only, occupy sixteen volumes. Throughout this work the Emperor is the nominal historian, but many edicts are composed for him by the Cabinet ministers; and when he is a minor this is always the case. Each emperor has his name as a title to his own collection of edicts. It must have been the Emperor Chia-ching's thought to expand the Sheng-hüin to their present size, and it was probably on account of his filial regard for his father. It seems too bad that the Emperor Kang-hi should have only one sixth of the space which is in this collection assigned to Chien-lung. But in the Shih-lu Kang-hi has 1,000 chapters, and this is the full chronicle from which both the Sheng-hüin and Tung-hwa-lu are selected. The Sheng-hüin collection is charged 32 taels by the Peking booksellers. They paid a sum for the copy (said to be 300 taels), and printed it at their own expense. Consequently there are printers' errors. The Shih-lu is printed in the palace for the use of the Emperor and his friends and relatives. Foreigners cannot see it. Foreigners cannot see it.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE SOIL: A REALISTIC NOVEL.*

THE SOIL: A REALISTIC NOVEL.*

Few nations of the world cling to the soil with the tenacity which characterises the people of France; and "la Terre" of Emile Zola is valuable and interesting, as throwing light upon the bearing of this sentiment upon the national instincts of the Gallic race. And assuredly the picture he draws is extraordinary, and far from satisfactory, in so far as he depicts children using every effort to induce parents to give over to their offspring during life the "soil" which has to be partitioned on death. Cajolery, cunning, deceit, guile, fraud, brutality, harshness, unkindness, unfeeling behaviour, all play an important part in the "race for land," which is the groundwork of this "realistic" novel. Nor is the sketch less enticing when all these vices have ended in the possession of the family patrimony by the rising generation. Teste, M. Zola, children when once they have induced their parents to transfer the coveted possessions from father to son, from ancestor to descendant, from progenitor to offspring, quarrel amongst themselves alike to add to their domains as to obtain the further steam of the second of the family and their domains as to obtain the further steam. from progenitor to offspring, quarrel amongst themselves alike to add to their domains as to obtain the further store of ready cash accumulated during years of scrupulous economy and careful husbandry. Nothing—nay, not even murder—stops them in their mad career of crime and rascality; they go from bad to worse, and the end thereof readers must judge for

The work is also interesting as showing the ways and means The work is also interesting as showing the ways and means which are adopted by the peasantry to avoid the subdivision of land which is inevitable under the French law; and the idea insensibly arises that a regulation cannot possibly be wise and salutary which is so impracticable in its action that a nation is compelled to devise means to evade the results of a national law. Incidentally, too, the question of "petite culture" is handled in the pages under review, and it is seen that, spite of all the commendation which has been heaped upon this system of national industry, it stands impotent, even when backed by "protection," before the wave of agricultural depression which seems destined to overwhelm the cultivating classes throughout the length and breadth of Europe.

classes throughout the length and breadth of Europe.

Lastly, what a picture of the morality of the Republic is here drawn! Can it be possible that vices so disgusting crimes so drawn! Can it be possible that vices so disgusting, crimes so revolting, that the bare enumeration of them must suffice to banish Zola's volumes from any and every drawing-room in England, are common everyday occurrences amidst our neighbours across the Channel? And yet if "The Soil" be not an accurate reflex of national habits and customs—if the independence are morely the previous invention of a morbid indecencies are merely the prurient invention of a morbid imagination—how comes it that the peoples of the land, instead of rising in judgment upon such an outrage against their fair name, buy by thousands the book which reviles them, and do name, buy by thousands the book which reviles them, and do homage to a genius which gorges on the infamy of their lives and battens upon the failings of their race? Yet, withal, it is melancholy to suppose that France is honeycombed with immorality, that marriage has lost its sanctity, that the claims of blood are no protection against the assaults of vice, and that hideous, recking bestiality deluges the land with dissoluteness and opens the floodgates of sensuality and licentious freedom. No, this is incredible; and we prefer to class M. Zola's "la Terre" as one of the idiosyncracies of the age—incepticable, unpresentable, and a libel upon a great nation and explicable, unpresentable, and a libel upon a great nation and a proud péople.

HERR PAULUS.†

It is an astonishing age, and few circumstances are more indicative of this truth than the fact that Spiritualism dares to indicative of this truth than the fact that Spiritualism dares to raise its head in the midst of an enlightened race not given to indulge in mental vagaries, but plain hard-headed, soberminded citizens of the Empire. It could well be understood that silly men and sillier women, filled with the love of prying into the unknown, should do worship at the feet of the brazen image which typifies in their imagination the unseen things of an unseen world. It is easy to imagine that in these times, as in all ages of the world a love of the superpartural should law an unseen world. It is easy to imagine that in these times, as in all ages of the world, a love of the supernatural should lay hold of the weak and feeble minds of the few to whom omne ignotum pro magnifico — what is not understood is magnificent. But it passes comprehension that the public should run in mad folly after the mountebanks who, under various guises, impose upon the credulity of their fellow-creatures. There is no difference save in degree between the fortune-teller in the garb of a gipsy and the thought-reader of the Salon. Both trade upon the weaknesses of mankind, both live with their tongue in their cheek, both are impostors; but there is a material distinction in the treatment they receive at the hands of an enlightened country. One is sent to prison at the hands of an enlightened country. One is sent to prison as a rogue and vagabond, the other makes a fortune, and is

the darling of the drawing-room, the delight of society, the idol of the giddy butterflies who flit away existence in the sunshine of Lendon life.

Mr. Besant deals with the more respectable of the two classes of mountebanks, and in the person of Herr Paulus draws the picture of a clever, sentimental, educated "medium," who differs, perhaps, from the ordinary run of his fraternity only in so far as he did not labour for paltry pelf, but for ambition, and the love of triumph and success. It may well be imagined that so practised a writer, so keen a satirist of the weaknesses and foibles of mankind, has lost no opportunity of lashing most mercilessly the failings of the crazyof the weaknesses and follows of manking, has lost no opportunity of lashing most mercilessly the failings of the crazyminded enthusiasts who neglect the concerns of this world while seeking to pry into the mysteries of the unseen realms. Irony, bitter, severe, and caustic, meets the eye at every turn. No one escapes, and the novel must be rather unpleasant reading for the intriguing plunderers who batten on the fat of the land and leave a wake of bleated life and migused telepta the land and leave a wake of blasted life and misused talents in the rear of this world's history. Nor is Mr. Besant less skilful in portraying the numerous difficulties which are involved in a relief in the art of Spiritualism—the many "inconsistencies, follies, and sins" which beset the path of the disciple of the "uncannyites." The work is also interesting as showing to some degree in outline the system upon which the frauds are conducted. The profession, if not noble, is at any rate arduous, involving not only natural gifts, but considerable acumen and careful reflection. The "dupes" have to be studied to a pitch that the medium may be able in the end to read their inmost thoughts by the expression of their faces. Much labour and self sacrifice has to be undergone; but if there be any inclined to think that the art is aught but "black," to such may be given good, honest, wholesome advice—read Mr. Besant's able, interesting, and biting sarcasm, "Herr Paulus." the land and leave a wake of blasted life and misused talents

STRUGGLES FOR LIFE.±

We are glad to welcome a third edition of Dr. William Knighton's masterly essays, entitled "Struggles for Life," a work to which we called attention in our issue of August 15, 1887. If to the praise then lavishly but honestly awarded little can be added, on the other hand, none need be deducted therefrom. The public have passed judgment, and to the verdict of emproyal we are pleased every single dates. the verdict of approval we are pleased once again to add our modicum, the more so as a copious index supplies the only deficiency in a book which is the outcome of considerable thought and no less experience.

Books for Review.—"A Martyr to Pride," by Walter Stanhope (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Walter Stanhope," by John Copland (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Sketches of some Distinguished Anglo-Indians," second series, by Colonel W. F. B. Laurie (W. H. Allen and Co.).

ELEPHANT CATCHING.—Elephants were caught last year in eight districts of Assam, and the proceeds showed a decrease of Rs. 1,045 in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, compared with the previous year, and an increase amounting to Rs. 16,681 in the seven other districts. Captures had thus, on the whole, been large—so large, in fact, that the price of elephants was depreciated. An elephant caught by Natives was confiscated in consequence of an attempt to evade the Government. in consequence of an attempt to evade the Government royalty. A proposition to promote the breeding of elephants by giving the *mahals*, or catching-grounds, periodical rest, has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner except in one district, where the safety of inhabitants and travellers requires that the number of wild elephants should be reduced.

"The reputation of Æsculap Water as a mild but effective aperient continues to grow. Constipation, as one of the minor ills of town life, occupies a prominent place. The natural and sufficient action of the bowels every day often makes all the difference between happiness and misery. Some witty person disposed of Mr. Mallock's book and argument 'Is Life worth living?' in a single sentence. 'It depends upon the liver," said the wit. No doubt it does to a very large extent—on the liver and the pocket, at any rate. Æsculap water acts very gently upon the liver, and it does not worry afterwards. We do not say that every household should possess is, because there are here and there households so preternaturally and unpardonably healthy that the doctor so preternaturally and unpardonably healthy that the doctor and all his infinite resources are utterly despised. But every household where livers are known to be, even occasionally, troublesome would do well to have a dozen bottles of Æsculap always in the cellar. It is one of the pleasantest medicines in the world for women and children if properly manipulated and converted into lemonade with lemon-juice and sugar."-The Hospital, May 26, 1888.

^{* &}quot;The Soil: a Realistic Novel." By Emile Zola. (Vizetelly and

^{† &}quot;Herr Paulus." By Walter Besant. (Chatto and Windus.)

[&]quot; Struggles for Life." By William Knighton, LL.D. (Williams and Norgate.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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LLEN'S INDIAN

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1888.

THE TAYLER CONTROVERSY.

It has been said with some truth that the world cares only for successful men, and that the man with a grievance, however real that grievance may be, is sooner or later regarded by his fellow-men as a bore. Undeterred, however, by such experience, Mr. William Taylor and his friends are still determined to fight his battle. It has been a very uphill fight for upwards of thirty years, and we are sorry to say that it does not now seem to be won, strong as are the forces of facts, arguments, and personal influences which have been brought to bear upon his side. The debate in the Commons on the 15th instant, when Sir Roper Lethbridge moved, "That in the opinion of this House it is desirable, with a view to the settlement of a long-standing controversy as to the wrong stated to have been suffered by a meritorious servant of the Crown, that a Select Committee should be appointed to inquire into this case," ended by the rejection of the motion in spite of the strong points brought forward by the mover, and notwithstanding the passionate and eloquent appeal for justice made by Sir Havelock-Allan. Sir J. Gorst, who at one time actually signed a memorial backing up a similar appeal, did all that he could well do in his official capacity to damage Mr. Tayler's case and reputation. Perhaps the strongest point which the Under-Secretary made was in the assurance which he gave the House that Mr. Tayler had been offered an inquiry into his case by Lord Canning, and had declined the offer. This statement had, no doubt, a considerable effect upon honourable members inside and upon honourable men outside of the House of Commons. Mr. W. H. Smith, in closing the debate, dwelt altogether upon this statement of Sir J. Gorst's as being quite sufficient to put Mr. Tayler out of Court. "However much," said he, "hon. members might sympathise with a gentleman of advanced age who believed that he had suffered wrong, let them remember that at the time of these occurrences, when all the requisite evidence was procurable, this gentleman was offered a judicial inquiry, and deliberately declined the offer."

It turns out, however, that no such offer was ever made.

The inquiry offered by Lord Canning referred to a matter altogether different to, and distinct from, the complaint made by Mr. Tayler against what he considered his unjust removal from his official position at Patna. Letters have appeared in the Times from Mr. Tayler himself, from Sir Roper Lethbridge, and from Mr. T. R. Holmes, clearly demonstrating this, but there was no opportunity allowed at the time of the debate to controvert Sir J. Gorst's damaging statement. In his letter to the Times, published to-day, Sir Roper Lethbridge clearly shows how Sir J. Gorst misled the House, and he sums up the matter pointedly thus:-

Sir, I venture to ask, with some confidence, will any reasonable person maintain that that offer, and its rejection by Mr. Tayler in 1858, can be held to absolve the Government from granting a real inquiry in 1888? That is the question that would have been offered to Sir John Gorst by Sir Henry Havelock-Allan and myself last Friday, if the rules of debate had allowed us to answer him. Thirty years ago the shameful charges of Mr. Samuells, strangely resuscitated in these latter days by the Under-Secretary of State for India, were indignantly traversed by Mr. Tayler, pulverised by Sir Barnes Peacock, and finally withdrawn by their miserable author; so that it is hardly to be wondered at if we were utterly unprethat it is hardly to be wondered at if we were utterly unpre-pared, at a moment's notice, to explain a so-called "offer of inquiry" into these exploded charges that had never more than an ephemeral and illusory existence.

The question now is, what will Sir J. Gorst do? Will he candidly acknowledge his error, and generously come forward to offer all assistance in his power to have wrong righted and justice done? Or will he remain as officially discreet and silent about this matter as he was about the abstraction of Mr. Tayler's memorial and others papers from the records of the India Office?



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 26.)

VYALL, Mr. W. R, surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for one year.

certificate, for one year.

BUTCHER, Mr. H. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the N.W. Railway, has been granted twelve mouths' leave to Europe on medical certificate, from March 28.

SMELTON, Mr. D. M., Bengal Civil Service, officiating chief secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, is appointed to be commissioner of the Central Division, Upper Burma, from the date on which Mr. F. W. R. Fryer was appointed to be financial commissioner of Burma, Mr. Smeaton will continue to officiate as chief secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

DRUMMOND—The services of Major F. H. R. Drummond, 11th (Prince of Wales Own) Bengal Lancers, are temporarily placed at the disposal

of Wales Own) Bengal Lancers, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, from April 2.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently

at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, from the dates noted against their names:

against their names:—
SEDGEFIELD, Surgeon A. R. W., M.D., from Sep. 20, 1887.

MACDONNELL, Surgeon-Major J. O. M., M.D., from Dec. 30, 1887.

BAMBER, Surgeon C. J., from Jan. 2.

The services of the undermentioned commissioned officers of the Indian Medical Service are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh:—

MORAN, Surgeon Major J., M.D.

HAMILTON, Surgeon-Major H, M.D.

HUDSON, Surgeon H. C.

HAMILTON, Surgeon-Major H, M.D.
HUDSON, Surgeon H. C.
CONCEICAO—The services of Surgeon P. de Conceicao are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
TWEEDIS, Colonel W., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, resident of the 2nd Class, and political resident in Turkish Arabia, is granted furlough in India on private affairs, for one year.
HUGHES, Lieut. T. C., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating wing officer, Mey-

war Bheel Corps, is appointed to officiate as wing officer and adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, from date of joining, vice Lieut. A. Poingdestre, transferred to the Malwa Bheel Corps.

ELLIOTT, Mr. A., assistant commissioner of the 1st class, and officiating special assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad assigned districts from April 12, and during the absence on special leave of Colonel F. W. Grant.

BARWELL, Lieut. A. R., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, is appointed to officiate as wing officer, on probation, in the Deolalee Irregular Force, from Jan. 30, during the absence on furlough of Lieut. G. G. J. S. Jones.

The following promotions have been made in the Postal Dep from April 19, in consequence of the appointment of Mr. H. E. M. James, deputy director-general of the Post Office, to be a senior collector in the Bombay Presidency:—

Kisch, Mr. H. M., B.S.C., postmaster-general of the 2nd grade, to be postmaster-general of the 1st grade.

SHERIDAN, Mr. P., to be deputy director-general of the Post Office of India.

HYNES, Mr. G. J.. second assistant director-general, to be first assistant director-general.

MILITARY.

GOAD, Captain H., B.S.C., squadron commander 12th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as assistant superintendent Reserve Depôt, Hapur, vice Captain H. N. Webb, on furlough.

Pease, Veterinary-Surgeon H. T., Army Veterinary Department, to officiate as assistant superintenden', Horse-Breeding Operations, Punjab, vice First Class Veterinary-Surgeon J. C. Dwyer, Army Veterinary Department, on furlough.

Dunsterville, Lieut. L. C., Royal Sussex Regiment, wing officer 24th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Feb. 18, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India. for India.

Onslow, Captain G. C. P., R.E., is appointed to the Military Works Department as an executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, for Special Defence Works, from March 29.

BROWNE—The services of Major-General C. M. Browne, R.E., chief engineer, 2nd class, and officiating secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of

the Military Department.

THOMASON—The services of Colonel C. S. Thomason, R.E., superintending engineer and secretary to the agent to the Governor-General in the P.W. Department, Central India, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from May 26.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—
STEEL, J. P., R.E., officiating chief engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the P.W. Department, to be chief engineer and joint secretary to the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh in the P.W. Department.
CUMMING, Lieut.-Colonel W. G., R.E., superintending engineer and officiating secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, in the P.W. Department, to be chief engineer and secretary.

Department, to be chief engineer and secretary.

FURLOUGHS.

RAMSDEN, Captain and Brevet-Major H. F. S., Madras Staff Corps, military accountant, 3rd class (p.a.), for one year and 124 days. Wilson, Captain C. H. L. F., R.A., Ordnance officer, 3rd class (m.c.)

for 182 days. The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India, from the

Woon, Captain J. B., Bengal Staff Corps, 40th Bengal Infantry, adjutant 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps (p.a.), for 183 days, pension service, 10th year, commenced July 20, 1887.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA. (Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, May 21.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

ppointments :

KITCHENER, Captain F. W., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, to be station staff officer, Kasauli, Hill Depôts, vice Captain C. A.

to be station staff officer, Rasaun, fine Depots, vice Capitals. C. 12.
Bray, resigned.

Lamont, Surgeon J. C., to the officiating medical charge of the 8th Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon P. de Conceicao, transferred temporarily to civil employ.

SMITH, 2nd Lieut. G. R. de H., North Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 30th Punjab Infantry.

SHAKESPEAR, 2nd Lieut. F., Manchester Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 34th Pioneers.

RENNICK, Lieut. F., North Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 45th Sikhs, on pro-

Vesey, Lieut. H. C., supernumerary on the establishment, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer 2nd Sikh Infantry, on probation, vice Egerton, vacated on appointment to the Punjab Commission.

Browne—The appointment of Lieut. W. S. Browne to the 6th Punjab

Infantry is cancelled.

Mason, Captain A. H., R.E., is appointed an unpaid attaché, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, on completion of his present duty.

Money—With the sanction of Government, Major E. E. Money, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, is appointed to officiate as assistant quartermaster-general, vice Major H. W. Trench, vacated.

FURLOUGHS.

McGildowney, Lieut. R., No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery Eastern Division, for six months, to England, on urgent p.a. STUART, Lieut. W. D., 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, for

twelve months, to England, on p.a.

BAYLISS, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, for six months, to England, on urgent p.a.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, May 23.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following

GAGE, Major J. C., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, to be commandant Hill Depôts, Murree, vice Lieut. Colonel Todd, who has resigned. SHAKESPEAR, Second Lieut. F., officiating wing officer on probation, 34th Pioneers, to be officiating squadron officer 14th Bengal

Lancers, on probation.

SMITHETT, Lieut. A. C. H., officiating squadron officer, on probation, 14th Bengal Lancers, is transferred in the same capacity to 15th.

Bengal Cavalry.
Wikelez, Second Lieut. J. M., Royal Warwick Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 3rd Bengal

Infantry, on probation.

JOLLIFFE, Surgeon A. R., to the officiating medical charge of 4th Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon A. W. Alcock. This cancels Surgeon Jolliffe's appointment to the 5th Punjab Infantry.

Morron, Colonel G. de C. assistant adjutant-general, is appointed to officiate as 1st assistant adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, vice Bushman, on furlough.

CRASTER, Lieut. S. L., R.E., Military Works Department, is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works, to the West of India Coast Defence command.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—
FORBES-SEMPILL, Lieut. the Hon. D., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, for six months, on medical certificate.
Picor, Lieut. and Adjt. F. S., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, for

four months, on urgent private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 30.)

CASPERSZ — The Lieut.-Governor appoints M. C. P. Caspersz, officiating joint-magistrate and deputy collector, Bhangulpore, to be a sub

ordinate judge.

King, Mr. W. H, executive engineer, having reported his arrival at
Bombay on the 19th inst., the unexpired portion of his furlough iscancelled.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 24.)

Shepherd, Rev. T. C., chaplain of Jullundur, is appointed to the chaplaincy of the Murree Gallis from May 1.

Bird, Mr. C. P., on being relieved of the duties of divisional judge, Lahore, is transferred to Umballa, and appointed to officiate as divisional judge at that station from May 16, vice Mr. T. Roberts, proceeding on leave. proceeding on leave.

DONALD, Mr. J. S., extra assistant commissioner, in charge of the Rajanpur Sub-Division of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from April 16.

WALDRON, Lieut. H. F. K., officiating assistant cantonment magistrate,

Jullundur, is appointed a magistrate of the 2nd class.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 26.)

THORNHILL-The services of Captain H. B. Thornhill, cantonment magistrate, Agra, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

FURLOUGHS. The Lieut.-Governor and Chief Commissioner has been pleased to The Lieut.-Governor and Chief Commissioner has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officers of the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps leave of absence for the periods specified opposite their names:—WRIGHT, Lieut. F. N., for two years, from April 1.
CONSIDINE, Lieut. W. J., for two years, from April 1.
SLATER, Lieut. A. W., for two years from April 1.
SCOTT, Lieut. G. B., for one year from April 1.
COURT, Lieut. F. W., for six months, from May 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 26.)

Spencer, Surgeon D. B., whose services have been placed by the Government of India at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is posted to Betul as civil surgeon.

Fox-Strangways, Mr. M. W., Civil Service, settlement officer, third grade, is transferred from Raipur to Jubbulpore.

Wilson, Mr. T. C., Civil Service, assistant to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, is appointed to be a settlement officer, third grade, and posted to Damoh.

White, Mr. G. G., executive engineer, Kauhan Division, is granted furlough for one year.

furlough for one year.

ESLIE, Mr. M., executive engineer, third grade, and assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner, P.W. Department, is transfered to the Kanhan Division.

PALMER, Mr. C. S. R., temporary executive engineer, fourth grade, on special duty in the chief engineer's office, is appointed assistant

secretary to the Chief Commissioner P.W. Department, vice Mr. Leslie, executive engineer, transferred to the Kanhan Division.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, May 19.)

(British Burma Gazette, May 19.)

Hodgkinson—On return from the leave granted to him Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, C.S.I., C.S., commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Pegu division, vice Colonel H. R. Spearman, transferred.

Tinley, Captain G. F. N., 1st Bombay Lancers, who has been appointed to special duty in Burma, is posted to the charge of the Popa sub-division, vice Mr. J. N. O. Thurston, assistant commissioner, transferred.

Spearman—With effect from the date on which he may relieved by Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, C.S.I., C.S., Colonel H. R. Spearman, officiating commissioner, is transferred from Rangoon to the charge of the Irrawaddy division.

Strover—With effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Colonel H. R. Spearman, Colonel G. A. Strover, officiating commissioner, is transferred from Bassein to the charge of the Northern

Colonel H. R. Spearman, Colonel G. A. Strover, officiating commissioner, is transferred from Bassein to the charge of the Northern division, Upper Burma.

Thurston—With effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Captain G. F. N. Tinley, Mr. J. N. O. Thurston, assistant commissioner, is transferred from Popa to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Taungdwingyi district, vice Mr. W. G. L. Rice, assistant commissioner, who proceeds on privilege leave.

Finley, Mr. G. F., is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class in the Param district.

the Pagan district.

The following posting and transfers are ordered:—
BAKER, Surgeon-Major O., on his return from furlough, to Moulmein.
THOMAS, Surgeon-Major G. T., from Moulmein to Bassein.

Evans, Surgeon A. O., from Bassein to Toungoo.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 30.)

Dews, Surgeon F. J., is admitted to the Madras Establishment from April 22, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Nelson, Lieut. F. J., South Lancashire Regiment, wing officer 29th Madras Infantry, Oct. 20, 1886.

Thomas, Lieut. H. St. G., Royal Sussex Regiment, wing officer 19th Madras Infantry, from Nov. 2, 1886.

Bauch, Captain G. S., Staff Corps, 21st Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 18th year, commenced Nov. 12, 1887.

Young, Captain H. H., Staff Corps, wing commander 17th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, May 25.)

Norcott, Major W. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, to England for three months on urgent private affairs, pending retire-ment from the service.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVITO

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 24.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following ap-

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—
WODEHOUSE, Colonel C, C.I.E., on being relieved by Colonel Watson, to act as political agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.
HUNTER, Lieut. Colonel F. M., C.B., C.S.I., on being relieved by Colonel Wodehouse, to act as political agent, Cutch.
SALMON, Lieut. Colonel W. A., to act as political agent, Cutch, from the date of Colonel G. R. Goodfellow's departure on leave till relieved by Lieut. Colonel Hunter.
Townson—Mr. R. H. Townson's appointment to act as deputy assissistant political agent at Bulhar consequent on Mr. D. Morrison's appointment to act as assistant resident at Berbera during Captain J. S. Ashby's absence on privilege leave, has been cancelled.

MILITARY.

(May 31.)

HOUGHTON, Lieut. E. K., West Riding Regiment, probationer, Bombay Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England, on medical certificate; pension service, 4th year, commenced May 23.

STEEL, Veterinary Surgeon J. H., superintendent, Veterinary College and Hospital, Bombay, is allowed furlough to Europe, for six months, on medical certificate.

MALLABY, Lieut. C. R., Worcestershire Regiment, adjutant 1st Battalion Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave to England for four months, on private affairs. affairs.

Monteith, Captain E. V. P., Staff Corps, squadron commander 6th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate, for one year, from date of being struck off duty; ponsion service, 20th year, commenced May 5.

Johnson, Conductor G. H., Public Works Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, June 1.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

DANN, Lieut. H. C. B., officiating wing officer 21st Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, on probation.

WATTING, Lieut. Colonel J. T., 2nd in command 26th Bombay Infantry to officiate as commandant 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

WALTER, Captain G. E., wing officer, to be wing commander 19th Bombay Infantry, sub pro tem, vice Captain Stevenson, seconded

for service on the staff.

CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Lieut. G. F., S.C. wing officer 3rd Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 21st Bombay Infantry, for duty in the

same capacity.
Wilson, Surgeon George, Medical Staff, to England for six months on private affairs.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The following is the Birthday List of Honours:-

THE STAR OF INDIA.

To be a Knight Grand Commander.—His Highness Sri Padmanabha

Dasa Vanji Balarama Varma Kulashekhara Kiritapati Mani Sultan Maharaja Raj Rama Raja Bahadur, Shamsher Jang of Travancore.

To be Knights Commanders.—The Hon. James Broadwood Lyall, Lieutt.-Governor of the Punjab; Charles Hauks Tod Crosthwaite, Esq., CS. I. Chief Corping of Ruyme. C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Burma.

To be Companions.—The Hon. James Westland, Bengal Civil Service, Ordinary Member of the Governor-General's Council; Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Indian Empire.

To be Knights Commanders.—The Hon. Raymond West, Bombay Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay; the Hon. Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, Kazilbash, C.I.E., Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for Making Laws and Regulations; Guilford Lindsay Molesworth, Esq., C.I.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways; Frederick Russell Hogg, Esq., C.S.L., Director-General of the Post Frederick Russell Hogg, Esq., C.S.L., Director-General of the Post Office of India; Sardar Naoroz Khan of Kharan; Surgeon-General William James Moore, C.I.E., late Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay; Nawab Imam Bakhsh Khan, C.I.E., Mazari Chief, Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab; Mahamahopadhyaya Sardar Atar Singh, C.I.E., of Bhadaur, Punjab; Raja Velugoti Sri Raja Gopala Krishna Yachendra Bahadur Pancha Hazar, Munsabdar of Venkatagiri, Madras Presidency. Madras Presidency.

Madras Presidency.

To be Companions.—Edmund Forster Webster, Esq., Madras Civil Service (Retired), late Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Lawrence, Commandant, 3rd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers and of the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps; Colonel James Cavan Berkeley, Madras Army, late Agent to the Governor General at Baroda; Edward Charles Kayll Ollivant, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay; Hira Sahib Lal Ramanaj Pershad Singh, Commanderin-Chief in the Rewah State; Major William Sinclair Smith Eisset R.E., Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway; Meherjibhai Kuvarji Tarapurvala, Diwan of Kolhapur; Charles Henry Tawney, Esq., Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta; Colonel Thomas Weldon, Madras Staff Corps, Commissioner of Police, Madras; Henry Irwin, Esq., M.I.C.E., Superintendent of Works, Simla Imperial Circle; Captain Buchanan Scott, Royal Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of India, Calcutta; Arthur Hedding Hildebrand, Superintendent, Shan States in Burma; Lieut.-Colonel James Walker, Commandant, 2nd Punjab or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps; Ressaldar-Major Muzaffar Khan, Sadar Bahadur, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

It is likely that a great medical petition will be forwarded to England supporting the Contagious Diseases Acts in India.

CHOLERA has made its appearance in the city of Baroda. Several cases has been reported, and a few have proved fatal. The medical authorities are unrelaxing in their efforts to grapple with the disease.



INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. Hill, R.E.; Capt. C. J. Jamieson, S.C.; Surg. Major J. C. Fullerton, Col. E. Swetenham, S.C.; Capt. E. D. F. Bignell, S.C.; Lieut. G. A. Cookson, S.C.; Lieut. G. E. Rogers, Prob. S.C.; Lieut. S. W. Jervis, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Deputy Surg.-Gen. J. Henderson, M.D.; Capt. G. S. Baugh, S.C.; Capt. H. H. Young, S.C.; Lieut.-Col. R. J. McGhee, S.C.; Lieut. H. J. Bremner, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. H. N. Reeves, S.C.; Col. F. T. Humfrey, S.C.; Major W. J. Le Bretou, S.C.; Lieut.-Col. C. A. Cuningham, S.C.; Lieut. M. W. Baugh, S.C.; Lieut. P. Holland, S.C.; Lieut. E. R. Houghton, Prob. S.C.; Col. G. A. Jacob, S.C.; Lieut.-Col. A. L. McNair. S.C.; Lieut. R. D. Broome, S.C.; Surg.-Major B. C. Keelan, Lieut. C. F. Grantham, S.C.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—J. L. Fendall, N. M. Carnell, C. E. Day, J. O. B. Mackinnon, B. McKenzie, A. F. Higgins.

Madras Estab.—C. F. MacCartie (Cov.), A. W. C. Stanbrough.

Bombay Estab.—F. H. Warden, Major W. J. Le Breton (Bombay

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY:

Bengal Estab.—Col. N. F. Parker, Inf., four months; Lieut.-Col. J. G. T. Carruthers,, Inf., two months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. A. Bre in, S.C., four months; Lieut. E.

W. Jamieson, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Major L. A. T. MacCudden, S.C., four months.

CIVIL.

Bengul Estab.—C. M. Prendergast, leave commuted to nine months' furlough, on m.c.; E. W. M. Hughes, six months' furlough; A. H. Sparling, one year's furlough, commuted to fifteen months, on m.c. This cancels permission, previously given, to return; A. H. L. Palmer, six months' s.c.; J. H. Twigg (Cov.), m.c. to Oct. 23, 1888.

Madras Estab.—C. A. Birch (Cov.), three days' furlough; Surg. T. H. Pone four months's c.

H. Pope, four months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—W. A. East (Cov.), six months' s.c. This cancels permission, previously given, to return; Capt. E. F. Marriott, Bombay S.C., leave commuted to nine months' on m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. G. M. J. Giles. Madras Estab.—Col. T. J. Cotton, S.C. Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Major R. Bowman.

Bengal Estab.—H. F. J. T. Maguire (Cov.), J. D. Mercer. Madras Estab.—C. S. Laffan (Cov.), B. Macleod (Cov.), H. W. Foster.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

ACLAND-June 14, the wife of Captain F. E. D. Acland, late Royal

ACLAND—June 14, the wife of Captain F. E. D. Acland, late Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

Balfour—June 16, at Ashville, Fulford, York, the wife of Captain William E. L. Balfour, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

BLAND—June 12, at Euagh Lodge, Londonderry, the wife of Captain F. Milbank Bland, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

BRACKENBURY—June 14, at Speenhill Lodge, Newbury, the wife of J. W. Brackenbury, C.B., C.M.G., Captain R.N., of a daughter.

KREYER—June 7, at the residence of her father, J. King, Esq., Field Place, Compton, near Guildford, the wife of Licut. F. A. C. Kreyer, B.C.S., of a daughter. B.C.S., of a daughter.

Newdigate—June 17, at Aylsham, Norfolk, the wife of Major-General H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BARNES—STRACHEY—June 12, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Hugh Shakespear Barnes, Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the late James Ralph Barnes, of the same service, to Winifred, eldest daughter of Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., of 37, Cornwall-gardens, S.W. CARPENTER—WILSON—June 16, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Major Wallace Carpenter, late of the Royal Fusiliers and 32nd Light Infantry, son of the late Colonel Carpenter, C.B., 41st Regiment, to Effie, second daughter of the late Major Wilson, of the 1st, or Bombay, Grenadiers.

Grenadiers.

Graham—Whitaker—June 7, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, Lionel Henry, second son of the late Major H. A. Graham, Madras Army, to Matilda Adeline (Hilda), fourth daughter of the late Joseph Whitaker, Esq., of Lee Park, Blackheath.

Kennedy—Close—June 5, at All Saints' Church, Shooter's-hill, Major Walter Craufurd Kennedy, of the Army Pay Department, late of the Royal Regiment, to Mary Beatrice, eldest daughter of Major-General Frederick Close, R.A.

LEETHAM—SHAKESPEAR—June 7, at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, Arthur Leetham, Captain 13th Hussars, to Louisa, only daughter of the late Colonel H. Shakespear, Bengal Staff Corps, and of St. Leonards-on-

POWELL—SMALL—June 7, at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, West-bourne-grove, Frederick William Powell, of Sydney, N.S. Wales, to Mary Amelia Græme, daughter of David Henry Small, late Bengal Medical Service.

ROGERS—SPICER—June 12, at Barnet, Henry Norman Everard Rogers, youngest son of the late Moses Rogers, Esq., J.P., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, H.M.I.S., of Finchley, to Florence Stephens Spicer, youngest daughter of the late William Spicer, Esq., of Eastergate, Sussex.

RowLands—Adams—June 13, at Chudleigh, Devon, the Rev. W. E. Rowlands, M.A. (C.M.S., Ceylon), to Emily, daughter of the late

John Adams, Esq.

John Adams, Esq.

SIMPSON—MUSCROFT—June 7, at Christ Church, Cheltenham, Colonel R. J. B. Simpson, Inte Indian Staff Corps, to Elizabeth Sinclair, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Bisset, of Bourtrie, Aberdeenshire, and widow of Henry Muscroft, Esq., M.D., of Pontefract,

DEATHS.

BLACKER—June 11, at 121, St. George's-road, S.W., the Rev. Maxwell Julius Blacker, M.A., second son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Valentine Blacker, C.B., Surveyor-General of India, aged 66.

BROOKES—June 7, accidentally drowned while bathing, at Bedford, Hugh Vincent Brookes, second son of O. H. Brookes, Esq., Andaman Lieut Vincent

Islands, India.

CUNLIFFE—June 9, at Clifton House, Lytham, Major Elfis Cunliffe, J.P. Lancashire, late 1st Bengal Fusiliers (H.M.'s 101st Foot), aged 63.

DELAMAIN--June 16, at The Palace, St. Asaph, Susan Sarah Christina, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Delamain, C.B., 3rd Light Cavalry, Bombay, daughter of the late Captain W. Gun, 91st Regiment, and

Bombay, daughter of the late Captain W. Gun, 91st Regiment, and granddaughter of the late Sir Thomas McKenny, Bart.

Defadeck—May 26, from pleurisy, at Eastbourne, Sussex, Ada Isabel, youngest child of Deputy Surgeon-General W. F. de Fabeck, M.D., Kamptee, C.P., aged 16.

Halliday—June 9, at 5, Belmont-park, Lee, Lucy, the wife of Lieut.-General Halliday, Madras Army, aged 65.

Lidderdale—June 8, at East Hayes, Cheltenham, James Hubert, son of Robert Lidderdale, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General, Bengal, aged 4.

son of Robert Lidderdale, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General, Bengal, aged 4.

LUDLOW—June 7, at 5, Chislehurst-road, Richmond, Surrey, Major-General S. O. E. Ludlow, late Royal Engineers (Madras), aged 76.

MONTGOMERY—June 13, at 56, Cadogan-place, Admiral Sir Alexander Leslie Montgomery, Bart., aged 81.

RAMBAY—June 15, at 30, Colville-terrace, Bayswater, the residence of her. son-in-law, Lieut.-General J. K. Spence, retired list of the Bengal Staff Corps, Helen Ramsay, widow of the late Colonel Michael Ramsay, of the H.E.I.C.'s, Bengal Army, aged 88.

STEWART—June 9, George Montgomeric, only son of the late Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart, C.B., aged 35.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—May 29, at Landour, N.W.P., the wife of Mr. R. Clarke, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, of a daughter.
Cox—May 26, at Jamalpur, the wife of E. W. Cox, Clerk of Works,

of a son.

FRASER-May 26, at Mount Abu, Rajpootana, the wife of Major E. A. Fraser, of a daughter.

DICE—May 2, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, the wife of Sub-Conductor W. E. Joyce, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

NEILL—May 27, at Nagpore, the wife of L. Neill, B.S.C., of a daughter.
OATES—May 25, at Bhagsoo, Dharmsala, the wife of Captain C. C.
Oates, 1st Battalion the Connaught Rangers, of a daughter.
SMITH—May 26, at Lucknow, the wife of Sergeant-Major G. W. Smith,
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps, of a daughter.
SPILSBURY—June 2, at Colaba, the wife of Captain E. C. Spilsbury,
of a con

of a son.

LAMOURY—SMITH—May 30, at Madras, Samuel Benjamin, son of the late Store-Sergeant N. B. Lamoury, Madras Ordnance Department, to late Store-Sergeant N. B. Lamoury, Madras Ordnance Department, to Evelyn, daughter of J. A. Smith, retired Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Madras.

PRESGRAVE—POWERS—May 24, at Calcutta, C. H. John, son of Captain D. Presgrave, late Master Mariner, H.M.S., to Rose Constance, daughter of the late Mr. C. Powers, Mechanical Engineer, H.M.S. WEST—MURPHY—May 21, at Simla, C. H. West, Adjutant-General's Department, to Agnes Lingard, daughter of the late C. S. Murphy, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

DEATHS.

CHESTER—May 24, at Dehra Dun, H. D. E. W. Chest r, Colonel, late Beugal Staff Corps, son of the late Colonel Chester, Adjutant-General of the Indian Army, aged 52.

Dobbie—May 18, at Thandiani, Herbert Hugh, infant son of Lieut. H. H. Dobbie, 30th P.I.

Forbes—May 27, at Calcutta, J. C. M. Forbes, Esq., son of the late Hon. R. Forbes, aged 46.

LAWLEY-May 29, at Bombay, F. Lawley, of Rugeley, Staffordshire,

England.

MARTIN—June 11, at Bangalore, India, Norah Violet, only child of "Major Rowland Hill Martin, 21st Hussars.

Scott—June 13, at Bombay, suddenly, Edith, the wife of the Rev. W. E. Scott (nie Schröder). (By telegram.)

STEVENS-May 27, at 64, Eaton-terrace, London, Major-General G. S.

Stevens, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 52.

THOMPSON—May 29, at Coimbatore, Ailine Dorother Crossdaile, infant daughter of Surgeon C. M. Thompson, Madras Medical Ser-

HORNE-May 29, at Madras, Mrs. Lucy Ann Thorne, relict of the late Sergeant-Major R. F. F. Thorne, Hyderabad Contingent.

SILVER AND TEA.

Various causes have combined with the renewed fall in silver, brought about seemingly by the added weight of Australian supplies, to revive interest in the possible course of Eastern exchange. The powerful demonstration of the Bi-metallic League at Manchester has given a fresh impulse to inquire into the natural relations between the precious metals, and curiosity is stimulated as to the probable conclusions of the Royal Commission which has been engaged for the last twelvemonths in collecting the evidence and opinion of experts on the subject. Twelve months ago opinion of experts on the subject. there seemed a reasonable prospect that bottom of some The accumulation kind had been approximately reached. of silver thrown on the market in the strivings of various nations after gold had been considerably worked off; the price had fallen to a point at which production was becoming unprofitable in some districts, and there were indications of an addition to the world's supply of gold which might help to relieve the strain. Unfortunately the output, and still more apprehension of what may be the future output in South Australia came to increase the glut of silver more rapidly than the Cape has yielded up its store of the dearer metal; and the result has been a further fall in Eastern exchange which has revived the feeling of

despair as to the future of the rupee.

It is, indeed, mainly from the point of view of Indian finance that we venture to approach the subject at the present moment; the momentary fall of the rupee below 1s. 4d., accompanying a fall in the tael below 4s. 2d., having recalled attention to the Indian budget, which is the outward and visible sign of exchange to the great majority of English people; and revived the threat of the closing of the Calcutta mint, which has been once and again held out as a possible necessity of finance. For the moment the fall has been arrested, and a temporary level re-established; but the feeling of insecurity remains, and the remedy is one that is sure to be again put forward if Australian supplies cause renewed disturbance. We scarcely fancy, however, that those who are prompt with this heroic suggestion have fairly thought out the consequences to at least one great Indian industry. Have they realised what would be the effect on Indian tea of any measures to maintain the rupee at an arbitrary level, while the tael continued to fall with the market price of silver? Would it not be at once to bonus China tea, in the same way that England, in her purblindness, persists in bonussing Indian corn? A great portion of the agricultural distress in this country is notoriously caused by the fact that a sovereign will now buy fifteen rupees instead of ten, whereas a rupee will still buy as much Indian corn as before—with the evident result that a sovereign will buy so much more corn, and the price of English wheat has to fall correspondingly. not a similar result follow any attempt to maintain the rupee at a higher rate, proportionately to the market value of silver, than the tael? The tael would still buy as much tea in China, but the taels themselves would cost fewer sovereigns, while the relative fall of the rupee would be arrested, and the effect would be to bonus China tea quâ Indian tea, just as Indian wheat is bonussed quâ English wheat, with the almost certain consequence of arresting the present rapid progress of cultivation—even if the tables were not turned again in favour of the China grower. And though English farmers may be content to go on bonussing India, such as those of JOHN RIDD'S day were content to go on paying tribute of sheep to the Doones, we doubt the Indian Government willingly handicapping an important and growing industry. Nor would it be against Tea alone that such a policy would take effect. Tea is not the only product in which India competes with China for European custom, nor the only one in which a level of currency between the two countries is essential to her success. effect of such a bonus might be to develop, afresh, the

capacity of China for exporting cotton which was demonstrated during the American war; and a disturbance of currency level would probably check the present rapid growth of the yarn export from India to the Far East. For it must be recognised that the closure of the Indian mints would almost certainly be to cause a further fall in silver, which would at once bonus the silver-using countries. that had not adopted this heroic device.

The mere hint at such a remedy is at once a proof how imperfectly currency questions are understood, and how imperfectly people are accustomed to think out the disarranging effect of partial measures. It is one of the strongest arguments of bimetallists that no such relative disturbances could follow the frank adoption of both metals as world-wide currency; while the mere fact that the possibility is admitted of maintaining the rupee, by such a legislative measure, at a nominal currency value, is an admission also of the bimetallist contention that a fixed ratio could be maintained by legislation between silver and The effect of remonetising silver would be to stimulate production of the metal, without doubt, but it would also increase the demand. The effect would be to raise prices, no doubt, but the rise of price which followed the abundant inrush of gold from California and Australia did not appear to do any one much harm! The advantages, indeed, of an abundant currency are so self-evident, that it seems hardly necessary to put forward the reductio ad absurdum of a condition of barter, to illustrate the con-

In the course of a very few weeks, now, we may look, probably, for the report of the Royal Commission on this much vexed question; and though divergence of opinion among its members may lessen the authority of their utterance, the report itself can hardly fail to augment the general store of facts from which people can draw their own conclusions. Rumour has it that the balance of opinion is nearly evenly divided; one half of the Commissioners favouring gold monometallism, while the other half inclines to remonetise silver as a remedy for the present depression; and, as few questions except religion and politics are so fitted to develop opinionativeness, we may expect, probably, much vigorous utterance. ever, to the promised propaganda of the Bimetallic League that we look more hopefully to enlighten the general public, than to the comparatively recondite utterances of the Royal Commission. The fact that monometallism is mainly responsible for depressing the price of produce and manufactures, might be gradually brought home to the agricultural and manufacturing classes: and we must be content in the meantime to look for increased supplies of the dearer metal, to counterbalance the yield of silver. Transvaal goldfields are at length beginning to send forth appreciable quantities, and from various other parts of the world we have hopeful indications of increasing supply. Even Wales promises really to become, at length, a factor in the problem; and China would certainly, if the vices of peculation and nepotism could be kept under, be able to contribute a valuable quota from those Amoor goldfields which LI HUNG-CHANG is striving to develop.—London and China Telegraph.

The last report of cholera at Cashmere, dated Srinagar, 28th May, states that there was a slight increase in comparison with the two previous days, 162 fresh cases and 83 deathsbeing reported in Srinagar in the previous twenty-four hours.

The news of the death of Mr. Leslie Saunders by an accident while riding, will be received with great regret in many parts of India, especially at Ajmere, where Mr. Saunders left bchind him a very excellent reputation when he went to take the Commissionership of the Berars. He was one of four brothers who held responsible positions in India Mr. C.P. brothers who helds responsible positions in India, Mr. C. B. Saunders, formerly resident at Hyderabad, Mr. Reginald Saunders, a well-known member of the Bengal Civil Service, who retired a few years ago, and Mr. Arthur Saunders, formerly agent of the Madras Railway, being the three others. His is the third death by miscalway treather that her heappand is His is the third death by misadventure that has happened in his family in India, a niece having lost her life, like himself, by a fall from her horse, and a nephew having been accidentally poisoned.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR LEGH RICHMOND BATTYE, whose death in a fight with the tribes bordering the Punjab frontier has been announced by telegraph, was the ninth son of Mr. G. W. Battye, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and brother of the Quintin Battye who was killed in 1857 at the seige of Delhi, and of the Wigram Battye who was shot dead charging at the head of a squadron of the Corps of Guides, at Fatehabad, near Jellalabad, on the 2nd of April, 1879. Of his ten sons, all of whom Mr. Battye gave to the military service of his country, there remain in active employment two—Colonel Arthur Battye, who commanded the 2nd Goorkhas in Sir F. Roberts's famous march, and was made a C.B. for his services, and Major F. Battye, now commanding the cavalry of the Corps of Guides on the Punjab frontier.

CAPTAIN H. BRABAZON URMSTON, who was killed in company with Colonel Battye, was the eldest son Colonel H. Brabazon Urmston, of Ardenlee, Maidstone. Captain Urmston was educated at Winchester College, where he became a prefect, and then matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, but preferring to follow his father's career in the East, he entered the army in 1871, and joined the 14th Foot till he was qualified for the Indian Staff Corps, when, after rapidly passing the higher standard examinations in two Native languages, he was appointed to the frontier force (2nd Sikh Regiment), and soon became adjutant of the 6th Punjab Infantry. He served throughout the Jowaki Campaign, for six months on the Afghan border, receiving at its close a medal, and was mentioned in the General's despatches for his able military surveys and sketches. When the Afghan war broke out in 1878 he was selected by Sir Frederick Roberts for the duties of transport officer with the Kuram division of the Army, and received at the close of that campaign another medal. During the summer of 1885 Captain Urmston was attached to the intelligence branch of the Army at headquarters, Simla, and in 1886 he was appointed by the Government of India to examine our chief military stations and arsenals, and the organisation of our Army.

COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

(Englishman.)

Every now and then the question of the commutation of pensions is discussed, and again it has been taken up by a home contemporary. It is hardly necessary to say that it has been a favourite policy with the Government of India to offer to retiring officers the choice between the pension of their rank and the capitalized value of the pension. Very naturally, the prospect of receiving a lump sum of money, much larger than any amount they ever had before at their absolute disposal, has tempted many officers to take the capitalized value. Almost every one thinks that he can invest this capital in a manner which shall give him a much better income than he would have had in his pension. A correspondent states that this system has led to very disastrous results. Officers, inexperienced in business, and not at all able to cope with the wiles of those City robbers who style themselves financiers, have become the regular prey of the professional swindlers who promote bubble companies, and advertise their own prowess in making wonderful profits through speculations on the Stock Exchange. It may seem humiliating to officers to be told that they are not fit to take care of their own money, but, to a certain extent, judgment has already been given against them on this point; for by the latest regulations now in force in England, an officer is not allowed to commute the last £80 of his pension. If he succeeds in getting robbed of the rest of his money, he is still to be required to maintain his life on thirty shillings a week, as a scarecrow and warning to others. Commutation of pensions is not allowed in foreign armies, and it is not recognized in the lower rank of the British service. A powerful movement seems to have been made to induce the Secretary of State for War to prohibit the commutation of persons altogether. Of course there is another side to the question; and although numerous instances may be quoted of officers who have practically gambled with their capital and lost it there are not wanting well-known examples

THE municipal election resulted in the return chiefly of Natives, with two East Indian, and one Mahomedan.

Miscellaneous.

THE case in which Colonel Tabuteau and officers of the 9th Madras Infantry are charged before the magistrate with entering certain land, and with a hundred Sepoys destroying huts thereon, is now being heard at Madras.

A CROWDED and enthusiastic meeting of Raises landholders, Mahajans, pleaders of Nagpur and several outlying districts was held on June 4th at the City School building. Resolutions protesting against the rumours of the transfer of some of the Central Provinces districts to Bombay and for men memorialising Government on the subject were unanimously passed.

THE Bill for amalgamating the Judicial system of Oudh with that of the North-West under a common High Court has been drafted and is ready for presentation to Parliament. So much and no more is known for certain in this country about the measure. But it is pretty well understood that the strength of the High Court bench will be raised to seven judges, and that the Bill will contain a general clause enabling the Governor-General in future to extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to any place which he desires without the necessity of resorting to Parliament for legislation.

Parliament for legislation.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday were practically unaltered. Nine Reefs met with a little inquiry. Mysore Shares were last quoted 2½ to 3, Nundydroog 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d., Indian Consolidated 3s. 9d to 4s. 3d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 7s. to 8s., ditto fully paid (£1) 12s. to 13s., Ooregum 12s. to 13s., ditto Preference 12s. to 13s., Devala-Moyar 4s. to 5s., Nine Reefs 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 3s. 6d. to 4s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 3s. to 4s., Gold Fields of Mysore 11-16 to 13-16, New South-East Wynaad 2s. to 3s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 2s. to 4s., Wynaad Perseverance 1s. to 2s., and Mysore West (fully paid) 3s. to 4s.

3s. to 4s.

A DISTINGUISHED BURMESE.—Among the students of the Middle Temple called to the Bar last week, was Mr. Chan-Toon, a native of Burma. During his studentship Mr. Chan-Toon competed for the eight principal prizes open to law students and gained them all. At a Parliament of the Benchers of the Middle Temple the following resolution has been passed:—"The Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple desire to offer their best congratulations to Mr. Chan-Toon on his most distinguished career as a student of the Inn, and, recognising the great honour Mr. Chan-Toon has, by his success, gained for the society, the Masters of the Bench express the sincere hope that his career throughout life may fulfil the promise of its commencement." In forwarding the resolution to Mr. Chan-Toon, the treasurer, Sir Henry James, informs him that to no other student of the Inn has a similar compliment ever been paid.

The Mysore Gold Mining Company (Limited).—At a meeting on Friday of the Mysore Gold Mining Company (Limited), the resolution passed at the last meeting was confirmed. By this resolution the Directors are authorised to increase the capital to £175,000 by the issue of 25,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, to be issued at a premium of £1, and to be offered in the first instance to the Shareholders in the proportion of one Share to every six Shares. Though the meeting was called for a special purpose, Captain Plummer, who was present, gave a little information of an exceedingly encouraging character. Amongst other things, he expressed his gratification with the improvement which, he said, seems to have taken place since he left India. In the Italian stope, which is an important working, at the time he left the assays were 1 oz. 5 dwts. to 2 oz. to the ton; last week the lode has increased from 2 ft. wide to 3 ft., and assayed up to 4 oz. to the ton, which is a very considerable improvement. The 296 north of Taylor's shaft is also further improved; at the time he left the stuff assayed 5 dwts. and some odd grains to the ton, and by the last report it had opened up to 4 ft. wide, and was worth 14 dwts. to the ton. Captain Plummer also stated that the sanitation of the place is good.

THE ASSAM COMMISSION.—According to a Calcutta paper there will be a great deal of shifting in the Assam Commission during the present year—"Two of three first grade Deputy Commissioners, Colonel A. E. Campbell and Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, have already taken leave preparatory to retirement, and it is rumoured that Colonel Sir James Johnstone, K.C.S.I., who stands first on the list of 2nd grade Deputy Commissioners, is not likely to return to Assam. At the same time it is believed that Mr. G. Stevenson, C.S., who has worked the district of Sylhet, by far the heaviest district in Assam for five years, is anxious to return to Bengal, and arrangements have already been

concluded to permit Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S., who has just come out after long furlough to England, to go back to the larger out after long furlough to England, to go back to the larger province. It remains to be seen how far juniors in the Assam Commission will be allowed to benefit by this commotion among their superiors, and how far they will be kept down by the importation of senior men from Bengal. At present arrangements have been made for Captain Maxwell to succeed Colonel Clarke in Shillong, and for Mr. R. B. McCabe to succeed Colonel Campbell in Tezpur, while Captain Gray becomes Deputy Commissioner of Dhubri, Mr. F. St. C. Grimwood goes to Manipur as Political Agent in the place of Mr. A. J. Primrose, who has taken special leave, and Mr. A. Porteous succeeds Mr. R. B. McCabe as Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills."

THE INVESTITURE AT SIMLA.—The irreverent Civil and Military Gazette says:—"Lord Dufferin, like most clever men, has a sense of the humorous; so perhaps the late Investiture Ceremony, of the funny side of which he could but have been conscious, may have yielded him some compensating amusement. Why Sir Frederick Roberts, who is a dapper, smartlooking soldier in his uniform, should have been planted in the middle of the room, swathed in a voluminous black robe, foot too love and a synthesic high in order that the the the middle of the room, swathed in a voluminous black robe, a foot too long and a yard too high, in order that the Viceroy might place a jingling chain, which had been lifted with preternatural solemnity from an adjacent teapoy and conveyed to him on a cushion, round the victim's neck and pronounce the victim a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, no ordinary man can make out. Then, when the Chief retired, his Staff, who were to have formed a procession behind him, were so unhinged that they forgot both themselves and his Excellency, and went for their places with a rush. The best drilled actor on the occasion was Mr. Durand, the Secretary to the Order, whose robes became him; and he contrived not to smile. The most miserable actor was the Private Secretary, whose expression of agony and apprehension might have tary, whose expression of agony and apprehension might have moved the stoniest. When it so happens that the accessories successful of a pageant are wanting, can't the thing be done by a Royal Warrant merely, and the etceteras left out? Pity the poor Order."

DUTY ON SILVER-WARE.—The Jam-e-Jamshed says:— 'Lord Dufferin deserves the best thanks of the inhabitants of this country for the endeavours he has been making in removing the duty imposed in England on silver-ware exported from India. It is scarcely fair on the part of England to continue the duty on silver-ware when they have abolished the import duty levied in India on piece-goods sent out from that country. It is not probable that the British Government will just at present consent to do away with the duty on silver articles. It would be better, therefore, for the Viceroy to fight for the reimposition of the import duty, which will bring in about a crore and a-half of rupees to the Indian revenue. Perhaps there is no time left for him to fight for the cause, but he may as well set the half relling previous to his deporture from as well set the ball rolling previous to his departure from India, leaving the completion of the work to his successor. If his lordship were to move in the matter, he would undoubtedly earn the best thanks of the inhabitants of this country." The Akbari-Soudagar says:—"The Viceroy's hands must be strengthened by the several political bodies in India in the matter of the proposed abolition of duty on silver-ware exported from this country. Like the manufacturers of Mannchester, who successfully agitated in the matter of the removal of the import duty on piece-goods, the several local political of the import duty on piece-goods, the several local political associations must continue to agitate for the removal of the duty on silver-ware exported from this country.

The Army and Navy Gazette publishes in tabulated form a list of the war vessels, with their speed, and the number of their guns and crews, which assembled at Barcelona in honour of the opening of the Exhibition by the Queen of Spain. As the comparison is not very flattering to Great Britain the Gazette concludes that "it would, perhaps, have been wiser to have abstained from participating altogether, since we could only exhibit our poverty in those waters where we must be supreme, or withdraw and abandon all we now possess. And is the humiliation our naval officers must have felt to count for nothing? Apart from the fact of the compliment to the Queen's son whose flag flies in those waters, it would have been worth our while to show to every foreigner that we have no difficulty in putting at any time, in any port in the world, two pennants for one which a rival can show." The following is a summary of the statement:—

		No. o		Total	I	Aggregate	ż			
		Shipe	s.	Tonnage.		Speed.		Guns.		Men.
	•••	. 17	•••	66,396	•••	308.4				3,831
		. 18	•••	60,416	•••	276.1		99		4,447
Great Bri	tain	. 11			•••			111	•••	3,774
Austria .		. 8		28,057	•••				•••	2,970
Spain .	•••	. 9	•••	23,754	•••		•••		•••	2,474
Germany		. 1		7,555	•••				•••	638
Holland	•••	. 1	•••			14.8	•••		•••	296
		. 2	•••		•••	27.10	•••	= = =	•••	323
Portugal		. 1	•••			13.2	•••		• • • •	197
United St.	ates	· •	•	1,900	•••	11.8		_	• 7 3	247
		_	•	-,,,,,		110				2+1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 17, Werneth Hall (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—June 15, Roumania (s), Liverpool; 17, Clyde (s),
London; 19, Bulimbu (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 16, Clan Grant (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers

S.s. Peshawur, from London, June 28; from Brindisi, July 9.

For Bombay: Mrs. Monk. From Marseilles: Mr. C. A. Bird. For Colombo: Mr. W. Hogarth.
For Singapore: Mr. Maclaren. From Marseilles: Mr. Salto. For Ismailia: From Marseilles: Major and Mrs. Rees. For Marseilles: Mr. Shipway.
For Aden: From Marseilles: Lieut. Brownrigge. From Marseilles: Mr. Salto.

S.s. Shannon, from London, July 5; from Brindisi, July 16. For Bombay: Mr. E. F. Allum, Mr. E. S. McGowan, Capt. Fenton, Miss E. Galloway, Mr. J. H. Goodfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Acklom, Mrs. Street. From Brindisi: Mr. G. P. Clerk, Mr. Bulkerly, Mr. A. B. Barnard, Mr. H. Mainwaring, Mr. G. Bower, Major D. Robertson, Dr. Hudson, Mr. Finucane, Mr. A. S. Oakley, Mr. W. Gaye, Capt. Muir, Col. R. M. B. Thomas, Mr. N. Stevens, Mr. C. E. Ross, Lieut. R. D. Patria.

Petrie.

For Malta: Lieut. Walker-Leigh, Mr. E. F. Taylor, Major R. Parker.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. Dallas, Miss Pilpin, Miss Bryant, Major

For Aden: Lieut. J. W. Stirling.

S.s. Brindisi, from London, July 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. W. Mackintosh, Mr. J. J. Smith. For Ismailia: Lieut. C. V. Hall. For Port Said: Surgeon W. Kiddle.

S.s. Cathay, from London, July 12; from Marseilles, July 19.

For Singapore: Lieut Hayward, Surgeon and Mrs. Robbins.

S.s. Thames, from London, July 19; from Brindisi, July 27.

For Bombay: Mrs. Cable. *Prom Brindisi*: Major Sawyer, Capt. Bunny, Mr. H. B. Knoralys, Mr. Hill, Capt. Dunlop, Lady Plowden, Rev. A. G. Lewes, Major Gompertz, Capt. Ind, Mr. H. Guinness.

S.s. Rohilla, from London, July 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Bennett.

S.s. Clyde, from London, August 2; from Brindisi, August 13. For Bombay: Major W. Gordon, Mr. E. W. Middlemast. From Brindisi: Mr. A. J. Homajee, Rev. W. Covington, Mrs. and Miss Covington, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Mrs. Bryson and two children. For Malta: Mr. T. Smith.

S.s. Bengal, from London, August 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Ward.

S.s. Sutlej, from London, August 30°; from Brindisi, Sept. 10.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. V. and Mrs. Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Capt. H. N. Webb, Bishop of Bombay.

S.s. Chusan, from London, August 31.

For Bombay: Mr. C. and Mrs. Browne.

S.s. Shannon, from London, Sept. 13; from Brindisi, Sept. 24. For Bombay: Col. H. A. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon. From Brindisi: Mr. R. Wortley.

S.s. Pekin, from London, Sept. 13.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. W. Macpherson, Miss Elkin.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail June 29.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. M. Tyrrell, Mrs. Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Morris.

For Colombo: Mr. T. E. Cockshot, Mr. G. W. Floyer, Mrs. Carberry and three Misses Carberry.

For Madras: Mr. F. F. L. Penno.

For Aden: Dr. J. H. L. Allott.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Reva, to sail July 13.

For Colombo: Mr. H. Wright.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail August 23.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Bannatyne Macleod, infant and nurse.

Per Hall Line s.s. Rufford Hall, to sail June 30. For Kurachi: Mrs. Johnstone.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Persia, from Bombay, May 19; at Liverpool, June 16.

Mrs. Johnson and three children, Mrs. Barker, two children and ayah, Rev. J. W. Gordon, Mr. A. P. Gould, Mrs. Henderson and child, Mrs. Shallis and infant, Mrs. Leely, Mrs. C. J. Tisdall, two children and maid, Lieut. E. R. Houghton, Col. Jacob, Mr. W. McClumpha, Mr. W. W. Glenn, Mrs. Grimshaw, three children and nurse, Mr. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Miss Foote.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Britannia, left Bombay May 27, for Liverpool. Lieut. A. C. Cragg, Surg. J. Steel, Mrs. Steel and two children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Persia, from Liverpool, June 30. For Bombay: Colonel H. J. Lugard, Miss Lugard.

> Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS. Per s.s. Clan Grant, sailed from Liverpool, June 16.

To Madras: Three Misses Dyer and two Masters Dyer.
To Calcutta: Mrs. A. L. Latham and daughter, two Misses Corkhill, Mrs. L. M. Beal, Mr. J. Wilkie.

Per s.s. Clan Murray, at Marseilles, June 15. From Bombay: Col. W. Stenhouse, Capt. McCrea, Capt. G. Fuller, Mr. Charpie, Mr. W. L. Cameron, Mr. Chappel.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson.

To Suez: Mr. E. Galloway.

To Colombo: Mr. W. F. Robertson Reid.

Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. , to sail August 18.

For Bombay: Mr. Cooper, Mr. Master.

, to sail Oct. 18. Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and child, Col. and Mrs. Vertue.

, to sail Nov. 18. Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. For Bombay: Mr. H. R. Scott.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Capt. R. W. Haselwood, from London, May 18; at Bombay, June 4.

From London: Rev. W. G. Barry, Mrs. Anderson and infant, Rev. and Mrs. Wyatt, Miss Wyatt, Mr. Bailey, Miss Pritchard, Mrs. Alexander, child and two infants, Mrs. Ranger and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wharton and infant, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Nogues.

From Brindisi: Mr. Fergusson, Mr. and Mrs. Fryer, Mr. Badcock, Major Thomas, Mr. Younghusband, Col. Carey, Brig.-Gen. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Snow, Mr. Gregory, Col. Thomason, Mr. E. A. Molony, Dr. and Mrs. Langley, Miss Langley, Miss Hunter, Mr. R. B. Smyth, Mr. Bhanohade, Mr. R. Smellie, Mr. Kelly.

From Suez: Mr. Venemp.

From Aden: Lieut. Gordon, Mr. E. G. Young.

From Aden: Lieut. Gordon, Mr. E. G. Young.

Per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Capt. Seaton, at Brindisi, June 13.

Per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Capt. Seaton, at Brindisi, June 13.

From Bombay: Capt. Witherby, Mr. P. Holland, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Jameson, Dr. Reid, Mr. D. R. Dady, Mr. Strauss, Mr. Gray, Mr. Moore, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Bulkeley, Mr. Craigie, Mr. Sutherland, Lieut. Borrodaile, Mr. Hilken, Mr. Wyuch, Mr. de Saone, Col. and Mrs. Wardroke, Miss Wardroke, Mr. Hall, Major J. Grant, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Ezekill, Mr. Stemer, Mr. Rinsman, Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. H. J. Maunsay. For London: Dr. Mullane, Mr. L. A. Bakhaldar, Mr. H. J. Maunsay. For London: Dr. Mullane, Mr. L. A. Bakhaldar, Mr. And Mrs. Wendon, Col. and Mrs. Goodfellow, Miss Langridge, Mr. G. D. Madaigaikar, Mr. J. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. Sallow and two infants, Mr. Brenner, Mr. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. Pinto, Mrs. Clive, Mrs. Godney and two children, Mr. J. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. Freseorough, Mr. H. B. Thorburn, Mr. Ward, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Millie, Mr. Greaves, Dr. Morton, Mr. F. Baldwin, Capt. Seymour, Capt. Parfitt, Mr. G. T. King, Mr. E. E. Weightman, Mr. D. McCallum, Mr. McCraig, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Nesbitt, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. Jellix, Dr. J. Powell, Mr. Watt, Mr. W. Berry.

From Port Said: Mr. Strong, Mr. Marigga. For London: Col. and Mrs. McGhee.

Mrs. McGhee.

From Ismailia: Lord Dunmore. From Aden: For London: Mr. F. J. Moore. From Suez: For London: Mr. Ridley.

Per Hall Line s.s. Worsley Hall, at Liverpool, June 12. From Bombay: Col. Humfrey, Lieut. Baugh, Lieut. and Mrs.

Per Hall Line s.s. Rufford Hall, at Marseilles, June 13. [From Bombay: Mrs. E. Reinold and child, Mr. G. G. White, Mr.

and Mrs. H. R. Rich and infant, Mrs. Wilkins, Lieut. W. D. Stuart, Mr. H. E. Stuart, Major Smythe. *For Liverpool*: Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Rosario, two children and infant, Dr. Dantra, two Misses Dantra, Lieut. J. C. Swete, Mr. J. W. Lee, Mr. H. Gilbert.

Per Hall Line s.s. Locksley Hall, at Marseilles, June 14.

From Karachi: Col. and Mrs. McNair and child, Lieut. Jervis, Mr Grantham, Lieut.-Col. Cunningham, Lieut. Foster, Surg. Fullerton Lieut. Vaughan, Mr. Carnell, Capt. Despard, Mr. Carr. For Liver-pool: Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt and three children, Mrs. Ball and child.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Sutlej, Capt. Worcester, from London, June 21; from Brindisi, July 2.

For Bombay: Mr. T. Pilot, Mr. T. Rust, Mr. and Mrs. Higby, Mr and Mrs. Rogers, Miss Goodden, five Misses Watson, Mr. Watson, junr. Rev. and Mrs. Luckman, Mr. Clegg, Mr. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Robbie Mr. Ormerod. From Brindisi: Mr. J. J. Archer, Capt. Beley, Mr. J. K. Lawrie, Major Wyllie, Mrs. Wyllie, Major H. M. Williams, Mr. A. E. Henry, Lieut. A. T. Bruce, Mr. J. C. Duffus, Mr. A. H. Harington Mr. A. Andrews, Major P. H. Clowes, Mr. A. J. Faulding, Major E. H-Fitzherbert, Surg.-Major J. Duke, Mr. Clark, Mr. Dunphy, Brig.-Surgeon Knowlys, Dr. Darar, Mr. A. Ronald, Messrs. E. F. and F. G. Self.

For Port Said: Surgeon O'Callaghan.
For Gibraltar: Capt. Myers, Mrs. Boyle, Mr. Fletcher.
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Young and two children, Lieut. Sarona,
Colour-Sergt. Harding, Sergt. Sales, Mr. Hart, Mr. J. E. Caine, Corpl.
Court, Mrs. Valentine.
For Adam. Mr. Hamlay Lieut N. Surden

For Aden: Mr. Hamley, Lieut. N. Sugden.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ravenna, Capt. Daniells, from London, June 22. For Calcutta: Mr. E. E. Barnett, Mr. H. F. and Mrs. Wilson, Dr. W. H. King, Mr. J. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. McGuire, Mrs. Smith.

Per Hall Line s.s. Aston Hall, from Liverpool, June 9. For Bombay: Capt. P. R. Mockler, Lieut. C. H. Schlesinger, Mr. N.

Per P. and O. s.s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, at Bombay, June 5.

For London: Mr. W. Chadwick, Mr. R. L. Stewart, Captain and Mrs. Sutherland, Dr. C. G. Mathew, Mr. J. D. O'Sullivan, Mr. A. H. Bosier, Mr. H. Unwin, Mr. D. Dilham, Mrs. Lindsley and two children, Mr. T. Boulton.

For Brindisi: Mr. Yates, Mr. A. Shewan, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Stevens, Mr. H. Ellis, Mr. Machillican, Surg.-Major H. G. Gardner, Mr. G. P. Pemberton, Mr. Tiden, Mr. Swaboda, Mr. G. Muroni, Mr. M. Biagini, Mr. M. Fatturoni, Mr. M. Chandelassi, Mr. Petralini, Mr. Summers, Mr.

C. T. Meili.
For Marseilles: Mr. E. Hand, Mr. T. A. Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs.
Aspitet, Miss E. Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Doran.
For Malta: Mr. B. Boffa, Mr. A. Zamir, Mr. J. Partello, Mr. A.
Damancie, Mr. G. Mercieca, Mr. J. Swain, Mr. F. Ventura, Mr. L.

For Suez: Mr. J. Russell.

The following passages have been engaged:-

S.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Capt. R. Hazelwood, June 12.

For London: Mr. J. Darling. For Brindisi: Genl. Wolseley, Lieut. Col. Clements, Capt. and Mrs. B. L. Freeman, Mr. A. J. Freeman, Mr. F. S. Leley, Mr. Stanley Clarke, Mr. F. S. Picot, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Pitt, Mr. G. Saliner.

Per s.s. Rewa, from Calcutta, May 24.

For London: Mrs. Elworthy, Miss Moon, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Muspratt, Mr. and Mrs. Watts and three children, Mrs. Grant, Mr. A. Meldrum, Mr. H. Meldrum, Mr. H. S. Thomson, Lieut. Clay, Major Broomhead, Mr. Ritchie, Mrs. S. Tunks and four children, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Walker, Mrs. Walker, senior, Mr. and Mrs. Butterworth and four children, Miss A. Gordon, Miss Lawson, Mrs. Grant, Mr. A. Lindsay Lister, Mr. Leonard Lister, Miss Libbis, Mr. H. Inglis, Col. and Mrs. E. M. Stevenson and four children, Mr. and Mrs. C. King and five children, Mr. R. Wallan, Mr. H. Prentice, Mr. T. M. Bryce.

TROUBLESOME NAGAS.—A Calcutta paper says:—"There has been a good deal of trouble lately in the Naga Hills, although the outside world has not heard very much about it. The annual military promenade through the country of the Hatiguria Nagas, which was directed by the Government of India in order to enforce our political control over these tribes, has not been the mere parade that was expected. These Nagas have not yet given up their former habits and customs, and continue to raid on each other on the slightest provocation, and with little heed to the warning of the British officers around them." around them."

COMMERCIAL I	NTELL	GENCE.	I wattoned management and too	Endogram 10 N mins ! Gielle (Darjiling) 130 69 to —
BOMBAY	.—May	19.	Kemp & Co. 175 370 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co. 50 45 Oriental Govt. Security 50 120	Grob (Assam) 100 Liqui lation.
GOVERNMENT			Oriental Loan Assoc	Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 113 to 115
Four per Cent. Four-and-a-Half per Cext Six per Cent. Municipal Loan		00} to — 07 to — .01 to —	Thacker and Co all 200	Indian Terai 500 450 to — Jellalpore (Cachar) — to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent. New French Loan, 5 per cent.	, 1881 , 1882	99} to —	Colaba Co 12} 700	Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 30 to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bor Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Trust Bond	Port	93 to 93 00 to —	Maza_on	Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 60 to — Kunchunpore (Cachar) 100 13 to — Kurseong and Darjiling 250 118 to —
Five per Cont. Municipal Loa Cooria Spinning Bonds	n 1	05 to —		Do. contributory 200 98 to — Kurseong and Terai
BAN	KS.	,	CALCUTTA.—June 1.	Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 34 to 35
Paid-up Indian Banks. Re.		. Cash Rates Rs.	4 Promissory Notes Rs. 99 14 to -	Loobah 100 120 to — Lower Assam £7½ 5 to —
Bink of Bombay all Bink of Bengal all Bank of Madras all	10 pr.et. 10 pr.et. 9 pr.et.	845 905 800	44 of 1878-79 (1893) 105 6 to — 44 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 105 6 to —	Luckimpore (Assam) £10 60 to — Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 20 Mim (Darjiling) 100 — to —
Exchange Banks. Agra Bank all	6 pr.ct.	800	GALGUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Monacherra (Cachar) 100 26 to — Do. contributory 90 23 to —
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation — National Bank of India £121	171 pr.ct.	130	6 of 1870 (1889) 105 12 to —	Moran (Assam) — — to — Mothola (Assam) 100 110 to — Do. contributory 90 100 to —
PRESS CO		100	6 of 1878 (1908) 105 4 to —	Mungledye (Assam) to - to -
Akbar 1,250 Albort all	125 18 pr.c	t =	5 of 1886-6 (1915) 105 8 to — 5 of 1886-7 (1916) 105 12 to — 4½ of 1882 (1902) 99 8 to —	New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation.
Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100 Apollo 2,200	100	240	BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	New Mutual (Cachar) 80 100 to — Nutwanpore (Cachar) — — to — Phoenix (Cachar) 85 30 to —
Bellary 1,100 Bombay Cotton all Breul's Cawnpore Press	nil. 15	180	Agra £10 125 to —	Punkabaree (Darjiling) 100 55 to — Pattureah (Sylhet) 100 40 to —
Co., Limited 200 Colaba 1,880 Dhollera Ginning all	16 50	100	Allahabad 100 185 to 186 Allahabad 100 150 to —	Rajabare (Assam) to Sapakati 100 103 to - Second Mutual Cachar 56 4-5 disct.
East India 1,000 Fort 8,500	150	1,190 1,450	Bank of Bengal 500 930 to Do. of Upper India 100 140 to	Seemah to - To - Singbulli and Murmah 100 87 to -
French all Harvey & Sabapathy 500 Khangaum 450	80 25	520 400 360	Himalaya 100 125 to — Mussoorie 100 119 to —	Singell (Darjiling)
Mercantile 125 Mofussil Co 400	7½ 55	95	National of India £121 135 to	Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 16 to — Teendarrea (Darilling) 100 40 to —
Munmar M all New Berar 500 Now Indian 125	40 60	200 540 85	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to —	Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 103 to — Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 183 to —
Prince of Wales 400 Sabapathy (Bellary) 500	80 75	300 555	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES, Price. Alipore Ceal 100 100 to	Upper Assam £10 13 to —
Sassoon 500 Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 Sind 750	25 120 75	500 1,190	Arakan Oll Co Rs. 5 Nominal. Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation.	LONDON.—June 25.
Volkart 500 SPINNING AND WEAT	45	630	Bally Paper Mills £10 170 to — Barnagore Jute £10 100 to — Bengal Coal £1,000 1,630 to —	——————————————————————————————————————
Ahmedabad 1.000	20	1,300	B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) 7s. 6d. 16 to —	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
			D. D. Charles and all all all all all all all all all al	Price
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000	17½ p.c.	340	Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 8 to — Bengal Mills £100 1,600 to — Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to —	Price. 3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 931 to 97 31 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 116 to 1064
Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co.	2 17½ p.e. 90 18½	340 5 595 440 100	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 93½ to 97 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1981 116 to 106½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper — to —
Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownelgary Mills 1,000 Sombay United 100	2 17½ p.c. 90 18½ 9	340 595 440 100 500	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 93½ to 97 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1981 116 to 106½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper
Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all	2 17] p.c. 90 18] 9 30 20	340 595 440 100 500 860 1,010 585	Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 8 to — Bengal Mills £100 1,600 to — Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to — Bounded Warehouse 445 305 to — Bowreah Cotton Mills 100 6t to — Budge-Budge Jute Mills 80 83 to — Budge-Budge Jute Mills 80 83 to — Burrakur Coal 100 172 to — Calcutta Hydraulie 100 98 to — Calcutta Steam Co 100 118 to — Carow and Co., Limited (Sugar) 100 98 to —	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 93 to 97 3 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 116 to 1064 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 1013 4 India Enfaced Paper to
Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all	17½ p.c 90 18½ 9 20 25	\$40 595 440 500 860 1,010 585 1,050	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 93\frac{1}{2} \ \text{ to 97} \] 3\frac{1}{2} \ \text{ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931} 116 to 106\frac{1}{2} \\ 4 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Corla Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Petit 1,000 Godam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000	17½ p.c. 90 90 90 90 35 20 75 25 25 25 20	\$40 595 440 100 500 1,010 585 1,050	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 93½ to 97 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 116 to 106½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to — 4½ Do. do. 1885 to — 4½ Do. do. 1893 to — 4½ Ceylon, 1882 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1831 106 to 110 6 Do. 1893-90 106 to 110 6 Do. 1893-90 115 to 117 4 Do 105 4 Do. 1893-90 105 4 Do. 1893-90 105 5 Do. 1893-90 105 6 Do. 1893-90 105 7 Do. 1893-90 115 to 117 8 Straits Settlements Government 100 to 108
Alliance Spinning 500 Allert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 500 Contral India 500 Contral India 500 Contral Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Francice Petit 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500	2 171 p.c. 90 80 20 25 25 25 40 60 60 60	\$40 505 440 100 500 860 1,010 585 1,050 780 615 170 170 785 170	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 93½ to 97 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 116 to 106½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to — 4½ Do. do. 1885 to — 4½ Do. do. 1893 104 to 106 4½ Do. 1895-90 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1881 106 to 110 6 Do. 1895-96 115 to 117 4 Do 105 4½ Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES Perpetual Debentures Grocks. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 125 to 125 East Indian, Irredoem, 4½ p.c. 100 125 to 125
Alliance Spinning 500 Allert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Franjee Petit 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 Imperial Cotton 500 Tadian Manufacturing 1,000	2 171 p.c. 90 90 80 20 75 25 25 20 40 60 80 20 70	\$40 500 500 \$60 1,010 585 1,050 615 200 760 170 770 770 508 1,276	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 93½ to 97 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 1.16 to 106½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper
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Alliance Spinning 500 Allert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning 1,000 D. Spinning 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Petit 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Algerabad Spinning 1,000 Gingerial Cotton 500 Jaffer Ali 500 Jewraz Baloo 1,000 Khandeish 1,000 Khandeish 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Manackjee Petit 110 Madras United 1,000 Manackjee Petit 110 Madras United 1,000 Manackjee Petit 250 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 National 250 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 National 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 Oriental 625	171 p.c 171 p.c 181 90 80 20 25 25 25 40 90 30 20 40 90 160 20 70 25 40 90 160 9 160 9	\$40 \$695 \$40 \$100 \$500 \$600 \$1,010 \$83 \$1,050 \$760 \$1,050 \$760 \$1,050 \$770 \$505 \$770 \$505 \$1,276 \$1,	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3
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Alliance Spinning 500 Allert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Franjee Petit 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Mingerial Cotton 500 Jaffer All 500 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Manockjee Petit all Mazzgon 100 Madras United 1,000 Manockjee Petit all Mazzgon 250 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 National 1,000 Sassoon 500 Sassoon 1,000 Sholsporo Mills 500 Sholsporo Mills 500 Sholsporo Mills 500 Sholsporo Mills 1,000 Sholsporo Mills 1,000	2 c 171 p.c. 181 s 90 s 20 s 25 s 25 s 20 s 40 s 20 s 20 s 40 s 20 s 160 s 20 s 15 s 40 s 50 s .	\$40 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$760 \$760 \$760 \$770 \$770 \$770 \$770 \$770 \$60 \$1,276 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 93 to 97 3 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to
Alliance Spinning 500 Allert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Franjee Petit 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 James Greeves 500 Jewraz Baloo 1,000 James Greeves 500 Jewraz Baloo 1,000 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 Manoakjeo Petit all Mazagon 1,000 Manoakjeo Petit all Mazagon 1,000 National 1,000 National 1,000 National 1,000 National 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 Southern Mahratta 500 Victoria Mills 1,000	2 2 17 p.c. 18	\$40 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$1,010 \$60 \$1,050 \$760 \$760 \$170 \$785 \$770 \$785 \$770 \$785 \$1,276 \$670 \$1,20 \$680 \$1,300 \$1,500	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 93 to 97 3 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 116 to 106 to 107 to 108 to
Alliance Spinning 500 Allert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Franjee Petit 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 James Greeves 500 Jewraz Baloo 1,000 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Manockjeo Petit 210 Macray Inited 1,000 Manockjeo Petit 210 National 1,000 National 1,000 National 1,000 National 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 Sassoon 1,000 Sassoon 1,000 Sanderdas 1,000 Southern Mahratta 250 Victoria Mills 1,000 Western India 1,000 Western India 1,000 Western India 1,000	2 2 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$40 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$1,010 \$60 \$760 \$760 \$760 \$770 \$770 \$770 \$70 \$70 \$1,276 \$670 \$1,200 \$1,200 \$1,450 \$2,076 \$1,450 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$60 \$1,510 \$	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 93½ to 97 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 1.06 to 106½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to — 4½ Do. do. 1885 — to — 4½ Do. do. 1893 — to — 4½ Ceylon, 1832 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1831 108 to 110 6 Do. 1893-90 105 to 110 6 Do. 1893-96 105 to 110 6 Do. 1893-96 105 to 110 6 Do. 1893-96 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 100 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 110 to 115 Cast Indian, 1rredeem. 4½ p.c. 100 125 to 127 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 114 to 118 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 103 to 110 South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 103 to 110 South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 233 to 24½ E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 231 to 24½ Do. Ann. B & 1 per ann. (1983) 233 to 24½ E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 233 to 24½ Do. Do. do. 4½ do. 100 122 to 124 Do. Ann. B & 100 100 122 to 124 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 122 to 124 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 122 to 124 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 122 to 124 Rohikd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 100 100 to 102 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A 110 100 100 to 102 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A 110 100 100 to 102 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A 100 100 100 to 102 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A 100 100 100 to 102 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A 100 101 to 113 Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. 100 111 to 113 Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. 100 111 to 113 Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 11½ to 114 Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 11½ to 114 Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 11½ to 114
Alliance Spinning 500 Allert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Petit 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 Mingunghat Mill 500 Jewraz Baloo 1,000 James Greeves 500 Jewraz Baloo 1,000 Khandeish 1,000 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 Khandeish 1,000 Manoakjee Petit all Mazagon 100 Manoakjee Petit all Mazagon 1,000 National 1,000 National 1,000 National 1,000 National 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 Parell 625 Parell 625 Sassoon 1,000 Sloolaporo Mills 1,000 Southern Mahratta 250 Ca. I. P. Railway Con. Sollèlated Stock 218-3-0	2 c 17 p.c. 18 p.c	\$40 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$1,010 \$60 \$1,050 \$760 \$760 \$770 \$770 \$770 \$785 \$1,276 \$670 \$146 \$670 \$146 \$670 \$1,510 \$600 \$1,510 \$600 \$1,500	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 93 to 97 3 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 116 to 106 to 107 to 108 to
Alliance Spinning 500 Allert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Franjee Petit 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 500 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Mingunghat Mill 500 Jaffer Ali 500 Jaffer Ali 500 Jaffer Ali 500 Jaffer Ali 500 Jawrax Baloo 1,000 Khandeish 1,000 Khandeish 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Mangam 1,000 National 1,000 National 1,000 National 1,000 Now Great Eastern 1,000 People of India 1,000 People of India 500 Sassoon 1,000 Southern Mahratta 250 Victoria Mills 1,000 Southern Mahratta 250 Victoria Mills 1,000 RALLWAY CO. G. 1. P. Rallway Consolidated Stock 218-3-0 Do. New £20 Shares 180-14-6 Do. do 1-18-1 Do. do 1-18-1	2 c 17 p.c. 18 p.c	\$40 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$760 \$760 \$760 \$770 \$770 \$770 \$770 \$770 \$770 \$1,270 \$670 \$1,270 \$620 \$620 \$620 \$620 \$620 \$620 \$620 \$620 \$620 \$620 \$600 \$600 \$600 \$600 \$600 \$600 \$670	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 93 to 97 3 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to
Alliance Spinning 500 Allert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Franjee Petit 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 500 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 Mingunghat Mill 500 Jaffer Ali 1,000 Khandeish 1,000 Khandeish 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Mangam 1,000 National 1,000 National 1,000 National 1,000 Now Great Eastern 1,000 People of India 1,000 People of India 500 Sassoon 1,000 Southern Mahratta 250 Victoria Mills 1,000 Southern Mahratta 250 Victoria Mills 1,000 RALLWAY CO. Soll-lated Stock 218-3-0 Do. New £20 Sharess 130-14-5	2 c 17 p.c.t. 20 20 20 25 20 40 30 20 25 25 20 40 30 20 50 40 50 40 50 40 50 50 50 40 50 50 40 50 50 40 50	\$40 \$40 \$605 \$440 \$100 \$600 \$600 \$600 \$600 \$610 \$615 \$1,050 \$760 \$170 \$770 \$770 \$770 \$760 \$1,276 \$1,276 \$610 \$1,276 \$630 \$1,200 \$1,	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 93 to 97 3 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 106 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101 4 India Enfaced Paper to - - - -
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Alliance Spinning 500 Allert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Petit 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Indian Manufacturing 1,000 Jewraz Baloo 500 Jewraz Baloo 1,000 Khandeish 1,000 Khandeish 1,000 Manockjee Petit 1,000 Manockjee Petit all Mazzgon 250 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 National 1,000 National 1,000 National 1,000 National 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 Southern Mahratta 500 Sounderdas 1,000 Southern Mahratta 250 Victoria Mills 1,000 Southern Mahratta 250 Victoria Mills 1,000 Southern Mahrata 250 Victoria Mills 1,000 Southern Mahrata 250 Victoria Mills 1,000 RAILWAY CO: G. 1. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 218-3-0 Do. do. 1-13-1 B. B. & C. I. R. Co 196-15-5 New £18 Ehares	20 17 p.p.d. 184 90 189 20 25 25 20 25 20 25 20 25 20 50 50 50 64 65 66 65 66 65 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 1,000	\$40 \$605 \$605 \$400 \$100 \$500 \$1,010 \$83 \$1,050 \$1,050 \$1,050 \$1,050 \$1,276 \$25 \$1,276 \$1,276 \$25 \$1,276 \$25 \$1,276 \$25 \$1,276 \$25 \$1,276 \$25 \$1,276 \$1,276 \$25 \$1,276 \$25	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 93½ to 97 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 1.06 to 106½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to — 4½ Do. do. 1885 — to — 4½ Do. do. 1885 — to — 4½ Do. do. 1893 — 10 — 4½ Ceylon, 1832 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1831 108 to 110 6 Do. 1893-90 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 100 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS, Paid Price. Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 110 to 115 East Indian, 1rredeem. 4½ p.c. 100 125 to 127 Great Indian Feninsula, 4 p.c. 100 110 to 115 South Indian, 4½ por cent 100 to — RAILWAYS. Bengal and NWestern, Lm — 9½ to 96 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 5 to 5½ B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 163 to 110 South Indian, 4½ por cent 100 163 to 170 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 23½ to 24½ E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 23½ to 24½ E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 23½ to 24½ Do. Do. Ann. B & 1 per ann (1983) — 25½ to 26½ Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c 100 122 to 124 Do. do. 4½ do. 100 122 to 124 Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 5 55 to 25½ South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 166 to 168 Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. 100 100 to 102 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Amn. 100 23¼ to 110 Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 5 25 to 25½ South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 100 to 102 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Amn. 100 111 to 113 Do. 6 p.c. Preference all 11½ to 11½ Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 102 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1897 all 109 to 101 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 102 Indo-European, Lim all 105 to 107 Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 all 100 to 102 Indo-European, Lim
Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 1000 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 Correst India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Migrae Mills 500 Jaffer Ali 500 Machaluxmee 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Manockjoe Petit all Mazagon 220 Morarji Goculdass 1,000 Neigam 1,000 Neigam 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 New Great Eastern 1,000 Southern dia 625 Farell 400 Sassoon 1,000 Southern Mills 1,000 Southern Mahratta 500 Southern Mahratta 500 Southern Mahratta 250 Victoria Mills 1,000 Western India 1,000 RAILWAY CO: G. T. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 188-8-0 Do. do 196-15-5 New £18 Shares	2 2 cc. 17 p.c.t. 18 p.c. 18 p	\$40 \$40 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$60 \$1,010 \$60 \$1,050 \$760 \$170 \$770 \$770 \$770 \$760 \$1,276 \$1,276 \$610 \$1,276 \$1,276 \$1,200 \$	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 93 to 97 3 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Engwing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

[Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.]

Baird, Maj. A. W., R.E., Sur. Dept., 6 mos., Fob. 22, '88.

Baird, Maj. A. W., R.E., Sur. Dept., 1 yr. 265 dys., Nov. 11, '87.

Raker, J. E. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 20, '87.

Barbour D. M. Ben. Cov., Finl. Dect., on duty.

Barnes, H. C., Ben., P. W.D., 18 mos., Dec. !6, '86.

Barnes, H. B., Ben.Cov., India Pol.. 18 mos., Apr. 29, '87.

Barratt, C. H., P.W.Dept., Punjab, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.

Barron, A. H., P.W.Dept., N.W. P. & O., 9mos., Mar. 22, '88.

Barry, W. Ben.Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judh., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '88.

Barry, W. R., Ben.Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judh., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '88.

Barry, W. R., Ben.Cov., N.W.P. Judh., 24 mos., July 8, '86.

Barwise, J. W., Postal Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '87.

Batten, H. G., Burra Comn., 24 mos., Nov. 11, '87.

Beadiord, C. A. S., B. P. Rev., & Gen., 18 mos., May 25, '87.

Begbie Maj. A. G., R.E. P.W.D., Accounts, 17 mos., Nov. 4 'C...

Begble Mai. A. C., R.E. P.W.D., Accounts, 17 mos., Nov. 4.

Bell, H., P.W. Dept., India, 71 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
Bennett, H. W., P.W. Dept., India, 9 mos., Apr. 14, '88.
Bennett, H. W., P.W. Dept., India, 9 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Bent, H., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '28.
Berring on T. D., Telegraph Dept., India, 8 mos., Apr. 28, '88.
Bewley, A., India D.W.P., 24 mos., Oct. 18, '86.
Bhagat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 24 mos., Sept. 14, '83.
Bidderbeck, J. B., Mad Educt., 12 mos., Sept. 21, '57.
Bird, W. J. A., P.W. Dept., Punj., '19 mos., May 1, '88.
Bilanford, H. F., Meteorological Reporter, 24 mos., May 6, '87.
Blennerhassett, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P.&O., Judcl., 6 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Bilss, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Blythe, W. D., Ben. Cov., Bengal Registration, 6 mos., May 4, '88.
Bolton, T., Survey of India, 2 yrs., Apr. 9, '88.

Apr. 1, '87.

Blythe, W. D., Ben. Cov., Bengal Registration, May 4, '83.

Bolton, T., Survey of India, 2 yrs., Apr. 9, '88.

Bowden, H.J. A., P. W. Dept., Rajputana, 1 year, Mar. 14, '88.

Brereton W. R. J., N. W. Provs., Foresis, 12 mos., Nov. 22, '87.

Brodie, W. P., Pinjab P. W. D. 18 mos., 20 April '87.

Brown, J. A., Ben. Cov., N. W.P. & O. Asst. Comr., 18 mos., April 20, '88.

Brown, R. C., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Browne, Maj.-Gen. C. M., P. W. D. Ben., 6 mol., Apr. 26, '88.

Burgers, v. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Comr., 24 mos., Feb. 22, '88.

22, '88. Butler, 'f. P.W. Dept., Bengal, 9 mos., Mar 10, '88. Buyers, N. L., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 14, '87.

Buyers, W. L., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 14, '87.

Campbell, Maj. D., R. E., Ben. P.W. D. 24 ms., Mar. 11, '87.

Campbell, F. J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '87.

Campbell, L. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 25, '88.

Campbell, L. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 25, '88.

Campbell, W. B., P.W. D., 12 mos., Bept. 15, '87.

Cappel, Bir A. J. L., K.C. I.E., Telegraph Dept., India. 9 mos., March 9, '88.

Catter, P. J., Forest Dept., India, 1 yr., April 28, '88.

Casey, A. B. C., Bn. Cov., N. W. P. Rv. & Gen., 35 ms., Ap. 16, '86.

Channer, Surg. O. H., Bo. Med., 21 mos., March 2, '87.

Charles, J. G., Bon. Cov., Ben. Judl. '19 ms., Apr. 15, '87.

Charles, T. G., Ben. Police, 29 mos., 13 April, '87.

Charles, T. G., Ben. Police, 29 mos., 13 April, '87.

Chisholm, J. W., Commr. C. Provs., 15 mos., April 18, '88.

Clay, A. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 6, '87.

Clay, A. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. Gen., 12 ms., Dec. 2, '87.

Clogtoun, H. F., Mad. Cov., Act. Genl., India, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '88.

Cole, P. A., Madras Rev. and Gen., 15 mos., Apr. 10, '87.

Colins, A. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12, '88.

Cole, W. S., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., May 5, '77.

Colling, M. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 10, '87.

Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '67.

10, '87.

Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '87.
Coode, J. M., Tc'egraph Dept., 12 mos.
Coode, M. P., Hyderabad, P. W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '87.
Cooke, H. R., Bom. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 8mo., Apr. 20, '88.
Cooper, C. P., Bombay Judl., 18 mos., May 6, '87.
Copleston, F. S., Ben. Cov., Dy. Comr., Burma, 10 mos.,
Apr. 6, '88.

Cordery, J. G., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Resident Hyderabad, 4 mos., Mar. 16, '88.

Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 16½ mos., Sept. 30, '87.

Cowley, W. D., Financial Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 2, '88.

Coy, J. P., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 10 mos., Apr. 18, '88.

Craig, J., Berars P.W.D., 16 mos., Oct. 20, '87.

Crampton, A. C., P. W. Dept., N. W. P. & O., 9mos., Apr. 20, '88.

Crawford, C. E. G., Bo.Cov., Bo.Judl., 21 mos., Feb. 1, '88.

Crawford, C. E. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Feb. 1, '88.

Crtichley, C. E. B., Asst. Sec., Central Provs., 15 mos., Aug. 3, '87.

Cumberlege, N. K., Hyderbad Police, 19 mos., Apr. 19, '88.

Cumming, C. L. B., Mad. Cov., 16 mos., Feb. 10, '87.

Daniell, F. T., Petsian Telegraph, 24 mos., Nov. 29, '87. D'Arcy, W E., Punjab Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 31, '86. Dalyell, Surg. P. W., Burma Modl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '87. Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 21 mos., June 28, '87. Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 21 mos., June 28, '87. Davlson, J. Y., State Railways, 12 mos., Jan. 21, '87. Davlson, J. Y., State Railways, 12 mos., Jan. 13, '88. Davles, Lieut. H. S., B.S.C., Asst. Comr., Punjab, 6 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Davies, J. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen, 12 mos., Feb 16, '88.
Davies, J. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen, 12 mos., Feb 16, '88.
Dawle, M. E., N.W.P. Board of Rev., 24 mos., Oct. 29, '86. Dennys, Capt. C. J., Cant. Mag., Punjab, 24 mos., Jan. 29, '88. Desai, Framji, Sind Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 7, '87.
De Winton, T. W., Bo. P. W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87. Dey, G. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judi, 10½ mos., Feb. 12, '88. Douglas, '3-, Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21mos., Feb. 3, '83. Dowson, E., Telegraph Dept., In ita, 12 mos., Mar. 13, '88. Drutt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 27 mos., July 27, '86. D'Silva, J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., June 1, '87. Duff. Bruce W. & Co. P. W. D. 20 mos., Apr., 17, '87. Duke, C. J. A., Burma Comn., 12 mos., Jan. 6, '88. Dunn, G. O. W., Bo. P. W. D. 20 mos., Jan. 6, '88. Dunn, G. O. W., Bo. P. W. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 10, '88. Dunn, G. O. W., Bo. P. W. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 10, '88. Dunn, G. O. W., Bo. P. W. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 10, '88. Dunn, G. O. W., Bo. P. W. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 10, '88. Dunn, G. O. W., Bo. P. W. Dept., 15 mos., Apr., 13, '88.

Eales, H. L., Ben.Cov., Burma Cov., 18 mos., Feb. 17, '88. Barle, A. Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 25 mos., Sept. 29, '86. Ellison, T.E., Bn. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 19ms., May 31, '87 Engledne, Liett.-Col. W. J., R.E., 12 mos. Benglish, R. A., P. W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87. Erskine H. N. B., Bo.Cov., Comr. Sind, 164ms., Apr. 14, '87. Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 23, '88.

Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
 Fagan, Capt. C. G. F., Punj. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
 Faithful, A. H., Burme, Police, 8 mos., Jan. 9, '88.
 Fawcett, G. W., Mad. Cov., Mad., Judl., 15mos., Apr. 19, '88.
 Fawcett, G. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Feb. 25, '87.
 Fiddian, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20mos., Mar. 22, '87.
 Finlay, J. F., Ben. Cov., Under Sccy. Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, 20 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
 Finlay, H. B., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Apr. 18, '88.
 Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo., 24 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
 Fitzgerald, F. S. V., Bombay Political, 16 ms., Aug. 2, '87.
 Fieet, J. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 20, '87.
 Floster, H. W., Ma. Co., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., May 6, '87.
 Fowler, F. D., India P. W.D., 19 mos., 15 April, '97.
 Fowler, W. A., Asst. Comr., Madras, 6 mos., Mar. 28, '88.
 Fox., C. E., Judl. Dept., Bombay, 9 mos. 12 dys., Apr. 20, '88.
 French, H. D. D., Forest Dept., Ben., 6 mos., Apr. 15, '98.
 Fulton, E. M. H., Bo.Cov., Bo.Judl., 21 ms., Feb. 28, '87.

Fulton, E. M. H., Bo.Cov., Bo.Judl., 21 ms., Feb. 23, '87.

Gamble, J. S., Madras Forests, 18 mos., April 7, '87.

Garstin, J. H.. C.S.I., Mad. Cov., Mad. Bd. of Revenue, 6
mos., Mar. 16, '88.

Geoghegan, H. T., India, P. W.D., 16 mos., July 18, '87.

Gilbbr, R. T., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Dec. 1, 'C7.

Gilchrist, W. G., P. W. Dept., India, 10 mos., Apr. 8, '83.

Gilliand, J. H., Prof. Engr. College, Sibpore, 6 mos.,
April 28, '83.

Gilman, A. J., Bengal Pilot, 17 mos., June 10, '87.

Girdlestone, C. E. R., Ben. Cov., Resident Nepal, 9 mos.,
Feb. 10, '88.

Giadstone, C. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 18 mos.,
May 1, '87.

Glass, J. G. H., Hyderabad, P. W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 2, '87.

Gleadon, F., Forest Dept., Bombay, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '88.

Genny, W. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.,
Dec. 2, '87.

Goldfrey, G., Ben. Cov., AssamComn. 19 mos., Mar.18, '87.

Gold amid, F. L., Bombay Police, 1 yr., Apr. 27, '88.

Goulding, F., Punjab Rev. & Geu., to May 4, '88.

Grant, A. R., Ben. Forest 20 mos., Dec. 1, '87.

Grant, F., W. D., 12 mos., Oct. 27, '87.

Grant, Col. F. W. (B.S.C.), Dy. Comr., Hyderabad, 6 mos.,
April 20, '88.

Grant, G. F. M., Bo, Cov., Bo, Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Feb.

Harrison, Capt. J. H. C., R.E., Thomason College, 16 mos., Oct. 29, '87.
Harrison, J. H., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. &O., Settlement Officer, 44 mos., Apr. 3, '83.

Harrison, Capt. J. H. C., R.E., Thomason College, 16 mos., Oct. 29, '87.

Harrison, J. H., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O., Sottlement Officer, 4½ mos., Apr. 3, '88.

Hart, G. H. R., Fincl. Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 11, '87.

Hart, J. H. E., Bo. P. W. D., 10½ mos., Sept. 30, '87.

Harvey, J., Punj. Educational, 6 mos., Apr. 8, '88.

Harvey, W., P. W. Dept., Bombay, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '88.

Hastings, Capt. W., Political Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 25, '88.

Hatchell, T. J. G., Punj. Police, 24 mos., Nov. 4, '86.

Hathornthwaite, J. F., Bombay Educational Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.

Hawkins, C. R., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 1 yr., Apr. 18, '83.

Hawkins, C. R., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 1 yr., Apr. 18, '83.

Habbert, H. L., Punjab, P. W. D., 28 mos., June 8, '86.

Henderson, G. R., Bombay Mint, 20 mos., Apr. 6, '88.

Helbert, H. L., Punjab, P. W. D., 28 mos., June 8, '86.

Hendsow, C. W. E., Burma Rev., 2 yrs., Jan. 23, '88.

Hicks, A., Punjab, P. W. D., 18 mos., Mar. 6, '87.

Higham, T., P. W. Dept., Punjab, 12 mos., Apr. 27, '88.

Hobart, R. T., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 4, '88.

Hodgert, S., Bom. Mint, 1 yr., Apr. 4, '88.

Hodgert, S., Bom. Mint, 1 yr., Apr. 4, '88.

Hodgert, S., Bom. Mint, 1 yr., Apr. 4, '88.

Hodgert, S., Bom. Mint, 1 yr., Apr. 4, '88.

Hodgert, S., P. W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 12mos., Mar. 7, '88.

Holmes, W., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '88.

Hodgert, P. A., Burma Educl., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '88.

Hong, W., P. W. Dept., Rajputana, 8 mos., Apr. 1, '88.

Hors, W., P. W. Dept., Rajputana, 8 mos., Apr. 1, '88.

Hors, W., H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 14 mos., Mar. 17, '88.

Horsey, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 14 mos., Mar. 17, '88.

Horsey, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 14 mos., Mar. 17, '88.

Horseson, D. J., Ben. Cov., Ma. Judl., 20 ms., Apr. 9, '87.

Hughesdon, J. C., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 20 ms., Apr. 9, '87.

Hughesdon, D. J., Ben. Cov., Ma. Judl., 20 ms., Apr. 9, '87.

Ibbetson, D. J., Ben.Cov., PunjabComn., 19mos., Apr. 5, '87. Ireland, W. De C., Burma Comn., 24 mos., Jan. 8, '88. Irvine, W., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Apr. 7, '88. Ivens, T. E., Punjab P.W.D., 10 mos., Oct. 10, '87.

Jeffery, T. J. P., Punjab, P.W.D., 15 mos., June 28, '87 Jerdon, C. M., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 5, '87. Johnson, E.C., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rov. & Gen., 1yr., Apr. 19, '88. Johnson, H., India P.W.D., 18 mos., 22 April, '87. Johnstone, J. W. D., Ben. Educational, 1 year, Mar. 10, '88. Jones, W. R. S., P. W. Dept., Bombay, 1 yr., May 4, '88. Jopp, C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 15mos., May 25, '87. Joseph, H. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn, 20 mos., July 24, '87. Joyner, R. B., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87. Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 31 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

Kidd, J. C., Tel. Dept., India, 18 mos., Apr. 9, '88. King, Capt. J. S., Political Dept., 6 mos., May 4, '88. Kingsmill, J., Bo. Govt. Press, 19 mos., Mar. 21, '87. Knapp. C. C. B., Madras, P. W. D., 24 mos., Dec. 27, '87. Knyvett, R., N. W. P. & O., Police, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '88.

Laffan, E. S., Mad. Cov., Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos,

Laffan, E. S., Mad. Cov., Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos, Nov. 10, '86.

Lala Fallet Chand, Punj. Medl., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Lane, J. B., Telograph Dept., 24 mos., 21 Jan. '87.

La-h, O., Ben. Pilot Service, 12 mos., Apr. 6, '88.

Lea, R., Assam Com., 12 mos., Sept. 11, '87.

Learmouth, A. C. L., P. W. Dept., Punj., 18mos, Apr. 13, '88.

Lees, O. C., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 9 mos., Mar. 10, '88.

Legaut, E. O. E., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '88.

Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 45 mos., Aug. 11, '85.

Lillingstone, C. A. G., ForestDept., Ben., 6mos., Apr. 26, '88.

Lingham, A. F., Burma Judl., 18 mos., Jan. '2, '87.

Lister, Capt. W. J., R. E., Bo. F. W. D., 12 ms., Aug. 29, '87.

Little, Surg. S., N. W. P., Medl., 15 mos., 1 Jan. '87.

Lityd, R. A., N. W. Provs., Educl., 6 mos., Feb. 9, '88.

Love, Capt. H. D., R. E., Mad. P. W. D., 20 mos., Mar. '87.

Luard, Col. C. H., India P. W. D., to Dec. 14, '88.

Lushington, H. W., Madras Police, 6 mos., Apr. 18, '88.

Lushington, H. W., Madras Police, 18 mos., June 28, '87.

MacCartie, Surg. F. F., Health Officer, Bom., 18 mos., May

| MacCartie, Surg. F. F., Health Officer, Born., 18 mos., May 10, 88. | Goulding, F. L., Bombay Police, 1 yr., Apr. 27, 88. | Goulding, F., Punjab Rev. & Gen., to May 4, 88. | Grant, A. R., Ben. Forest. 20 mos., Dec. 1, 87. | Grant, C. R. W. (B.S.C.), Dy. Comp., Hyderabad, 6 mos., April 20, 88. | Grant, G. R. W. (B.S.C.), Dy. Comp., Hyderabad, 6 mos., April 20, 88. | Grant, G. F. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Feb. 1, 88. | Grant, D. D. Ma. P. W. D., 24 mov., Sept. 1, 87. | Grant, J. D., Ma. P. W. D., 24 mov., Sept. 1, 87. | Grant, J. D., Ma. P. W. D., 24 mov., Sept. 1, 87. | Grant, J. T., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 20, 87. | Grant, J. P., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 20, 87. | Grant, J. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 16, 87. | Grant, J. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Feb. 16, 87. | Grant, T. J. C., Bon. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Feb. 16, 87. | Grant, T. W., India, P. W. D., 12 mos., Jan. 1, 88. | Grantlle, H. C., P. W. Dept., Punjab, 1yr., Apr. 5, 88. | Grant, H. B., Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Joc. 1, 87. | Grant, T. W., India, P. W. D., Pote, P. J. T., Shanco, Cohe, R. F. Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 15, 87. | Matled, F. R., Geolo-ical Lurvey, 16 mos., Oct. 23, 86. | Gray, E., Ben. Cov., W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., Apr. 19, 87. | Grant, T. W., India, P. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., Apr. 19, 87. | Grantlle, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., Apr. 19, 87. | Grantlle, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 19, 88. | Grantlle, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 19, 88. | Grantlle, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 19, 88. | Grantlle, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 19, 88. | Grantlle, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 19, 88. | Grantlle, W. H., Ben. Cov., Now. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 19, 88. | Grantlle, W. H., Ben. Cov., Now. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 19, 88. | Grantlle, W. H., Ben. Cov., Mos., Apr. 19, 88. | Gran

Miller, J. O., Ben.Cov., N.W.P.&O., Asst.Commr., 7 mos., Miller, J. O., Ben. Cov., N.W. P.&O., Asst. Commr., 1 mos., Apr. 13, '83.

Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 8 mos., Apr. 15, '88. Monk, H. L., P. W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Mar. 12, '88. Morrl', T. B., Punjab P. W.D., 24 mos., May 24, '87. Morse, A.. India P. W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 15, '57. Morton, A., State Railways, 24 mos., Sept. 7, '86. Muntz, W. E., Burma, P. W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 5, '87. Myhill, H. W., Calcutta Mint, 24 mos., Apr. 4, '87.

Nailer, Surg. H. A. F., Mad. Medical, 12 mos.
Nash, A. E., Kidderp ro Dockyard, 6 mos., May 1, '88.
Nicholson, Surg. G. F., Punjab Medl., 18m. st., M. v. 23, '87.
Nicholson, W. C., Ben. P.W. D., 18 mos., May 12, '87.
Nicolls, J. R. C., N.W. P. P. W. D., 17 mos., May 16, '87.
Kuthall, Lt.-Col. H. J., Italiway Dept., to Aug., 29.

O'Connell, H. H., Madras P.W.D., 13 moz., April 7, \$7. Ol-ham, Lt.-Col. F.G., R.E., P.W.D. India, 6 ms, Apr. 27, 88. Ollivant, E. C. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Municipal Cour., 18 ms., April 29, 87. Oman, J. C., Punjab Educl., 24 mos., Apr. 12, 127. Ovens, J. L., Tolegraph Dept., 18 mos, June 14, 87. Owen, Surg. W., Ben. Modl., 1 yr. 227 dys., Apr. 8, 37. Ozanne, E. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Agricultural, 9 m.s., F.b. 17, 98. Ozanne, E. C. 17. '88.

Palliser, H. G., Bo, P.W.D., 18 mos., April 8, 87.
Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Aug. 12, 86.
Parkes, B., Punj. P. W. D., 20 mos., Mar. 23, 87.
Pasco3, Commr. I. C., Marine Sur cy, 12 mos., Jan. 12, 87.
Patten, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 29 mos., Apr. 9, 86.
Patterson, A. B., Ben. cov., N. W. Prova., Rev. & Gen., 6
mos. 12 dys., Apr. 14, 88.
Peacock, F. B., Ban. cov., ben. Bd. of Rovenus, 20 mos.,
Mar. 23, 88.
Penington, J. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Sept. 7, 88.
Peters, J., Military Accts. Dept., Calcutta, 2 yrs., Feb.
1, 88.
Petre, F. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. v. & Gen., 12 mos. Feb. 1, 88.
Petre, F. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. v. & Gen., 12 mos. Feb. 1, 88.
Petre, F. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. v. & Gen., 12 mos. Feb. 1, 88.
Petre, F. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. v. & Gen., 12 mos. Feb. 1, 88.
Petre, F. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. v. & Gen., 12 mos. Feb. 1, 88.
Petre, F. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. v. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 1, 88.
Pottenan, C. E., C.I. E., Telegraph Dept., 21 m. s., F. Job. 3, 83.
Polling, J., N. W. P. & O., Supt. Govt. Gdns., 18ms. Apr. 27, 88.
Pollen, Lt. W. H., Survey Dept., 15 mos., June 7, '57.
Pope, F. J., India P. W. D., 18 mos., 22 April, '87.
Pope, F. J., India P. W. D., 18 mos., 22 April, '87.
Pope, R. R., Asst. Comr., Assam, 19 mos., M17 1, 88.
Pope, Surg. T. H., Ma. Medl., 12 mo., Sept. 1, '87.
Porter, F. W., Ben. Cow., N. W. P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 4, '88.
Portor, W. N., Burma Comp., 9 mos., Feb. 11, '88.
Putan, T. G., India Rulls, 18 mos., 24, '57.
Puttock, F. L., Ben. Pilot Service, 2 yrs., Apr. 9, '88.
Quayle, Surg. W. A., Cent. Prov., Med., 12 ms., Oct. 15, '87

Quayle, Surg. W. A., Cent. Prov., Mod., 12 ms., Oct. 15, '87 Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comn., 24 mos., Mar. 12, '87.

Ravenshaw, Capt. C. W., B.S.C., Political Dept., 18 ms.,

Ravenshaw, Capt. C. W., B.S.C., Political Dep*., 13 ms., April 13, '88.
Rawlins, J. P., Punjab Police, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
Rawlins, J. P., Punjab Police, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
Rawlins, T. W., Ben. Cov. Agent, Pun., 18 ms., Apr. 15, '87.
Ravson, F., India P. W.D. Accounts, 18 ms., Apr. 15, '87.
Rees, F. W. J., Ben. Cov., Enn. Judl., 15 ms., Apr. 15, '87.
Reid, G. B., Bnm. Cv., Bom. Rev. &Gen., 1yr., Apr. 29, '88.
Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt., N. W. Prevs.
24 mos., June 16, '88.
Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Jan. 19, '87.
Rendel, A. W., Ben. Railways, 12 mos., Fov. 5, '88.
Rennie, W. C., India P. W.D., 18 mos., Mav. 31, '87.
Rinz, R., Burna P. W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '87.
Robb, J., P. W. Dept., undi., 12 mos., Feb. 2), '88.
Robertson, F. A., Ben. P. W.D., to Sept. 1, '88.
Robertson, F. A., Ben. P. W.D., to Sept. 1, '88.
Robertson, F. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Rogers, A. C. C., Public Works, 12 mos., Jan. 13, '85.
Rogers, C., India, P. W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Inc. 1, '87.
Rogers, A. C. C., Public Works, 12 mos., Jun. 13, '85.
Rogers, P. P., Cont. Provs., P. W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 6, '37.
Rosse, F. E., Punjab P. W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Rostan, J. B., India, Rev. & Agricultural Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 1, '87.
Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rv. &Gn., 18ms., Apr. 23, '88.
Rumsby, E. J., P. W. Dept., C. Provs., 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '84.
Rustomjee, C., Ben. Pilot Serv., 12 mos., Apr. 27, '88.

Salmon, A. M'D., P.W. Dept., Ron., 20 mos., Apr. 27, '88. Samuells, C. A., Ben. C.v., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos.,

Salmon, A. M'D., P.W. Dept., Eon., 20 mos., Apr. 27, 38.
Salmonl, S. A., Ben. C. v., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 27, 38.
Sanuells, C. A., Ben. C. v., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
Savi, Maj. T. B., R.E., B.n. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Seagrim, C. M., Central Prov. Police, 6 mos., Apr. 23, '88.
Sedgwick, Maj. K., R.E., P.W.D., India, 1 yr. 21 oys., Mar. 21, '88.
Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 18 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Shakospear, W., Forest Dept., Punj., 6 m.s., May. 4, '88.
Shaw, A. R., Salt Revenue Dept., 6 m.s., May. 4, '88.
Shaw, W. M. Telograph Dept., 33 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
Showers, E. M., Railway Police, Bongal, 6 mos., Apr. 28, '83.
Shaw, W. M. Telograph Dept., 33 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
Showers, E. M., Railway Folice, Bongal, 6 mos., Apr. 28, '83.
Smeaton, R. Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 28, '83.
Smith, M. A. C., R.E., Mad. P. W. D., 22 mos., Peb 17, '87.
Smith, G. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
Smith, W. P. W. Dept., Punj., 19 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
Smyth, G., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 5, 83.
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., India P. W. D., 12 mos., Spit. 29, '87.
Sperling, A. H., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 2, '87.
Sperling, A. H., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 2, '87.
Sperling, A. H., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 2, '88.
Stephen, Car, Punj. Judicial, Ismos, Apr. 29, '87.
Sperling, A. H., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
Sperling, A. H., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
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Sperling, A. H., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
Sperling, A. H., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 29, '87.

Strange, W. E., Burma Customs, 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88. Stulppagel, C. R., Punja's Educl. 18 mos., May 7, '87. Sutherbund, A. R., N.W. Provs., P. W. D., 18mos., Apr. 8, 87 Symes, E. S., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '87.

Apr. 19, '87.

Tate, W. J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gon., 24 mos., Apr. 21, '87.
Tawney, C. H., Bengal Educational, 8 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
Taylor, W. B., P.W. Dept., Ben., to Jan. 31, '90, April 26, '88.
Thoma-, G. E., Burma Rails., to 1 J. n., '89.
Thompson, A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 16, '88.
Thompson, D. W., Punj. Educational, 7 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
Thompson, G., Gent. Provs. Educl., to Oct. 31, '88.
Thompson, A., B.Cov., Asst. Comr., Burma, 6mos., Apr. 26, '88.
Thomson, A., B.Cov., Asst. Comr., Burma, 6mos., Apr. 26, '87.
Thomson, C., P. W. Dept., Rajputana, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
Thomson, J. B., Bn.Cov., M.W.P. & O. Judl., 6 ms., May4, '38.
Thomson, J. B., Bn.Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 6 ms., May4, '38.
Thomson, Dr. M., M.D., Prof. of Experimental Science to Govt. of N. W.P. & O., to Feb. 17, '39, Apr. 20, '88.
Thorburn, S. S., Bon. Cov., Punjab, Rev. and Gen., 120 mos., Oct. 3, '87.
Tickell, J. L., P. W. Dopt., N. W.P. & O., 18mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Tritton, Licut. C., Bo.S.C., Burma Comm., 6 mos.
Triward, T., Hen. Cov., Dv. Comr., Punj., 9 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
Tufnell, C. F., P. W. D., Puniab, 24 mos., Nov. 5, '87.
Twieg, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Out. & Shaukaar Misra, N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Out. & Shaukaar Misra, N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.

Umá Shaukáur Misra, N.W. P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Aug. 18, '87.

Vander-Straaten, E., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., Sept. 22, '86. Vonning, F., Bn. Cov., C. nt. Provs. Comn., 24mos. Dec. 10 86. Ver on. W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 m. s., Mar. 23, '87 Vortannes, J. C., P. W. D., Beneal, 24 mos., Nov. 13, '87. Vincent, F. D. A., Mad. Forests 18 mos., Dec. 13, '87. Von Ahn, C., Iudia P. W. D., 18 mos., May 12, '87.

Vinent, F. D. A., Mail. Polists is mos., bit of the visions of the

Young, Surg. L. T., Bengal Mod. Dept., 1 yr., Sept. 17, '87.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Adams, Rev. J. W., V.C., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '8 Atlay, Ven. B. T., Ben., 24 mos., Feb. 6, '87.

Raynham, Rev. A. W., 6 mos. Oct. 7, '87, Bo. Briscoo, Rev. J. D., 16 mos., Mar. 26, '87, Ben. Browne, Ven. Archdeacon, Madras, 6 mqs., May 3, '88. Burnett, R. P., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Cussels, Rev. J. W., 12 mos., Juno 7, '87, Ma. Clark, Rev. W., Bo., 12 mos., Oct. 7, '87. Cumine, Rev. A. A., Ben., 12 mos., Sept. 23, '87.

Duke, Rev. W. A., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 1, '88. Durham, Rev. R. H., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Gillan, Rev. G. G., 12 mos., July 19, '87, Ben. Gittens, Rev. F. C., 24 mos., Apr. 20, '87, Ma. Hammond, Rev. B., Ben., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87. Hume, Rev. C. W., 24 mos., May 18, '87, Ben.

Johnson, Most Rev. Bishop, 4 mos. 21 dys., Mar. 7, '88. Ben.

Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 1 yr. 1 mo. 4 dys., Apr. 29, '88. Lamert, Rev. M., Bengal, 2 yrs.. May 4, '88. Lewis, Rev. G. H., 21 mos., May 25, '87, Bo.

Lowis, Rev. G. H., 21 mos., May 25, '87, Bo.

Mackay, Rev. J. H. 21 mos., Apr. 1, '87, Bo.

Midwinter, Fov. H. N., 12 mos., Jan. 20, '88, Bo.

Mills, Rev. M. E., 10 mos., Doc. 1, '87, Ben.

Mitchell, Rev. A. L., 24 mos., Apr. 2, '86, Ben.

Montgomery, Rev. F. J., 21 mos., Doc. 1, '87, Ben.

Moulson, Rev. J., 18 mos., June 28, '87, Ben.

Mylne, Rt. Rev. i. G., Bishop of Bombay, 4 mos. 6 dys.,

May 19, '88.

Noyes, Ven. Archdeacon, Rangoon, 1 yr. 9 mos., March

O'Connor. hev. H. K, 24 mos, June 8, '87, Ben. Orton, Rev. F., Bengal, 1 yr. 4 mos., Apr. 23, '8

Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R., Bon., 21 mp4., Sept. 6, '87. Sharpin, Ven. Archdeacon, 24 mos., Oct. 1, '86, Bo. Struckan, Rt. Rev. J. M., D.D., Bishop of Rangoon, 6 mos., Apr. 26, '88.

Tollemache, Rev. C. R., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 19, '88.

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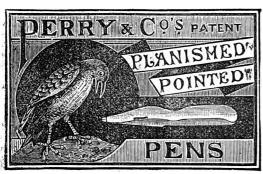
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 12th June; from Allahabad and Madras to the 10th June; and from Calcutta to the 9th June.

It is said to be likely that serious consideration will be given to a suggestion to raise a special loan to meet expenditure upon the Indian defences, it being argued that posterity, which will materially benefit by the defensive measures now undertaken, should share the weight of the burden.

ALL the opinions of the Local Governments upon the Public Service Commission's report are expected to be in by the end of the current month. Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab are the only ones still to be received.

THE question of creating a Deputy Secretary for the Finance Department of the Government of India, after being believed to have been shelved, was brought up last week before Council, with the result that a representation has gone home in favour of the appointment.

THE question of the retention or abolition of the Calcutta Mint has been decided in favour of that institution. Such was the outcome of a full discussion of the subject that took place in Council June 6.

An important resolution will shortly be issued by the Government of India dealing with Sir Alfred Croft's memorandum on the education question in India. The subject of technical education will probably be found to receive much attention.

Some interrogatories, after the manner of those with which the Mining Scandal were inaugurated, were lately administered to Abdul Huq regarding the Railway scheme. The replies have been received, and are under the consideration of his Highness's Government.

SIR DILER JUNG is at present in Bombay.

It has been decided to raise a battalion of loyal Karens. It will number one thousand men, and, with the exception of the commandant, all the officers will be Karens. A Karen doctor will also be attached. It is confidently expected that these troops will do excellent service in the suppression of dacoity.

THE Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for the people of Berbera, to alleviate the distress of the population consequent on the burning of the town.

DACOITY is flourishing in Kathiawar. On the 28th ult. the Jamnugur State mail was intercepted by dacoits, who tore up all the documents.

Two Inspector-Generalships of Army Signalling are to be created in India, one for the whole of the Bengal forces, and the other for Madras and Bombay.

THE Tashon Chins have been threatened with a punitive expedition unless the Shwaygyobin prince and followers are surrendered.

THE Pagyi rebels have broken into bands of ten and fifteen, not giving the troops a chance.

GENERAL STEDMAN left Mandalay with two guns on June 8th for Mogoung.

H.H. THE SULTAN OF MUSCAT died on the 4th inst. His second son succeeds him.

COLONEL HUGHES HALLETT officiates as Judge Advocate-General during the absence of Colonel Clementi. Major Sanderson replaces the latter.

CHOLERA has broken out with severity in Baroda.

CHOLERA seems to be spreading from Kashmir into the Punjab, the disease having appeared in the Shahpur, Jhelum, and Rawalpindi districts.

DACOTTY in Upper Burma is again a source of trouble to the authorities.

It is likely that a great medical petition will be forwarded to England supporting the C.D. Acts in India?

THE Bill for the amalgamation of the judicial system of Oudh with that of the North-West Provinces, under one High Court, is ready for presentation to Parliament.

QUARANTINE has been imposed at Aden on arrivals from the Singkel islands of Sumatra.

In the case of the attempt on the life of the Nawab of Mamdote, the accused, one Khan Muhammad, has been sentenced by the Divisional Judge of Ferozpore to transportation for life.

Mr. H. Dawson, District Superintendent of Police of Gaya, has been killed by a fall from his horse.

THE Travancore Government have decided to propose the adoption of the Standing Orders of the Madras Board of Revenue. The measure will be considered at the first meetings of the new Legislative Council. The same Government has ordered heads of departments and Dewan Peishcars to invite opinions on the complaints of the people, their districts keeping a register of the same and submitting copies to Government.

Mr. C. C. Stevens, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, takes three months' leave at once, Mr. Hopkins from Nuddea acting for him. Mr. Towers, Judge of Midnapore, goes on fifteen months' furlough, and his place is taken by Mr. Pratt, now at Mymensingh; while Mr. Peterson, Judge of Rungpore, goes to Mymensingh.

MR. J. FRIZELLE, Judge of Rawul Pindi, will be appointed to the sixth Judgeship lately created in the Punjab Chief Court.

COLONEL STEEL, R.E., who was recently gazetted as Secretary to the North-West Provinces Government in the Public Works Department, having taken six months' leave, Mr. T. H. Wickes, from Bengal, will officiate in the interval. Mr. J. G. Glass, now on leave at home, succeeds Mr. White as Superintending Engineer at Hyderabad, Mr. Storey, of the State Railways, acting until his return.

COLONEL CLEMENTI, Judge Advocate-General, probably takes leave to England next month.

SIR FRANK SOUTER, the Bombay Commissioner of Police, died suddenly at Ootacamund on June 4th, of heart disease.

MR. G. K. LYON, Bengal Civil Service, who was officiating for Mr. Paul as Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, died rather suddenly on May 30th. It appears that a long ride from Kalimpong to Darjeeling brought on a severe cold, and internal homorrhage set in, which terminated fatally.

MR. C. C. MEAD, Bengal Civil Service, who fell ill in March last, died of abscess of the liver, May 30th. He was only twenty-three years old.

OBITUARY.—Surgeon Edmund Tully, I.M.S., at Fort Stedman, Shan States; Major A. S. W. Conor, B.S.C.; Captain D. M. Morrison, 4th Battalion Middlesex Regiment, at Coonoor.

NOTES.

If Reuter's telegrams are to be trusted it is satisfactory to learn that letters have been received at Simla from Gnatong to the effect that the Thibetans propose a conference to arrange peace negotiations. It is also satisfactory to learn that it is believed that these overtures are due to the arrival of the new Chinese Resident at Lhassa.

THE Pioneer to hand to-day writes in a hopeful strain:—
"It is darkest before dawn, and the one-and-fourpenny rupee would seem to be the prelude to an awakening on the part of British statesmen that something must be done for the currency. It is, of course, only natural that Secretaries of State and Cabinet Ministers should be the last persons to see and acknowledge this; but one cannot over-estimate the importance of their having come to see it. Judging by the latest advices from England, Lord Cross favours the remedy of a gold standard, which is what we should have expected of him; but it is better that he should favour that than be wholly blind to the subject. And as for Lord Lansdowne, such a vigorous representation as he is credited with purposing would indeed be an admirable beginning for his connection with India."

This is all very well, but we fear that the dawn is not yet nigh, nor will Lord Cross, Lord Lansdowne, or the Bi-metallists bring it nearer. The falling rupee may fall still lower, although we earnestly pray not; but the unfortunate Anglo-Indian who has to remit money home must prepare for even darker days than even the present with exchange close on 1s. 4d.

However, it is satisfactory to know that the meeting of the Uncovenanted Service, which was held in the Simla Town Hall on June 4th, was a thoroughly representative one, and that there was a general concensus of opinion for continuing to press for pensions at 2s. the rupee, and for refusing a compromise at a fixed rate even of 1s. 8d. This agitation must have some effect upon the Government—gutta cavet lapidem, &c.

THE Bombay papers are not at all satisfied with the disstribution of the "Birthday Honours," holding, of course, that Bombay has not come in for its fair share. The Times of India is excessively sore on this point, as may be seen from the following:—

It seems as though in the distribution of honours considerations relating to a man's services were largely qualified by considerations of ageographical order, and that his chances of recognition were in inverse ratio with his distance from Simla and from Bengal. Hence we suppose it would be inappropriate to institute a comparison between the contributions to public works and public architecture which Mr. Stevens has made and those which stand to the credit of some others who have profited from the supreme advantage of being posted much nearer the steps of the fountain of honour than their professional brethren. The same principle of distribution seems to have been kept in mind in at least one other instance. It may be asked why, if it was deemed necessary to do honour to the Volunteer service, the commanding officers of the not very important corps at Allahabad and Simla were alone deemed worthy of the distinction. We could point to a commanding officer of Volunteers nearer at hand whose services in the good cause have given him at least as good a claim as either of these.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT is in a bad way in Madras as well as in Bombay. At Ganjam the President of the District Board states that it is nearly impossible to get a quorum. It was only with the greatest difficulty, and after issuing "special and urgent requisitions," that a meeting was got together recently for the purpose of passing the budget estimates. Mr. Horsfall, the President, is unable to recommend any remedial course. "I fail to see any way out of this difficulty, as the removal of such members on the score of non-attendance would bring in no better results, ince the persons replacing them could not be expected to

do better than their predecessors, chiefly in consequence of distance. There is no alternative that I am aware of that could be adopted to remedy this evil." The local Government is equally unable to suggest a remedy, and so Ganjam is left quorumless and disorganised.

Mr. Horsfall seems to be in despair, but there is one course left—Why not abolish the Board altogether? The Englishman, which recommends this course, says:—"From what we hear this might be done with advantage much nearer home than Madras, and for other reasons than nonattendance. The reports that reach us from many parts of Bengal are by no means favourable to the proposed extension of local self-government which the Government has under consideration. Any such proposal at the present time must be regarded as premature, apart from the fact that the system is already breaking down in many parts of India. Before granting any further concessions on the lines of Lord Ripon's measure the Bengal Government would do well to publish the opinions it has recently received from district officers on the working of local bodies throughout the country. Sir Steuart Bayley's attitude in this and similar matters is fully appreciated, and it is impossible for the opinion of the service and of the European community at large to remain long unexpressed. That opinion, we believe, is entirely opposed to the policy that is being adopted, and is only held in suspense in the hope that wiser counsels may prevail."

A correspondent in Upper Burmah writes to the Times of India that the constitution of the police force is causing serious trouble, and is likely to cause still more serious trouble in the near future. "We have a lot of superintendents and assistant superintendents of police from India, who don't know a word of the language, nor understand in the least the people or their customs, &c., and are, moreover, possessed of a fine contempt for the Burman." The consequences are, he adds, rapidly becoming deplorable. "This defective police, added to the policy of disarmament, is mainly responsible for the disturbances, and will be responsible for future discontent and disaffection, if not remedied. It is a crying shame that we should have such a rotten police and be disarming the loyal population."

THE Bombay Gazette says that there is no foundation for the rumours that have been current that Colonel Marshall would ask to go to England to give evidence before the Select Committee on the Deccan Mining scandal. The journal named thinks that Colonel Marshall would prefer taking leave to Simla, and so do we.

A REUTER'S telegram from Mandalay, dated June 29th, states that Brigadier-General Wolseley is returning to England on sick leave.

On the arrival of General Sir George White to assume the Upper Burma command, Brigadier-General Low takes three months' leave to England.

The Gazette of India contains a report on the pilgrim season of 1887 from the Vice-Consul at Jeddah. The number of pilgrims gathered on the day of the Haj at Arafat was about 15,000. The number of arrivals by sea was 46,020, of whom 10,324 are classed as Indians. 134 steamers and ships arrived and 52 Arab craft with pilgrims from various places on the Red Sea coast. The number of sick in proportion to arrivals was 49 this year. A good many Indian paupers were left behind in a miserable state, and it is suggested that a fund might be founded by the Rajahs and Nawabs of India to enable them to return to their Native country. Turkish paupers are all returned.

Teaching the Enemy.—The situation in Acheen has, it is reported, become well-nigh untenable. Insecurity prevails everywhere, save in the fort and at headquarters, and officers have been forbidden to ride outside the walls. The Achinese have thrown up fortifications opposite the forts and constructed rifle pits and trenches. The long duration of hostilities has taught the Achinese the art of war, which they do not fail to put in practice. The Governor of Acheen urges the despatch of reinforcements, but the forces in Java are so far below trength that these calls can be only partially met.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

The report of the administration of the Central India Agency for the year 1886-87 has just been published, and, as being Sir Lepel Griffin's last word on the States that have been under his charge, has a special interest. Sir Lepel explains that shortly before leaving India he visited the principal States personally in order to place before the Government his final opinion on their administration and prospects. The following extracts give the most notable of his remarks:—

GWALIOR.

The council of Regency have performed their duties with much industry and good sense, under the President, Raja Sir Ganpat Rao, for whom I have been glad to obtain from the Viceroy a recognition of good service in the grant of a salute of nine guns. The Army has been thoroughly controlled by Bapu Sahib Avar and Appa Sahib Angre, the Revenue by Santoba Timuk, the Police by Sahibzada Gulam Ahmed Khan, and the departments immediately connected with the palace and the Maharaja by Baba Sitole Sahib and Bapu Sahib Jadav, grandfather of his Highness. Sir Ganpat Rao, in spite of the conservative character of his training, has fully understood that the British Government, who were responsible for the administration of Gwalior during the minority, insisted upon improvement and reform in every branch of the Government, and he has most loyally followed the line of policy which was indicated to him.

The important work of counting and making proper arrangement for the custody of the treasure left by the late Maharaja devolved upon Colonel Bannerman, and occupied him more than five months of incessant and anxious labour. He was most ably seconded by Baba Sahib Sitôlé, and, although this measure was at first regarded with some suspicion by Gwalior officials, they soon realized its necessity and advisability. The treasure discovered with much difficulty amounted to upwards of six crores of rupees in silver coins, and upwards of one crore in gold and jewels. This represents the savings of the late Maharaja, and I have little doubt that there is still much treasure concealed of older date, and which escaped the hasty search of the mutineers in 1857. When the Council of Regency was first appointed, I urged upon them, as on subsequent occasions, the advantage of investing a large portion of this treasure with the British Government, secure from any untoward accidents such as that which had in the Mutiny caused such serious loss. Considerable opposition was naturally raised to this proposal, but the intelligent counsels of Sir Ganpat Rao and the Resident at length induced the Council almost unanimously to agree to lend the Government three and-a-half crores at 4 per cent. per annum, to be repaid in in telments commencing with the majority of the Maharaja. I also caused the balance of the loan of fifty lakhs borrowed by the late Chief from the British Government to be paid off from the accumulated treasure; and by these two transactions the revenue of the Gwalior State has immediately benefited by a sum of twenty lakhs per annum, and I have good hopes that the Council may ere long see the propriety of making a further loan to the Government, as the amount of treasure at Gwalior is still too large for safety, while they have, from the interest already received from the Government, realised the greal financial advantage which such investments bring to the State. The whole Public Works expenditure will be met from this

I do not think that in the history of India any State has come forward to testify its confidence in the Imperial Government in the same manner and to the same extent as Gwalior has done, and it may be hoped that its loyal example may be followed elsewhere. Dacoity is still rife in the districts bordering on Jhansi, and several selected police officers have been tried there without much good result. I have urged the Council to use their utmost efforts to put down this crime, which more than any other, disorganises a community. I have told them that if no Native officer is competent to perform this work, it will be necessary to send a British officer with full powers to the disturbed districts. This measure I am delaying as long as possible. It is far better to insist on the Council of Regency doing this work themselves than to weaken their hands by relieving them of the responsibility. It is further to be remembered that the districts affected by dacoity have always had a bad reputation for this crime, and the men to whom the Administration should be able to look for support and assistance—the country gentlemen and Rajput Thakurs—are themselves the instigators of dacoity, the protectors of the dacoits, and the receivers of stolen property. The state of these districts is similar to that of the English and Scottish border two hundred years ago. I hope that with strong and constant pressure applied by the Resident at Gwalior, the record in this particular may next year be more satisfactory.

Public works have been rapidly pushed on under the able superintendence of Mr Harris, Chief Engineer, who has several English subordinates under him. The heavy rains of the last season were unfavourable to rapid work, but an immense deal has been done both in road-making and construction of public buildings; the more important grain districts are being opened up by metalled roads, and the survey for a light line of railway from Etawah on the Indian Midland Railway through Goona to Shirpur has been undertaken. It is proposed that a minimum sum of twenty lakhs of rupees be spent on public works; and this year, in spite of the great difficulties of starting a department where everything was new and unknown, it is estimated that the full amount will be profitably expended. With reference to the young Maharaja, I have to report that the appointment of Dr. Crofts has been a very happy one. He has won the affection of the young Chief and the confi-

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On the whole, considering the short time that has elapsed since the reorganisation of the Administration, it may fairly be said that an immense amount of improvement has been achieved without any perceptible friction. We have worked through Mahrattas, officials of the State. The feeling towards the British Government and to English officers is of the most warm and cordial kind, and the change within the past year and a half in this respect is difficult for any one not intimately acquainted with Gwalior to understand. If progress be continued on the same lines and through the local officials, there is little doubt that when Maharaja Sindia obtains full powers, the Gwalior State will be one of the best organized and most prosperous in India.

INDORE.

I regret that I am unable to give so good an account of the Indore State, the administration of which is much neglected by Maharaja Holkar. The promises of good government which he made on coming to the gadi, which were emphasised by the abolition of transit duties and other obnoxious dues, have not been realised, and in spite of numerous urgent and constant warnings, the Maharaja still continues to neglect his public duties. He has had the advantage of a Minister of exceptional capacity, Diwan Raghunath Rao, for whom I have the highest esteem and in whom I have full confidence, and who has done everything in his power to secure a well-ordered administration.

Maharaja Holkar paid a long-desired visit to Europe during the summer of 1887. He was present during the Jubilee celebration in England, and was honoured by receiving the decoration of G.C.S.I. from the hands of Her Majesty the Queen. His stay in England was shorter than was originally intended, and he returned to India in August, after an absence of three months

BHOPAL.

The progress in this state, in which the Government of India is much interested, has been constant, and, up to the close of March, 1887 is recorded in the report of Colonel H. E. Ward, the Minister. Since that time affairs have not progressed so smoothly as before, and more opposition and obstruction have been experienced by the Minister in carrying out the necessary changes in the administration. The disturbing element in Bhopal, which has already given the Government so much trouble, is as active as ever, and the libels published upon the Minister and the Government, which are instigated from Bhopal and paid for by persons residing there, dangerously weaken the authority of the Minister; and I cannot but think that unless the guilty perpetrators of these forgeries and libels are punished as they deserve, the position of the Minister will become, ere long, untenable. Colonel Ward has done excellent service in all departments of the Administration, and is regarded with much confidence by the people. The land revenue assessments are being effectively, and in the face of much obstruction, revised. Justice is properly administered, and all arrears, of many years' standing, have been at last cleared away. A change for the better is apparent in every direction. No reconciliation has taken place between her Highness the Begum and her daughter, the heir-apparent, and this regretted disunion has less chance of removal now that the principal link between the two has been removed by the death of Bilkis Begum, the eldest daughter of the younger lady.

REWAH.

The youthful Maharaja, who is of the same age as the Maharaja Sindia, has been carefully looked after and instructed by his medical attendant and tutor, Dr. Goldsmith. Shortly before leaving India in the spring I had framed a set of rules

for the future conduct of the young Prince, which has been strictly observed to the great advantage of the child, his education, and training. They were founded on the recognition of the fact that the time had come when the young Prince of the fact that the time had come when the young Prince should no longer live in the zenana, surrounded by women and unwholosome influences, but that he should be placed under the responsible guardianship of men of authority and position, allowing only his mother to live with him, the other Maharanis being removed to a separate palace. These rules have had a wonderful effect upon the health and character of the boy. They were thoroughly approved by all the members of council and by the high priest of the family. To the ladies of the zenana they were less pleasing, and the Chandelin Maharani, the mother of the child, aggrieved at the allowances hitherto disbursed by her, and notoriously wasted or embezzled being placed in other hands, has with drawn from Rewah to a village on its border, and refuses, for the present, to be appeased. The dispute is a trivial one but I am very anxious to close it, and every effort is being made to induce the lady to return to Rewah, where she will be treated, as ever, with full consideration. ever, with full consideration.

The minor States are dismissed with very brief notices. But there was one feature of the year common to all which is

The Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty was celebrated in Central India with the utmost cordiality, enthusiam and unanimity, and there are few towns of any importance which will not, in some work of public benefit retain the remembrance of this ausqicious event. A full report of the celebration has been submitted to the Government of India.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

"Russia has no intention of making a coup de main on Persia."—Reuter's Telegram.

Qui s'excuse s'accuse is a proverb of the truth of which we are constantly being reminded, but the author of the above indignant disclaimer appears to have forgotten this homely maxim. It may possibly be of some interest to the public to know what was thought in Persia about the likelihood of a Russian invasion, as lately as last year, and also the causes which are to be expected to occasion it. To make this clear a brief stretch of Persian politics in processor.

brief sketch of Persian politics is necessary.

Nasr-ud-Din Shah has two sons—at least two only whom it concerns us to know about. The eldest son is Prince Masoud concerns us to know about. The eldest son is Prince Masoud Mirza, whose portrait appeared a short time back in one of the illustrated papers. The second son is the heir-apparent, and known by his title of the Valy Ahd. The eldest son does not succeed his father, owing to some subtle question of birth, into which we do not need to enter. His title, by which he is commonly known, is Zil-i-Sultan ("Shadow of the king"). He is the Governor of Isfahan, and includes under his sway the provinces of Shiraz, Yezd, Kirman, the Bakhtiari tribes and Kermanshah—in short the whole of Southern Persia. He is immensely nowerful and influential, and is thought more is immensely powerful and influential, and is thought more highly of than the Shah himself. From his boyhood he has shown a marked aptitude as a Governor, and his energetic rule has made the evil doers to tremble in the farthest corners of his dominions. He has cleared the highways from the bands of robbers who formerly infested them, and has done more than any Governor in the country to encourage commerce and safe travelling. As the Persians say, a child might now carry a plateful of money along the highways without being molested. Although a Shiah and a Persian he is neither narrow-minded

Although a Shiah and a Persian he is neither narrow-minded nor fanatical: on the contrary, he is eager to learn and anxious to improve the state of his country. He is well disposed to the English, and is always ready to chat with any traveller whose wanderings may lead him to the Court of Isfahan. His brother, the Valy Ahd, is as unlike himfas it is possible for one man to be unlike another. He has neither his genius, his energy, nor his force of character. A weak priest-ridden creature, he forms a ready tool in the hands of intriguers, who swarm at the Persian Court. Should this man ascend the throne it will be the signal for Persia to slide helplessly back into the slough of bigoted ignorance and stagnation. Anyone who has been through Persia will have seen that the efforts she is making at advancement and improvement are based on so is making at advancement and improvement are based on so unstable a footing that a very slight shock would suffice to overthrow the whole system. The one man who seems capable and desirous of elevating Persia among the nations, and of establishing good order and government, is debarred the throne. What will become of Persia? Will the Valy Ahd be allowed to ascend the throne on the Shah's death, and, unopposed, to win the country?

ruin the country?

It is well-known in Persia that the Valy Ahd will not ascend the throne on the Shah's death unopposed. The Zil-i-Sultan is prepared and determined to contest the throne with his younger brother, and will stake all his energy, influence, men and money on the game. His brother is weak, and will need counsel and support. To whom shall he look in this crisis for assistance, and not look in vain? The answer is plain. Russia

well knowing her man, as one who can be easily moulded to her will, will then step in, and with a rapid stroke will place the Valy Ahd on the throne and the Zil-i-Sultan in prison. Once on the throne Russian bayonets may be found necessary to keep him there. When once Russia has obtained a footing in Persia, with a plausible excuse, it does not require the gift of prophecy to tell the result. Russians advance—they do not retire. Russians like to see good order and peace on their frontiers but their Persian frontiers will be disturbed by positions. frontiers, but their Persian frontier will be disturbed by partisan warfare, and by gangs of robbers who will spring into existence on the sound of the war-cry. Accordingly, Russia must advance and quell these disturbances. We may fairly suppose that Isfahan will be a centre of revolt, being the former head-quarters of the Zil-i-Sultan, by this time in

There is the scheme: what other factors may appear when the problem comes to be worked out it is not for me to suggest. It will be interesting to see how far Russia is allowed to have

her own way.

C. M.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(Times of India.)

The blow has fallen at last, and the long-threatened Judge Advocate-General's Department has been reorganised. tary men in Bombay and Madras have lost their chance of tary men in Bombay and Madras have lost their chance of ever succeeding to what was generally allowed to be the pleasantest and most gentlemanly appointment in the Presidency—the post of Judge Advocate-General at Army Head Quarters. Although we have frequently pointed out in these columns that a reduction in the department was inevitable, and could not fail to be beneficial to the army at large, yet we can hardly help regretting that almost the last of the well-paid sineques has been thus unfealingly taken from officers who sinecures has been thus unfeelingly taken from officers who have not too many good appointments left to struggle for. The appointment of Judge Advocate-General was an almost ideal one. The salary was Rs. 2,200 a month. The qualifications were popularly supposed to be a little military law and a good deal of lawn tennis. Octacamund or Mahableshwur was the summer residence of the Judge Advocate-General, where he rested from his law labours and ate strawberries and cream. When the Commander-in-Chief was in difficulties on a question of law he referred to his Judge Advocate-General, who referred to his clerk, who had the whole thing at his fingers ends, and settled the question off-hand. But this pleasant and harmless appointment has been cut down by the ruthless shears of the Army Reformer, and Bombay and Madras will know their chief military advisers no more. In their place there will be only one Judge Advocate-General, for all India, at will be only one Judge Advocate-General, for all India, at Simla, with four Deputies and six Assistants. As regards this Presidency, Poona and Kurrachee are to be the only two stations where a Judge Advocate will reside, and Colonel Tyler, from the Bengal Presidency, goes to Poona as Deputy, while Colonel Prideaux, who has been many years at Poona, goes to Kurrachee as one of the six Assistant Judge-Advocates. We confess to a feeling of disappointment that Colonel Prideaux has got no advancement in the redistribution of the department. During the time that Colonel Prideaux has been Judge Advocate of the Poona circle he has been noted for his courtesy and willingness to impart information, while to the duties of his willingness to impart information, while to the duties of his office he brought unwearying diligence and sound judgment. In the ordinary course he would have succeeded Colonel Wardrop as Judge Advocate General of the Bombay Army, but, under the altered condition of things, he has had to make way for an officer from another Presidency. This is probably un-avoidable; but we trust that Colonel Prideaux will not remain long without the promotion he so richly deserves. the reorganisation as a whole, there is no doubt that it will do good; and the transfer of its officers from one Presidency to another will enlarge their minds, and give them juster views of the scope and bearing of military law. At present the general complaint of the service against the Judge Advocate's Department is that it devotes too much of its time to techni-Department is that it devotes too much of its time to technicalities that are trivial and confusing, and that it does not do as much as it might to make military law the simple and clear matter it ought to be. Let us hope that, under the new condition of things, this defect will be remedied, and larger and more comprehensive views adopted. It was always rumoured that the excessive love of detail, and the tendency to write elaborate memoirs that characterised the department, was largely owing to the Judge Advector not having much work. largely owing to the Judge Advocates not having much work to occupy their time. But with their reduced number this preponderance of leisure will no longer be their lot, and their time will of necessity be more taken up with essentials, and less with details, which will be a decided advantage.

an Act of George III., to enable the Viceroy of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to give leave of absence to the Indian Commander-in Chief, to Indian Governors, and to members of the Council when it shall appear to him desirable to do so. The Standard informs us the object of the Bill is to prevent a repetition of the difficulty which arose last year in regard to the Duke of Connaught's visit to England to take part in the Jubilee festivities. The difficulty is not likely to again arise during the lifetime of the present generation. It is not quite clear what is meant by "to members of the Council." At present members of the Viceroy's Council and members of the Executive Councils of the two Presidencies can once take, on sick certificate, leave for six months during their tenure of office. Considering that the office is only for five years, and is very highly paid, this privilege seems sufficiently liberal. There are many grave and obvious objections to the Indian Commander-in-Chief leaving the country. No man can tell when a disturbance may break out in this vast Indian Empire. The acting man might be as strong as the permanent holder of the office; but at a crisis he would be hampered with the feeling that he was only a locum tenens. There are also grave objections to an Indian Governor being allowed the privilege of taking leave during his tenure of office. The first two years are spent in learning the intricacies of Indian administration and projecting reforms. After he has been a couple of years in India, he learns the important fact that the best thing he can do is to be content to go on governing well and continuously without initiating every month a new policy. Just as he has learnt this important lesson, he will by the new Bill be able to take six months' leave, and the ad interim chief will lutch at the opportunity of airing his pet crotchet. The want of continuity is a great drawback in our present administration, and the Bill proposed by the Under-Secretary of State for India will

AMUSEMENTS AT GNATONG. (Pioneer.)

The Lahore paper's correspondent with the Sikkim Field Force writes on the 12th:—"You have no idea how gay we can be here. We have had a cricket match and a gymkhana. The first was officers and non-commissioned officers against the World, and the former won by four wickets. I wonder if a match has ever before been played at this elevation, and it is certainly rather trying to run between the wickets up here at 12,000 feet. We had a 300 yards race of the gymkhana for all political followers, who started whooping and came in without a word to say for themselves and making dreadful faces. The All Horse Distance Handicap was great fun, Colonel Bromhead's capture Jeluksoo being evidently not yet educated up to gymkhanas. His rider had, to ride barebacked, as the saddle and stirrups were evidently not intended for anybody 'erect upon two legs and having all the outward semblance of a man.' Jeluksoo was given such a start that he was almost round the first corner before the others got the word to go. However, it was not a walking match, as Jeluksoo seemed to imagine, and he was rather outpaced. There has been great shikar lately among the golden and other eagles, of which there are numbers about here; and the spoils are doubtless intended by the slayers to adorn the halls of their ancestors when war's alarms shall cease."

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVE INDUSTRY. (Bombay Gazette.)

Indian Engineering calls attention to the zeal for Native industry which the Government of India have shown in entrusting the furnishing of the Viceroy's Palace, at Simla, to Messrs. Maple and Co., of London. The incident deserves all the notice that can be taken of it, if only for the fine opportunity that it gives for reviving discussions on technical education, about which Governments have been silent of late, and of which the newspapers in their dullest season have not spoken. It may be worth while to say, however, that the Government are not entirely without excuse. They have cut their coat according to their cloth, and cloth, as we all know, has run short enough of late in the Government store-room. We believe that one at least of the better known Indian art

furniture makers had the opportunity of competing for the work, but the limitation was so low—Rs. 10,000 it is said—that accomplished gentleman left the field to Tottenham-court-road, the margin allowed being scarcely wide enough to allow of such work being given as Bombay art furniture has gained its reputation with. This is economy, it is true, and Messrs. Maple can do good work. It is like free trade, too, to buy in the cheapest market. But the introduction of the products of Tottenham-court-road into India does not provide us with "object lessons" in Indian art which it might have been worth while to get while we were about it, nor is it exactly in this way that Government who wish to foster industries at their doors usually go to work. Free trade is one thing, the revival of local arts is another, and the maxims of the Cobden Club, even when illustrated by Maple and Co.'s catalogue, are of small value in that connection. There is room for complaint in the incident, which comes in disappointing sequence to many attempts to exhibit the zeal of the British authorities for the censervation of all that is beautiful in Indian arts and industries. But it will not have been wasted if it set us talking about technical education once more, and our talking lead to something different from orders on home producers.

THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE. (Indian Daily News.)

The Madras Hindoos may establish a College where the virtues and advantages of Brahminism are sedulously inculcated, if they choose. It is only a matter of finding the money—and competent teaching agency. The fees paid by the students of the Madras Christian College go but a small way towards meeting the cost of maintaining the institution, which is defrayed chiefly from missionary funds, subscribed through the Free Church of Scotland. As a missionary institution—a means of gaining converts to Christianity—the College is evidently a sham. The money of the pious Scotch people who support it, instead of helping to make Christians, goes to afford Hindooism, or at least of caste, upon them, renders them more formidable as opponents of Christianity. The Hindoos of Madras are wealthy enough, if they have the zeal, to do for their own community what the Scotch Free Church Christians have hitherto been doing for them; and it will be more honourable of them to undertake this task, instead of accepting aid from another religion under a species of false pretence. The money for the talked-of National College ought to be forthcoming. Perhaps the chief difficulty will be to obtain effective teaching agency. But after so much has been done for so many years, to foster and further the cause of high education, the promoters of the scheme ought to be able to find competent manufacturers of graduates without going outside the ranks of their co-religionists. If they cannot, what is to be said for the policy which has expended public money so freely upon higher educations for a generation past? We may then, if there is reality in the professed deep concern of Hindoos for their religion, see a Hindoo College established at Madras, managed and worked by Hindoo funds. Such an institution would at least be sailing under true colours, which the Madras Christian college at present is not. There is a false pretence on both sides. The College pretends to its supporters of the College at home in Scotland regard as the darkness of Hindooism.

THE BLIGHT ON OOTACAMUND. (South of India Observer.)

We did, like many others interested in the Nilgiris, expect great things from the presence of a large number of official visitors with the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief. We anticipated that they would prove a nucleus around which the non-official world gather for purposes of mutual recreation; that the combined forces would bring money into the district, stimulate trade and bestow the thousand and one indirect benefits which a well-to-do community could and does ordinarily confer upon a Sanitarium or watering place. In these anticipations we have been cruelly disappointed. The official has acted rather as a repellant than an attractive force of cohe-

sion; the non-official avoids him as much as possible, and even the mofussil official cares not to associate with him during this brief sojourn on the Hills. The latter hates to live in buckram and do his devoirs out of season, and he accordingly prefers a summer retreat where he will be at his ease. Moreover, the spirit of economy that pervades all classes of officials of the present day excuses entertaining, on the plea that the necessaries for that purpose have been left behind in the permanent home at the Presidency. Trade from this and other causes has languished, old and established institutions are tottering or have gradually disappeared, credit has vanished and the Hills have arrived at a stage of stagnation and depression unknown at any period of their previous history. All this we have no hesitation in ascribing to the presence of the Government, Civil and Military, in the station. Let us take a momentary glance at a few of our social surroundings to illustrate these remarks; and first in order let us consider the entertainments at Government House. The public, must of course, pay their respects to Her Majesty's representative, but the duty is rendered as little agreeable as possible either from those entrusted with the management of the courtesies of Government House being above their work or from their not understanding it. To an "officer and a gentleman" the ordinary functions of an A.D.C. may not be pleasant, but the pay and perquisites are liberal, and disagreeables must be pocketed. To retort on the public by an attitude or neglect or inattention is not the best way of discharging disagreeable duties and overcoming the humiliation of the situation. Again, private entertainments are few and far between, but even these are being choked off by ostentatious officialism. One of the most enjoyable of non-official entertainments in Ootacamund was marred last year by insistence on Viceregal honours being paid to one of the guests. Not content with usurping the entire regulation of sports, recreations an

BENGAL.

THE preliminary inquiry at Calcutta into the loss of the ship Ganges has resulted in charges being framed against the captain of negligence and misconduct.

Here is the list of liquors that found their way into Calcutta last year:—Champagne, 20,497 gallons, priced at Rs. 4,14,493; claret, 37,284 gallons, at Rs. 2,04,643; port, 19,184 gallons, at Rs. 1,76,886; sherry, 15,655 gallons, at Rs. 1,32,092; other wines and liquers, 28,976 gallons, at Rs. 2,53,371. This makes up the respectable total of nearly twelve lakhs worth of wines and liqueurs.

THE accounts of the sea-borne trade of Bengal for the past year show a total increase of some 212 lakhs. The aggregate value of exports and imports amounted to about 70\(^3\) crores, a figure which has been only once exceeded. The increase in the year's trade shows itself everywhere except in coasting imports. As to details, one of the most satisfactory points in the accounts is the marked recovery in the trade with Australia, which had been steadily falling since 1882-83, but last year showed the largest proportionate advance of the trade with any foreign country. It is especially gratifying to find that the exports of Indian produce to Australia rose by over 113 per cent. The trade with America and Germany also shows a noteworthy increase, and Russia with her kerosine cell imports is beginning to figure in the list; but Belgium, with which a considerable trade had of late years been springing up, records a marked decline.

MADRAS.

EFFORTS are being made in Ootacamund to supply that Sanatarium with a model English farm on an extensive scale. Above two thousand grafted apple and other cultivated trees have been procured from England, and this, if successful, will, in a great measure, cut out the ill-bred and fleshless fruits that are now sold and purchased in the local market. More than this, a thousand head of cattte of the reputed Nellore breed have also been imported, to supply the want of a suitable dairy, which has long been felt. The site chosen lies on the eastern slope of the plateau of Ootacamund, between Dodabetta and Ootacamund proper, and encloses a large and extensive plot of land.

THE Mysore Government have made an allotment of Rs.28,74,000 for the Public Works of the Province for 1888-89, being Rs.4,15,000 more than that of the last official year. The abstract of expenditure heads is as follows:—Original works Rs.16,78,800; repairs, Rs.6,77,900. The largest provision is made for Irrigation Works, on which Rs.9,65,000 are to be apent, which provides also for roads and for two bridges across

the Tungabudra at Balehonnur. Both will be of great benefit to the planting districts of Kodar and Shimoga.

We have been informed, says the *Madras Mail*, that as soon as Lord Connemara heard that the ships of the P. and O. Company were not to call at Madras he wrote to the chairman of the company to express his great regret at the decision, for obvious reasons, which he stated. In answer to this the company have lately written to his Excellency to explain that detentions at Madras were very great, to say nothing of the risks of entering and leaving the harbour. In consequence of this delay much trade was being lost between London and Calcutta. As a case in point the company instanced that the *Khedive* on her last outward passage omitted to call at Madras, and did the journey between London and Calcutta in thirty-one days, while on the return journey, when she called at Madras, she took thirty-five days. The company have also informed his Excellency that passengers from Madras to London are given railway tickets to Bombay, and a passage home, for the price paid by Bombay passengers of the sea voyage alone, thus giving Madras passengers a railway ticket gratis. But his Excellency pointed out that it was not a question of inconvenience to passengers alone, but of injury to the port and commerce of Madras.

BOMBAY.

THE Sirdar Diler Jung has arrived in Bombay, and is now staying at the Esplanade Hotel.

Mr. Geary, who resigned his seat in the Town Council on proceeding to Europe two years since, has been asked, and has consented, to stand for the seat rendered vacant by the untimely death of Sir Frank Souter.

SIR WALTER DE SOUZA, the representative of the fund of the Mazagon School, having decided the dispute in favour of the Bishop of Damaun, under whose charge the funds have been placed, his Lordship will open the school at Mazagon, on the 17th inst., which is the anniversary of the Bishop's arrival in Bombay.

The death has occurred at Indore of Rai Bahadur Ganga Charan Dass, who was head accountant in the Residency Office till 1882, when he retired on a well-earned pension from Government. During the Mutiny the deceased rendered valuable services, which were appreciated by the Government of India by the conferment upon him of the title of Rai Bahadur. He was an old gentleman of retiring habits, and he enjoyed the confidence of Sir Henry Daly and Sir Lepel Griffin.

DACOITY is flourishing in Kattywar. The local paper tells us that on the night of the 28th ult. the Jamnagar State mail, on its way from Khambalia to Rawalgaum, was intercepted at Bhada by dacoits, who tore up all documents, and, replacing them in the bags, asked the carrier to hand them to the Diwan Saheb. On a subsequent evening a passenger-tonga on its way from Jetpore to Rajkot was attacked by a couple of dacoits armed with clubs. The assailants attacked the driver with the clubs, but he drove on at a furious pace. The robbers, finding themselves baffled in their attempts, clung to the vehicle from behind. This having been noticed by the coachman, he lashed both of them severely enough to compel them to desist. On reaching the police chowkie the passengers knocked at the door to inform the peons of what had occurred, but they slept peacefully inside, and did not think it worth their while to trouble about the attack.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB

Colonel Steel, R.E., who was recently gazetted as Secretary to the North-West Provinces Government in the Public Works Department, having taken six months' leave, Mr. T. H. Wickes, from Bengal, will officiate in the interval. Mr. J. G. Glass, now on leave at home, succeeds Mr. White as Superintending Engineer at Hyderabad, Mr. Stonye, of the State Railways, acting until his return.

A TERRIFIC storm swept over Benares and immediate district on Thursday evening, June 7th, doing immense damage. It was short in duration but most disastrous in its effects. The beautiful Memorial Gardens suffered greatly, and now present a sad spectacle. Trees and bushes lie about in all directions, and the iron fencing has been destroyed by trunks and heavy boughs falling on them. Many houses were wholly or partially dismantled, and numbers of huts were literally swept away. The city has suffered more than the station, and it will be surprising if no loss of life has occurred there. No fatal casualties have, however, yet been reported, though a great many Natives were injured. At the mills some roofs of the boiler sheds were torn away, and the heavy sheeting carried a considerable distance. The owners of fruit gardens will be extensive losers, as their property was almost devastated by the storm, which many old residents describe as of unprecedented violence. Miles of roadway were obstructed by fallen trees.

The thunder, whilst it lasted, was just like discharges of heavy artillery, and the lightning was very vivid. Railway communication was impeded for a time through the confusion caused by injury to the telegraph wires. The havoc wrought will fall heavily on the Municipality, which will have its work cut out for the next few weeks in putting things to rights.

BURMA.

LIEUTENANT TRAVERS, with a movable column composed of the Kubo Police Battalion and a detachment of the 44th Goorkha Light Infantry and guns, reached Kalemyo on the 26th ult. Orders from Major Gleig have been issued for the column to remain at Kalemyo for the present. Major Gleig, with his column, is at Indin; and the pretended Shwegyopyo Prince with 200 followers, mostly men from the Yaw country, is said to be at Khinging ten miles north-west of Indin is said to be at Khingine, ten miles north-west of Indin.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.--June 26.

FRESH WATER AT RAWUL PINDI.

Dr. TANNER asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Native inhabitants of the city of Rawul Pindi were, in consequence of the energy of the Commissioner, Colonel Parry Nisbet, now supplied with fresh water at all seasons of the year, which was brought from the River Rawul by pipes laid underground, a distance of seven miles, into the city: whether it were that the contournment distance of the contournment of the contournme by pipes laid underground, a distance of seven miles, into the city; whether it were true that the cantonments, distant about a mile from the city, were obliged to draw water from wells the majority of which ran dry in the hot season; whether any recommendations had been made suggesting the extension of the water supply to the cantonments, and, if so, for what reasons had they not been carried into effect; and whether steps would be taken at an early period to give the large body of troops stationed at the cantonments the great benefit already conferred upon the Native inhabitants of the city.

Sir J Gorgo: There is no official information at the India.

Sir J. Gorst: There is no official information at the India Office which enables me to reply to this question. The matter is one which it is within the discretion of the Government of India to settle without instructions from the Secretary of The matter

JUNE 27.

THE CASE OF MR. TAYLER OF PATNA.

THE CASE OF MR. TAYLER OF PATNA.

Mr. J. Maclean asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he was aware that after Mr. Tayler, ex-Commissioner of Patna, had declined the inquiry offered him into his judicial conduct at Patna, Lord Canning nevertheless insisted, in the interest of public justice, that an inquiry should he held in certain cases connected with the Patna riots, and called upon the Sudder Court of Bengal to revise the sentences passed by Mr. Tayler on persons who still remained alive, in order to remedy substantial injustice where such should appear to have been committed; that the Sudder Court accordingly, on the 29th of June, 1859, forwarded to the Government of Bengal a judgment which the Court had recorded after an examination of the papers; and whether a copy of the judicial record tion of the papers; and whether a copy of the judicial record of proceedings in that case would be laid upon the table of by the hon. member for North Kensington.

Sir J. Gorst: My attention has been called to a letter from the Registrar of the Sudder Court to the Government of Bengal of June 29, 1859, forwarding a judgment of that Court on the cases of twenty-one persons then alive who had been tried and convicted by Mr. William Tayler for complicity in the Patna riots of July 3, 1857. After carefully going through the records of the trials, the Court thought the evidence altogether insufficient. cient to sustain the conviction of eighteen of the prisoners. In another case the Court thought the evidence unsatisfactory, and recommended that his sentence should be remitted. In the two remaining cases the conviction was upheld. There is no objection to the production of these documents if the hon. member will move for them.

THE FAR EAST.—The annual dinner of the gentlemen connected with the Straits Settlements took place in London on the 26th inst. The eleventh half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the British North Borneo Company was held on the same day, Consular reports on Korea and Chinkiang are given. Mr. John Allan (late M.L.C. Straits Settlements) has been elected a Fallow of the Royal Colonial Institute. been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute. A meeting of the Australian colonists and shippers was held in London on the 22nd, to hear a paper read on "China and the Australian Difficulty.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ANNUAL RELIEF.

THE Annual Relief in the Bengal Presidency for 1888-89 is as follows:

Royal Artillery.—K.-3, Mian Mir to Nowgong; O.-3, Lucknow to Mian Mir; P. 3, Barrackpore to Jhansi; O.-4, Mian Mir to Lucknow; P.-4, Nowgong to Mian Mir; a battery from England to Barrackpore; 9-1 Northern Division, Darjiling to Bombay; 9-1 Cinque Ports, Jutogh to Bombay; a battery from England to Darjeeling; another from England to Jutogh; 9-1 Eastern Division, Ferozepore to Lahore; 3-1 Scottish Division, Lahore to Rawalpindi; and 7-1 Eastern Division, Rawalpindi to Ferozepore

Division, Lahore to Rawalpindi; and 7-1 Eastern Division, Rawalpindi to Ferozepore.

British Cavalry.—No changes.

British Infantry.—East Kent Regiment (Buffs), Rannikhet to Dum Dum; Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Jubbulpore to Mian Mir; Norfolk Regiment, Sitapur and Benares to Burma; Lincolnshire Regiment, Chakrata to Cawnpore; Devonshire Regiment, Jhansi to Rawalpindi; Suffolk Regiment, Rawalpindi to Jhansi; Leicester Regiment, Lucknow to Burma; 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, Burma to England; South Wales Borderers, Burma to Ranikhet; East Lancashire Regiment, Ferozepore to Sitapur and Benares; West Riding Regiment. Mian Mirto Aden; Seaforth Highlanders, Bareilly to Rawal ment, Mian Mir to Aden; Seaforth Highlanders, Bareilly to Rawal Pindi; Connaught Rangers, Jullunder to Dinapore; Scottish Rifles, Shahjehanpur and Ranikhet to Lucknow; Derbyshire Regiment, Dum Dum to Jubbulpore; Royal Munster Fusiliers, Burma to Shahjehanpur; Royal Sussex Regiment, Rawal Pindi to Ferozepore; 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, Dinapore to Burma; a regiment from England, to Jullunder; 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, Burma to Bareilly; a regiment from England to Madras; a regiment from Madras to Burma.

Native Cavalry.—1st B.C., Peshawur to Saugor, Jubbulpore and Sutna; 2nd B.C., Saugor, Jubbulpore and Sutna to Allahabad; 5th B.C., Mian Mir to Lucknow; 7th B.C., Allahabad to Bareilly; 8th B.C., Lucknow to Nowgong; 9th B.L., Umballa to Nowshera; 10th B.L., Mooltan to Umbella; 11th B.C., Nowgong to Rawalpindi; 12th B.C., Nowshera to Mooltan; 13th B.L., Bareilly to Mian Mir; 15th B.C., Rawalpindi to Peshawur.

Sappers and Miners.—No. 1 Company, Bengal, Quetta to ment, Mian Mir to Aden; Seaforth Highlanders, Bareilly to Rawal

Sappers and Miners.—No. 1 Company, Bengal, Quetta to Rurki; No. 1 Company, Bombay, Bombay to Quetta; No. A Company, Bengal, from Rurki to Peshawur.

Native Infantry.—3rd B.I., Saugor to Burma; 7th B.I., Fort William to Saugor; 8th B.I., Dorunda and Buxa to Barrackpore; 9th B.I., Barrackpore to Dorunda and Buxa; 12th B.I., Burma to Benares; 17th B.I., Benares to Burma; 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, Burma to the Eastern Frontier.

MILITARY REMITTANCES.

The sums noted below are allowed to be remitted during the course of the year at the rate of exchange which is annually notified in India Army Circulars for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments:

		Offic	ers.			Per a	nnnm.
General officers	s. includi	ng a B	rigad	ier-Gen	eral or	the	
permanent	Brigade	Staff					£400
Surgeon-Gener	al	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	409
Surgeon-Gener Colonel drawin	g Colone	l's pay o	or in 1	eceipto	of Colo	nel's	
allowance	۵			•••	•••	•••	300
Deputy Surgeo	n-Genera	ıl	•••	***	•••	•••	300
Lieutenant-Co			•••	•••	•••	•••	200
Brigade-Surge		•••	•••		•••	•••	200
Surgeon-Major	. atter tw	entv ve	ears's	ervice			200
Surgeon-Major moted for	under	twenty	vear	s' serv	ice. if	pro-	
moted for	distingui	shed se	rvice	in the	field		200
Inspecting Vet	erinary S	urgeon		•••	•••	•••	200
	•••						150
Chaplain		•••		•••	•••	•••	150
Surgeon-Major		•••		•••	•••		150
Veterinary Sur	geon. 1st	class.	after	ten ve	ars' ser	vice	
as such	8001, 100						150
Regimental Pa	vmaster.	with	the l	onorar	v rank	of	
Major	.,			•••			150
Cantain		•••	•••		•••	•••	100
Captain Assistant Chap	lain or J	nnior (hanle	in		•••	100
Surgeon	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	anioi C	, map it		•••		100
Surgeon Regimental Pa	vmester	not hol	ding	honora	rv ran	k of	100
Major	j master,	HOU HOL	шь	пополи	. j . wa		109
Veterinary Sur	menn lat	claga	•••	•••	•••	•••	100
Quartermaster,	after 10	veore,	ammi	es oned			100
Ridingmaster,	after 10 v	years c	mmi	harnies	gervice	· · · ·	100
Inspector of A	rmy Scho	ole	/111111		301 1100	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	100
Lieutenant			•••	•••	•••	•••	76
Veterinary Sur			•••	•••	•••	•••	79
Adjutant	8con		•••	•••	•••	•••	70
Adjutant Ridingmaster	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	70
Quartermaster	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	70
waa wa master	•••	• • •	•••				



Sub-Inspector of Arm	y School	s	•••	•••	•••	70
Second Lieutenant	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	50
Warran	t Officers	(not	regime	ntal).		
1.—Wit	h Honora	ary Co	ommiss	ions.		
Deputy Commissary		•••	•••	•••	•••	100
Assistant Commissary	7	•••	•••	•••	•••	70
Deputy Assistant Con	ımissary		•••	•••	•••	50
2.—(Other Wa	rrant	Officer	s.		
Conductor	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	30
Sub-Conductor	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	20
Madical Warman	Officers		J: 4-	1-4:		_

Medical Warrant Officers according to relative rank as Warrant Officers.

Family remittances are regulated solely by the regimental or substantive rank, and not by the brevet or local rank of the officer; but an officer obtaining higher honorary or relative

rank which carries increase of pay may remit to the extent fixed for combatant officers of the same rank.

An officer promoted can remit the difference between the sums allowed for his old and new rank. The annual amount allowed for each grade may be remitted either by instalments allowed for each grade may be remitted either by instalments or in one sum, in any month of the current official year, i.e., between April 1st and March 31st ensuing. Remittances of all officers and men drawing their pay for March in that month will be governed by the rate of exchange of the closing year, but all remittances of officers and men drawing their pay for March in April will be made at the rates of exchange

pay for March in April will be made at the rates of exchange for the opening year.

If an officer have no occasion to avail himself during the currency of an official year of the privilege of remitting the amount allowed for the year, or any portion of it, it cannot be remitted in a subsequent year. When an officer serving in India is permitted to draw in England any good service or wound pension, or other special allowances, the sum he so receives in England is to be deducted from the amount he would otherwise be allowed to remit by his rank; but the pay of an aide-de-camp to the Sovereign will, if required, be issued of an aide-de-camp to the Sovereign will, if required, be issued in England without reference to the amount which the officer may be entitled to remit under the rules.

Messrs. Layton and Co. write on Indian and Coylon Tea:—Sales for the week amount to 2,601 packages of Indian, and 7,404 packages of Ceylon, making a total of 10,005 packages. The tone this week is rather less depressed, and where the quality marked any improvement prices have been comparatively steady. New scason's Darjeeling being poor in cup sold at moderate rates, as did Ceylon Tea, except for the better grades, which met more competition.

Messrs. William, James, and Henry Thompsou's Ceylon Tea Memorandum says:—Since the 17th inst. about 14,060 packages freshly imported, and several hundred chests of re-printed Tea have been brought to auction, and nearly all bought by the trade. The late arrivals have contained little fine Tea, a fair quantity of average make and quality, and rather more than the usual proportion of low grade with undesirable liquor. The low range of price, however, has stimulated trade—dull as the other markets are—and there has not been further material decline although rates are weak for inferior Broken lated trade—dull as the other markets are—and there has not been further material decline, although rates are weak for inferior Broken Pekoes. The inquiry for good Tea is distinctly spreading, and a few sales this week of parcels with thick heavy liquor—the sort most wanted at the moment—show a recovery. As far as we can learn, dealers have no fine Ceylon, and very little fine Indian, in stock, so that there is prospect of brisk competition for the quality which will doubtless come when planters have been more favoured by weather.

Messrs. George White and Co. report that the China Tea market has continued quiet during the past week, but with rather more inquiry occasionally for common to fair Black and Red Leafs, which have ruled steady at the auction sales. The better grades have sold at drooping rates, owing to the near approach of New Season's. Sales of New Makes have been small, and prices firm. There is not much change to notice in Scented Green Teas, the best liquoring parcels are mostly in request. With regard to Indian, only 1,100 packages of Old Season's have been offered during the week, and in consequence of the quiet state of trade many lots were withdrawn, owing to the bids being below importers' ideas. About 1,400 packages of the newcrop, from several districts, were brought to auction on the 21st, when Teas with fair quality and flavour met with attention fr.m buyers, but undesirable parcels were neglected, and sold at comparatively low rates. Ceylon: Public sales have totalled 7,400 packages, against 8,100 packages last week. The quality generally has been again disappointing, and the auctions have passed, on the whole, with a dull tone, and at rather irregular rates, chiefly in buyers' favour. The few desirable invoices brought forward have continued to realise comparatively good prices, on account of the increasing demand for Teas with full flavour; owing, however, to the abundant supply of parcels with good loaf but prices, on account of the increasing demand for feas with full flavour; owing, however, to the abundant supply of parcels with good leaf but inferior cup, the market for these descriptions has gradually fallen during the past few weeks, until a decline of about 1d. per 1b. has been established on Pekoes and Broken Pekoes, and ½d. to ¾d. per 1b. o. Pekoe Souchongs. The average for the past week is about 1dd. per 1b. Java: In the absence of sales there is no business to advise, but about 1.000 packages are printed for part week. but about 1,000 packages are printed for next week.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

SKETCHES IN PROSE AND VERSE.*

A love of nature and of home pervades all the pages of this interesting volume. Alike in prose as in verse Mr. Doveton seems to revel in the charms of scenery in the company of those near and dear to him. Himself apart in spirit from the busy haunts of men, he inspires his readers with a love of the solitude which he is prone to worship. There is, too, an intense yearning after the Infinite. The spirits of Eternity seem to whisper the mysteries of an Unseen World. What can be sweeter than the lines from the poem entitled, "Voices of Nature!"

" To breathe the same ambrosial air As angels, and to bringthe sky Above a sea of melody, Without the shadow of a care!

To hear the choral stars sublime Sing o'er a ransomed universe-To feel the first primeval curse Has perished with the Tyrant Time!

Oh! tried and troubled mortal, say If this is dying thou art blest Is there no *yearning* in thy breast To plume thy pinions and away?"

Or again --

"Soul! I know they brought her hither Sleeping sweetly, long ago,
Ere the leaves began to wither,
In the soft, September glow.

But I cannot—cannot—wake her. But I cannot—cannot—wake her, So in vain the solemn quest, In the mansions of her Maker She has found Eternal rest!

It were easy to multiply quotations, but it is needless. Enough has been excerpted to indicate that Mr. Doveton is a "sweet lisper." His poetry touches the feelings, it raises, it depresses, but it never offends. Time passes pleasantly; and if there be no great "profit" there is, at any rate, no "loss." Poetry does not, as a rule, aim higher than an appeal to the imagination, and this object successfully accomplished, as in the present instance, criticism is dumb, and praise is master of the situation.

AN ANALYSIS OF WIT AND HUMOUR.+

It has been said that there is no such thing as a synonym. The assertion is rather wide in its scope, but at any rate Mr. Fleet seems impressed by its truth, for he has entered the lists rieet seems impressed by its truth, for he has entered the lists charged with the mission of analysing the difference between "wit and humour." But the task is by no means easy of accomplishment. First of all, what is wit? To this no very satisfactory answer can be given. It is simple enough to say that such and such a saying is very witty, but to give a precise definition of the term is far from easy. To describe humour is, perhaps, less difficult. The word seems to embrace a sense of the ludicrous. We lead to that is humorous but this is not the ludicrous. We laugh at what is humorous, but this is not necessarily the case as regards wit. The risible faculties need not be—nay, are not, in many cases—affected by a witty remark. These few observations are intended to give some idea of the matter which Mr. Fleet has taken in hand. He pursues his researches with unwearied diligence, illustrating his argument by an endless variety of examples. Our chief doubt is as the need of such an elaborate dissertation in research to a custom of the need of such an elaborate dissertation in research to a custom of the need of such an elaborate dissertation in research to a custom of the need of such an elaborate dissertation in research to a custom of the need of such an elaborate dissertation in research to a custom of the need of such an elaborate dissertation in research. the need of such an elaborate dissertation in regard to a question which does not seem altogether worthy of so much labour. But for those who think otherwise the "Analysis" assuredly does not err in incompleteness or minute elaboration. The reader is rather bewildered with minute subtleties, and over-whelmed with deep unfathomable arguments, which are whelmed with deep unfathomable arguments, caviare to the ordinary average intelligence.

PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS.

The dedication of Mr. Kipling's work is "to the wittiest woman in India." The inferential humour on the part of the work thus laid out at the feet of the possessor of a like virtue is well sustained in the various stories which flit across the stage of amusement. Of course Indian tales to be thoroughly pricated must be read in the Fact amidst the scenes to which enjoyed must be read in the East, amidst the scenes to which they relate, and by persons familiar with the thousand and one terms which, crude and incomprehensible as they are to the

[&]quot;Sketches in Prose and Verse." By Y. P. Doveton. (Sampson

^{† &}quot;An Analysis of Wit and Humour." By F. P. Fleet. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

^{1&}quot;Plain Tales from the Hills." By Rudyard Kipling. (Thacker, pink and Co.)

majority of persons in this country, form the every day lispings

of society in the land of the sun

Mr. Kipling possesses the art of telling a story--a gift with-Mr. Kipling possesses the art of telling a story—a gift without which no person is fit to cater for the public taste in the
direction of anecdote. A good tale badly told is spoilt—
the vigour, the point, the charm, consists as much in manner as
in matter. Fortunately the volume entitled "Plain Tales
from the Hills" is rich in both requisites. They sparkle with
fun, they are full of life, merriment, and humour. As a rule
minth recording there is at times a pathetic strain, but this fun, they are full of life, merriment, and humour. As a rule mirth-provoking, there is at times a pathetic strain, but this soon passes, and laughter—as the Yankees say, side-splitting laughter—is the order of the day. It would not be easy to single out specimens as being unusually attractive, for there is scarce a page but what merits perusal. There are skits at persons of note, sly allusions to the mysterious ways of officials in high places, and covert attacks on the peculiarities of a great Government. The mirror of satire reflects all and everything; pothing escapes and the result is one of the most sparkling. nothing escapes, and the result is one of the most sparkling, witty, and droll collection of tales which could be well conceived. India can appreciate, but England can laugh.

THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS.*

The fifth volume of the "Greville Memoirs," which embraces the period from 1841 to 1846, touches upon a variety of most interesting matters. In the Budget of 1842 a new feature of taxation was introduced in the shape of the Income-tax, an impost which, from that day to this, through good report and ill report, has remained an incubus upon the middle and upper classes of the community. Like "the old man of the sea," it clings to them with a pertinacity which no opposition has succeeded in remaining and no discontent has received in selections. ceeded in removing, and no discontent has resulted in abolishing. Its appearance at the time was overshadowed by the awful disaster in Afghanistan, when but one solitary survivor escaped the massacre of upward of 5,000 of his fellow-countrymen in the passes of that treacherous and unfortunate country.

men in the passes of that treacherous and unfortunate country. By far the most interesting portions of the diary, however, are those which relate to the position and proceedings of Sir Robert Peel, whose Free Trade proclivities found expression in his famous repeal of the Corn-laws. The Conservative party never forgave their leader this apostasy from the tenets of "Protection," which formed the political gospel of by far the greater portion of the country gentlemen of those days. His position was beset with difficulties; and if Mr. Greville rightly guaged the inner workings of the great statesman's soul "the whole of the man's life was spent in doing enormous mischief and in attempts to repair that mischief." It will be mischief and in attempts to repair that mischief." It will be a curious biography "whenever it comes to be written, but not a creditable one."

There are, of course, a variety of interesting passages relative to the leading personages of the political world, such as O'Connell, the Irish agitator, and the precursor of the Healys, the Dillons, and hoc genus omne; the Duke of Wellington, of whom, en passant, it is stated that he never lost agun during the whole of his correct Directly into the contract. whom, en passant, it is stated that he never lost a gun during the whole of his career; Disraeli, just beginning to attain eminence in the House, of which in late years he was the brightest ornament; John Bright, Lord Ellenborough, Graham, Gladstone, Clarendon, Dalhousie, and a host of others, too numerous for enumeration. Taken as a whole, this is perhaps the most interesting volume of the series which has as yet

-appeared.

Colonel W. F. B. Laurie has brought out a second series of his "Sketches of Some Distinguished Anglo-Indiana" (W. H. Allen and Co.), which will be welcomed by many readers as a valuable addition to the first series. In the present volume the author gives the biographies of several well-known and honoured Anglo-Indians, such as Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir John Morris, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Colonel Malleson, of whom there is a very life-like portrait as a frontispiece, and the late Sir Ashley Eden. There are brief notices of many other distinguished officials who have done the State service in the East. The task has evidently been a labour of love to the East. The task has evidently been a labour of love to the compiler, and Colonel Laurie may be congratulated in having produced a valuable work which was much wanted, and which no Anglo-Indian's library can be considered complete without.

The Art Journal for July contains a very charming etching of Mr. Sadler's picture known as "Thursday." "American Wonderland," too, supplies some fascinating subjects for illustration, while the mouth waters at the bare mention of the superb palaces, and still more superb furniture therein, of the late King of Bavaria. The Special Number illustrates the Glasgow Exhibition, and judging by the charming pictures the Special Speci here given, visitors to the Scotch centre of industry will have no occasion to regret the time and money spent in seeing a sight which London alone, and perhaps not that capital, could rival or surpass.

The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine for July (W. H. Allen and Co.) continues to improve under the hands of its present editor, his own contributions forming a valuable of its present editor, his own contributions forming a valuable addition to the interesting and varied series of articles given to the reader. Amongst the other excellent papers in the present number may be mentioned Admiral Ingram's "Letters from California and the West Coast of Mexico," Major Parry's "Sketches of a Yachting Cruise," and the "Wanderings of a War Artist," by Irving Montagu. The papers are, as usual, freely illustrated and a new feature is introduced in the shape freely illustrated, and a new feature is introduced in the shape of a paper, in French, "Vive l'Angleterre!" from the pen of Jean De Berthouan.

The Century Magazine for July is, perhaps, the best which has appeared for some time—a fact due in great part to the admirable article on Sinai, Lichfield Cathedral, and the career of the Confederate ram Albemarle. The last-mentioned of these is especially interesting, throwing light as it does upon the use of "rams" in actual warfare.

Artistic Japan is a new monthly serial, designed to set forth in its true colours the arts and industries of the country whose name it bears. It is ably and carefully edited, and the illustrations are effective and executed with skill.

Books for Review.—"Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln" (Rivington); "Days and Nights by the Desert" (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.); "Murray's English Dictionary" (Part IV., Secs. 1 and 2), (Clarendon Press); "The Standard of Value," by W. L. Jordan (Longmans and Co.).

THE CHINA TEA TRADE.—A correspondence is also published regarding the China Tea Trade. The Consul at Canton forwards minutes of the meeting of the committee appointed to wards minutes of the infecting of the committee report that unless China teas are put on an equal footing with Indian teas by the abolition of all *likin* and export duties consummation is scarcely to be looked for; a serious decline, if not an utter extinction, of the trade is probable.

Indian Gold Mining Shares.—The changes here are a fall Indian Gold Mining Shares.—The changes here are a fall of $\frac{1}{3}$ in Mysore, and a rise of 1-16 in Nundydroog. Mysore Shares were last quoted $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{7}{4}$ x new, Nundydroog 20s. to 22s., Indian Consolidated 3s. 6d. to 4s.., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 7s. to 8s., ditto fully paid (£1) 12s. to 13s., Ooregum 12s. to 13s., ditto Preference 12s. to 13s., Devala-Moyar 4s. to 5s., Nine Reefs 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 3s. 6d. to 4s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 3s. to 4s., Gold Fields of Mysore 11-16 to 13-16, New South-East Wynaad 2s. to 3s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 2s. to 4s., Wynaad Perseverance 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 3s. to 4s.

Official.—The following changes and appointments in the

Official.—The following changes and appointments in the N.W.P. and Oudh are announced:—Mr. L. H. Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, Moradabad, has gone on privilege leave for three months, and Inspector J. Mathews takes charge of his office. Mr. W. M. Sherer, District Superintendent of Police, has been granted leave for six months. Mr. C. E. Welby is appointed head master of the Zillah School, Mirat, but remains on deputation at the Raj Coomar College,

Nowgong

THE BIRTHDAY GAZETTE.—An Allahabad paper says: "We are glad, too, to notice that the Government has taken this opportunity to recognise the services of its Volunteer officers. At the same time we cannot but think that the Government might have made a more deserving selection among the officers of that service. There are many others than Lieut.-Colonel Walker at Simla or Lieut.-Colonel Lawrence at Allahabad whom, on account of longer and more successful commands, Indian Volunteers would have more gladly welcomed for this present mark of distinction.

THE funeral of Sir Frank H. Souter took place at St. Thomas's Church at Ooty, June 7. H.E. the Governor, desirous of all honour being accorded to the remains of so distinguished a public servant and a personal friend of old standing, was chief mourner. H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Sargent, the Personal Staffs of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Army Headquarters Staff, Members of the Council, Secretaries to Government, Heads of Departments, Inspector-General of Police, officers and the general ments, Inspector-General of Police, officers and the general society of Ooty were present. The Nilgiri Volunteers, of which body the Governor is the honorary Colonel, paraded the deceased's house, and preceded the cortège to Church. The massed bands of the Governor and Volunteers played the "Dead March in Saul." A party of the Royal Fusiliers from Wellington, specially ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, met the procession and took the coffin to the Church. The road was lined by the police. At the Church the procession was met by the Bishop and the Chaplain; the Chaplain conducted the service at the Church, and the Bishop at the grave. The ceremony throughout was very impressive The ceremony throughout was very impressive.

[&]quot;The Greville Memoirs," Vol. V. (Longmans and Co.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and esp cially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1888.

THE INDIAN TEA INDUSTRY.

THE Indian tea planters are at length wakening up to the necessity of doing something to help themselves. When the tea industry was first started in India it was looked upon as a splendid and certain business, leading not only to fortune, but to "wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." All who had the means to buy gardens or invest in tea shares made haste to The speculators who bought what were called "gardens," but which were in many instances little better than waste lands with a few tea plants on them here and there, did excellently well by turning their ventures into limited liability companies, taking part of the amount which they asked for their bargain in cash down, and the remainder in shares, the "cash down' generally representing a very handsome profit on the original purchase money. The speculators who went in only for shares, and the bona fide investors who did likewise, did not altogether fare so well as the more enterprising individuals who bought and sold "gardens." These were the wise men of the East, who, taking credit to themselves for being the pioneers of a new industry, took also good care to get out of it with profit to themselves as quickly as possible. And so it came to pass that a change came over the golden dreams of wealth, and heavy losses took the place of anticipated profits. For many years past shareholders in many of the companies floated in the manner we have described had a very bad time of it, but the cloud which shadowed their prospects had still a silver lining, which we are glad to believe it is turning to the light. The demand for Indian teas is increasing in England, and the deliveries, including those from Ceylon, show this present season that the demand is likely to increase, until Indian teas take the place which China teas once held in the home markets. But Indian tea growers have yet much to do before this consummation is reached. The public taste in England has not yet been thoroughly educated to appreciate fully the good qualities of the many good Indian teas, and for the very simple reason that it is not so easy to obtain pure unadulterated Indian teas from English grocers. Per-

sons who can afford to purchase a chest of tea can always make certain of getting the real article that they want by going to a respectable tea merchant, but the poorer classes of the community, who have to buy in small quantities, are at the mercy of the retail grocer, who makes his own "blend" and sells it as Indian tea. Why the planters and those who are pecuniarily interested in the Indian tea industry have not taken some combined action to protect themselves and securing for the tea drinking community in England pure Indian teas is a mystery which is perhaps known only to themselves and to the Mincing. lane brokers. The Ceylon planters are, moreover; showing more energy and unity of purpose than their brother planters on the Indian mainland, and they are already reaping the advantages of such action, for the demand for Ceylon teas is greatly on the increase in England. But there are other fields besides England for the expansion of the Indian tea industry. There is Australia and there is America. An experiment is about to be tried on a considerable scale of introducing Indian teas to our Trans-Atlantic cousins, and if the experiment. be wisely conducted there is every prospect of ultimate success. But we regret to hear that already there are: divided counsels amongst the planters themselves, and this want of unison may retard the development of the industry in America, as it doubtless has retarded its development here.



Gazette. Official

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 2.)

GIBB—The services of 1st Grade Assistant Apothecary J. Gibb arc-temporarily placed at the disposal of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh Governmen

Government.

MASTERS, Captain A., returned, on May 17, from the privilege leave granted to him, and assumed command of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, from Captain G. E. Money on the same date.

CLARKE—The services of Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, B.S.C., deputy commissioner of the 1st grade in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from May 23.

PEET, Lieut.-Colonel H. J., B.S.C., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, on furlough, is appointed to be deputy commissioner, 4st grade, in Assam, from May 23, the date on which the services of Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, B.S.C., were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department. Department.

Montgomery, 1st Grade Assistant Apothecary W. J., of the Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as civil surgeon of Basim to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the absence on privilege leave of Apothecary O. W. Jones, M.D.

FOWLER, Mr. M. S., deputy conservator of forests, Port Blair and the Nicobars, is appointed to be ex-officio and assistant superintendent in that settlement, from the date on which he assumed charge of

in that settlement, from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties and until further orders.

Monro, Mr. A., M.A., B.C.L., barrister-at-law, is appointed inspector of schools, 5th division. Madras Presidency, and to officiate as inspector-general of education in the Centrel Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. R. Browning, C.I.E.
Rossiter, Mr. C. E., sub-assistant conservator of forests in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as an assistant conservator of the 3rd grade, from April 1.

from April 1.

-The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. L. Andrews as acting consul for Siam at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. S. G. Jones.

DINKGREVE—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-

General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. W. Dinkgreve as Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon.

IMPEY, Lieut. L., wing officer 23rd Regiment Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as political assistant of the third class, and is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana from the date of assuming charge.

DRESSNER, Captain C. J. B. H., boundary settlement officer in Bundelkhand, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate at Nowgong, from the date of taking charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut.-Colonel R. G. E. Dalrymple.

The following promotion is made in the Berar Commission from April 23, and during the absence on furlough of Captain W. Hastings,

special assistant commissioner :—
DAVIES, Mr. C. A. W., assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, and officiating assistant commissioner of the 1st class, to officiate as a special assistant commissioner.
GORDON—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the

GORDON—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. Gordon as acting consul for Belgium at Aden, during the absence of Mr. H. W. Vidal.

Cole—The following extract from Station orders by the officer commanding at Erinpura, dated May 7, is confirmed:—Consequently. manding at Erinpura, dated May 7, is confirmed:—Consequent on the departure of Lieut. A. Poingdestre to join the Malwa Bheel Corps, Lieut. R. A. Cole, Erinpura Irregular Force, is directed to assume charge of the Station Staff Office, Erinpura, from Lieut. A.

Poingdestre, from this date.

UPTON, Mr. R. L., solicitor to the Government of India, is appointed agent to the Governor-General in Council for the affairs of the late

agent to the Governor-General in Council for the affairs of the late King of Oudh from May 15.

Sandell, Mr. J. W. H., chief superintendent, Class I., having been placed on special duty, made over charge of his duties in the office of the Accountant-General, Bombay, on May 10, and took charge of his special duties on May 21.

Brewin, Mr. F. C., of the Subordinate Account Service, has been

appointed to act as chief superintendent during Mr. Sandell's absence

on special duty.

BARROW, Mr. O. T., having been appointed, on return from special

Barrow, Mr. O. T., having been appointed, on return from special leave, to officiate as accountant-general and deputy commissioner of paper currency, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, received charge of those offices from Mr. H. G. Cowie on May 25.

Marrett, Captain H. R., Bengal S.C., assistant commissary-general, 4th class, seconded, to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, seconded, from March 16, vice Major G. H. Elliott, Bengal S.C., assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, reverted to regimental duty.

JOHNSON, Surgeon-Major E. R., officiating secretary to the surgeon-general H.M.'s Forces, Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment from May 14, vice Brigade-Surgeon J. E. T. Aitchison, M.D., C.I.E.,

retired.

MASON, Captain A. H., R.E., to officiate as deputy assistant quarter-master general, vice Capt. E. W. Dun, Bengal Staff Corps, on fur-lough, dated May 1.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India

of State for India:—
DREW, Lieut. A. B. H., Northamptonshire Regiment, wing officer 29th
Bengal Infantry, May 28, 1887.
DUGAT, Lieut. H. C. C., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, wing officer 38th
Bengal Infantry, May 28, 1887.
CARDEW, Lieut. F. G., Oxfordshire L.I., officiating squadron officer
10th Bengal Lancers, having completed 18 months' probationary
service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Nov. 18, 1886,
subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.
INGLES Colonel R. H., Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India.

subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

INGLIS, Colonel R. H., Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India, from June 10, or any subsequent date.

PILCHER, Surgeon-Major J. G., to be brigade-surgeon, from May 14, vice Brigade-Surgeon J. E. T. Aitchison, M.D., C.I.E., retired.

SIMPSON, Mr. J. T., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is permanently transferred to Burma Provincial Establishment.

PRICE, Mr. J. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, is permanently transferred to Burma Provincial Establishment.

MASON, Mr. A. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is

MASON, Mr. A. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is permanently transferred from Bengal Provincial Establishment to the railway branch of that Government.

HANBY, Mr. W. A. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is permanently transferred from Bengal Provincial Establishment to the railway

branch of that Government.

SMITH—The services of Mr. F. St. G. M. Smith, executive engineer,
4th grade, temporary rank, Rajputana, are placed temporarily at the
disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department.

disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Coaker, Major W. H., R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways,
Madras, is appointed to officiate as consulting engineer for railways,
Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel C. J. Smith,
R.E., with the rank of officiating superintending engineer, 3rd class.

Sargeaunt, Major R. A., R.E., will, while officiating as consulting
engineer for railways, Bombay, hold the temporary rank of superintending engineer lat. class.

engineer for railways, Bombay, hold the temporary rank of superintending engineer, 1st class.

Richard, Mr. H. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is temporarily promoted to superintending engineer, 3rd class.

Chiraside, Mr. J. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, passed the departmental standard examination on Dec. 30, 1887.

WILLIAMS, Mr. W., superintendent, Class IV., 3rd grade, having returned to duty from privilege leave on May 22, Mr. F. Kinsman, officiating superintendent, Class IV., reverted to his substantive rank of Class V., 1st grade, on that date.

FURLOUGHS.

GRANT, Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is granted twelve months' furlough, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

ACKLOM, Mr. R. E., superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, availed himself, on May 16, of the privilege leave granted him, making over charge of his office to Mr. J. R. Tregear.

CARNELL, Mr. N. M., district traffic superintendent in Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment, attached to the N.W. Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for six and a-half months, from the 17th inst. the 17th inst.

JONES, 2nd Grade Apothecary O. W., M.D., civil surgeon of Basim in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has obtained sixty days' privilege leave from April 1, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

CROFTS, Surgeon J., M.D., medical officer of the Kotah and Jhalrapatan Agencies, is granted furlough for eighteen months from May 20, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Manderson, Lieut.-Colonel T. C., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary 1st class, Military Works Department (p.s.), for one

ciass, temporary 1st class, mintary works Department (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

Gouldsburt, Major D. E., Bengal S.C., cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, Punjab (p.a.), for one year and 126 days.

Oldham, Licut.-Colonel A., General List, Infantry, 12th Bengal In-

fantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 27th year, commenced Sept. 3, 1887.

PATERSON, Surgeon-Major A. McM., 31st Bengal Infantry (p.a), for one year; pension service, 22nd year, commenced Dec. 16, 1887.

MARTIN, Colonel C., C.B., Cavalry (p.a.), for six months, in extension.

SWINTON, Lieut. R. R., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for six months, in extension.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 6.)

Calcutta Gazette, June 6.)

GRIDT, Mr. B. G., officiating district and sessions judge, Rajshahye, is appointed to act as district and ressions judge, Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. D. Beighton.

STEVERS, Mr. C. C., commissioner of the Chota Nagpore division, is allowed leave for three months from 6th prox.

HOPKINS, Mr. J. A., magistrate and collector of Nuddea, is appointed to act as commissioner of the Chota Nagpore division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. C. Stevens.

PRATT, Mr. J., officiating district and sessions judge, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Midnapore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. R. M. Towers.

Peterson, Mr. H. P., officiating district and sessions judge, Rungpore, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Mymensingh, on being relieved of his present appointment.

being relieved of his present appointment.

PLATTS, Mr. S. G., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Dacca, is transferred to Rungpore.

is transferred to Rungpore.

STACK, Mr. G. A., professor, Presidency College, is allowed special leave for six months, from 23rd prox.

RUSSELL, Surgeon-Major E. G., officiating civil surgeon 24-Pergunnahs, is also appointed to act as medical inspector of emigrants (Colonial Emigration), during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major-J. F. P. McConnell, from April 9.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, June 2.)

THOMAS, Mr. L. H. L., district superintendent of police, Moradabad, is granted privilege for three months, from May 28.

SHEREZ, Mr. W. M., district superintendent of police, Mirzapur, is granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for six months, from May 15.

MATHEWS, Mr. Inspector J., of the Moradabad district police, is appointed to hold charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Moradabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. L. H. L. Thomas. CORNELIUS, Mr. G. R., inspector, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Mirzapur, during the absence, on leave, on medical certificate, of Mr.

W. M. Sherer.

Welby, Mr. C. E., head master, Zila School, Cawnpore, is appointed on deputation at Rajkumar College, Nowgong, to be head master, Zilla School, Meerut, to remain on deputation.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 2.)

Consequent on the return of Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, deputy conservator, on deputation, the following reversions are ordered with effect from Oct. 29, 1887:—
WHITTALL, Mr. R. H. C., deputy conservator, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., on deputation, to his substantive appointment of deputy conservator,

3rd grade.

Dickinson, Mr. F. B., officiating deputy conservator, 2nd grade, in Coorg, to his substantive appointment of deputy conservator, 3rd

FOSTER, Mr. G. H., deputy conservator, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to be

FOSTER, Mr. G. H., deputy conservator, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to be officiating deputy conservator, 3rd grade.

PREVOST, Mr. G. F., officiating deputy conservator, 3rd grade, in Berar, to his substantive appointment of deputy conservator, 4th grade.

BALLANTINE, Mr. J., deputy conservator, 4th grade, sub pro tem., in Berar, on deputation, to officiating deputy conservator, 4th grade, Dobbs, Mr. E., deputy conservator, 4th grade, sub pro tem., to officiating deputy conservator, 4th grade, sub pro tem., to officiating deputy conservator, 4th grade, to his substantive appointment of assistant conservator, 1st grade.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. J. McKee, deputy conservator, 3rd grade, the following reversions are ordered, from

conservator, 3rd grade, the following reversions are ordered, from Oct. 31, 1887:—
RIND, Mr. L. A. W., officiating deputy conservator, 3rd grade, in Berar, to his substantive appointment of deputy conservator, 4th

grade. King, Mr. W. officiating deputy conservator, 4th grade, to his substantive appointment of assistant conservator, 1st grade.

Scorr, Mr. A., honorary assistant engineer, on return from privilege-leave, is posted to the Jubbulpore Division.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 5.)

LOGAN, Mr. T. T., inspector of school, first division, to act as inspector of schools, fifth division, vice Mr. A. Monro, on other duty.

PILLAI, Mr. L. C. W., B.A., third senior assistant professor, Presidency College, and acting second lecturer, Rajahmundry College, to act as inspector of schools, first division, vice Mr. T. T. Logan, on other duty in the fourth clare. duty, in the fourth class.

PELLY, Rev. C. H., M.A., to resume charge of the chaplaincy of North Black Town, Madras

DANCASTER, Surgeon-Major J., district surgeon, to be a lay trustee of the church at Vellore, in the place of Colonel E. M. Stevenson, who has left the station.

West, W. C. S., honorary lieutenant and deputy commissary assistant engineer, Public Works Department, to be a lay trustee of the church at Ranipe.

Gib, Rev. W. C., has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary

of State for India to retire from the service from June 15.

ROBERTS, Brigade-Surgeon W. H., M.D., Indian Medical Service,
Madras Establishment, to officiate as deputy surgeon-general, with
temporary rank, vice Deputy Surgeon-General J. Henderson, on
furlough, dated May 16.

INISON, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D., Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of deputy surgeon-general, vice Deputy Surgeon-General S. B. Roe, M.B., C.B., on furlough.

PINTO, Surgeon J. G., is admitted to the Madras Establishment, from May 1, the date of his arrival in India.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the

undermentioned officers to return to duty:—
LUGARD, Colonel H. J., Staff Corps.

TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel, R. F., General List, Infantry.
DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Major R. R. E., R.E.

SHAW, Colonel E., Staff Corps, Judge-Advocate General's Department, has returned from furlough; arrived at Bombay on May 20.

McEvox, Surgeon W. G., is permitted to resign his commission in the Indian Medial Service, subject to H.M.'s approval.

HAZLETT—The services of Surgeon-Major A. Hazlett, M.D., Indian Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment in the Military Accounts

NORTH—The services of Surgeon-Major J. North, Indian Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Depart-

FURLOUGHS.

JOSEPH, Mr. H. G., of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India an extension of four months extraordinary leave, on medical certificate.

CLOGSTOUN, Mr. C., acting assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam district, privilege leave, for three months, from or after May 13.

WILLIEGON Mr. H. E. assistant superintendent of police Millians and Mill

MILKIESON, Mr. H. F., assistant superintendent of police, Malabar has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months, on sick certificate.

Tomlinson, Mr. T. A., deputy superintendent, 1st grade, No. III. party Madras Survey, privilege leave for three months, from or after, The 15

Jue 15.

PLUNKETT, Mr. C. E., deputy collector in charge of Treasury, Nilgiris

privilege leave for two months, from or after June 5.
Briggs, Mr. W. M., assistant inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months from the date of relief.

HENDERSON, Deputy Surgeon-General J., M.D., Indian Medical Service, deputy surgeon-general, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and Hyderabad Contingent (m.c.), for six months.

ROE, Deputy Surgeon-General S. B., M.B., C.B., Medical Staff (p.a.), for four months.

Quin, Major E., Staff Corps, 23rd Madras L.I. (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 24th year, commenced June 9, 1887.

Dawson, Lieut. R. H., Staff Corps, assistant commandant military police, Burna (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 18th year, commencéd Jan. 22

CHERRY, Colonel F. S., Madras Cavalry, for six months, p.a., in

MACDOUGALL, Colonel J., Staff Corps, for five months, m.c., in extension

GROVE, Lieut.-Colonel A. S., Staff Corps, for 184 days, m.c., in extension.

LECKY, Lieut.-Colonel G., Staff Corps, for five months, m.c., in extension.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 1.)

POWELL, F. A. L., R.A., is attached for duty to No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade Lancashire Division, R.A., pending orders from the Horse

Guards, War Office, as to his final posting.

Welchman, Captain E. W. St. G., Bengal Staff Corps, 5th Infantry,
Hyderabad Contingent, will join the garrison class at Bangalore,
commencing on the 1st prox., instead of Captain A. G. H. Hayne,
Madras Staff Corps.

Stewart, Lieut. A. D., 1st Battalion the Rifle Brigade, at present

doing duty at the depôt, Wellington, is directed to proceed to Burma and rejoin his battalion.

POWER, Surgeon-Major R. V., M.D., medical charge 12th Regiment

Madras Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of Queen's Own Sappers and Miners

MACLEOD, Lieut. H. J., officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Madras

Pioneers, to be wing officer, on probation, sub pro tem., vice Lieut. Keary, seconded for employment in the Burma Police.

Kelawala, Surgeon M. J., doing duty, Upper Burma, to the officiating medical charge of 12th Regiment, Madras Infantry.

Johnson, Lieut. W. H., wing officer and quartermaster 22nd Regiment, Madras Infantry, for 31 days, from May 24, or date of departure parture.

POORE, Lieut. R. M., 7th Hussars, to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 7.)

Fraser, Mr. S. M., assistant collector and magistrate, 1st class, Khandesh, to be a visitor of the District Jail at Dhulia, vice Mr. E.

HART-DAVIES, Mr. T., relinquished charge of the offices of assistant judge and sessions judge of Poona and assistant agent for Sirdars in the Deccar on the 26th ult.

Cox, Mr. E. C., personal assistant to the inspector-general of police, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from the 26th inst.

allowed privilege leave for three months, from the 26th inst.

OLIVER—The services of Mr. J. Oliver are placed at the disposal of the Political Department that he may act as principal and professor of English literature, Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

Peterson, Mr. P., M.A., D.Sc., to act as principal, Elphinstone College, during the absence of Mr. Wordsworth, M.A., C I.E.

MacMillan, Mr. M., B.A., to act in the third grade of the Educational Department, during the absence of Mr. J. T. Hawthorthwaite, M.A.

Sanjara, Mr. C. J., to act as professor of mathematics in the Elphinstone College in the fourth grade of the Educational Department.

East, Mr. W. A., C.S., on his return from leave, to do duty as collector and magistrate of the district of Poona, district registrar and political agent, Poona, and to be member and president of the Local

cal agent, Poona, and to be member and president of the Local Board established for the Poona district.

Board established for the Poona district.

Keyber, Mr. A., C.S., on being relieved by Mr. W. A. East, C.S., to do duty as collector and magistrate of the district of Satara, district registrar and political agent, Satara, and to be member and president of the Local Board established for the Satara district.

Winter, Mr. H. E., C.S., on being relieved by Mr. A. Keyser, C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Kaira, district registrar, Kaira, and political agent, Cambay and to be member and president of the Local board established for the Kaira district.

Locan, Mr. A. C., C.S., to do duty as assistant collector, Poona.

Moore, Mr. R. A. L., C.S., to do duty as assistant collector, Ahmedabad.

GIBB, Mr. M. C., C.S., to do duty as assistant collector, Sholapur.
McIVer, Mr. J. A., assistant superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey,
is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade of assistant superinten-

dent, from May 1.

Acworth—The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. H. A.

Acworth, C.S., deputy collector of Salt Revenue, is cancelled, and he is allowed ordinary furlough for fifteen months and sixteen days, from March 10.

POTTINGER, Veterinary Surgeon, on his services being made available by the military department, to act as superintendent Veterinary College and Hospital, Bombay, during the absence of Veterinary Surgeon Steel.

NARIMAN, Dr. S. K., assistant superintendent of the college and hos-

pital, to act as superintendent until relieved by Veterinary Surgeon Pottinger.

Keys, Mr. H. W., acting deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, and divisional forest officer, Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from July 9, or from such subsequent

ausence for three months from July 9, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Bagnell, Mr. H. W. J., C. S., Assit. Collector, Bombay, to be inspector of factories for the town and island of Bombay, and to be also the officer to receive notices within the same limits during the absence of Mr. W. W. Drew, C.S.

Osborn, Major W., R.E., to be executive engineer, Aden, in succession to C.J. Chuidkhalt, R.F., appointed to act as superintending

Osborn, Major W., R.E., to be executive engineer, Aden, in succession to Col. Cruickshank, R.E., appointed to act as superintending engineer, southern division, from May 1, Major Osborn having taken charge of the duties of the appointment on April 30.

Rennison, Mr. G., head clerk to the superintendent of police, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to be substantive pro tem. sixth grade inspector of police, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, vice Rao Saheb Motilal Hirabhai, transferred.

Hurst, Mr. W., distillery inspector, Dhulia, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 4th ult.

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MILITARY.

Henderson.—The services of Surgeon-Major W. G. H. Henderson, Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govern-

ment in the Civil Department.

BAUGH, Lieut. M. W., Staff Corps, wing officer 25th Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

ALBAN—The services of Lieut. W. G. Alban, Staff Corps, 13th Regi-

ment Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Govern-

ment of India.

GILLESPIE, 1st Grade Assistant Apothecary T. D. W., Subordinate Medical Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on

medical certificate.

Grantham, Lient. C. F., Staff Corps, squadron officer 6th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from the date of being struck off duty; pension service, tenth year, commenced Nov. 1, 1887.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, June 8.) The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appoint-

ments: BADDELEY, Lieut. C. E., R.E., company officer Bombay Sappers and Miners, to be company commander, vice Major J. Cameron, R.E.,

PRENTICE, Lieut. H., R.E., officiating company officer Bombay Sappers and Miners, to be company officer, vice Lieut. C. E. Baddeley, R.E.,

wood, Lieut. P. A. N. St. L., Staff Corps, wing officer 7th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 20th Bombay Infantry for duty.

JENNINGS, Surgeon W. E., Indian Medical Service, on general duty, Bombay District, Northern Division and Aden, is transferred to

general duty, Quetta District.

Gordon, Lieut. L. A., commandant, Aden Iroop, has been directed to attend the course of garrison instruction, which commenced at Poona on the 1st inst.

FURLOUGHS.

WATKINS, Major F. W., R.E., to Dehra Doon and Cashmere, from March 8 to Sept. 7, on private affairs.

Anderson, Captain S., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, to remain in Eng-

land, in extension, from July 1 to Dec. 31, on private affairs.

Bull, Surgeon G. H., Indian Medical Service, to Mount Aboo, from April 28 to May 27, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. B. Borradaile, S.C.; Lieut.-Col. W. G. Smith, Inf.; Lieut. E. B. Carbonars, S.C.; Surg. J. Mullane, M.D. Madras Estab.—Col. W. Vertue, S.C.; Col. H. W. H. Cox, S.C.; Madras Estab.—Col. W. Vertue, S.C., Col. II. W. Z. Col., Sieut. J. C. Swete, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. Sir W. S. Seton, Bart., S.C.; Col. J. Philips, S.C.; Col. G. R. Goodfellow, C.I.E., S.C.

Bengal Estab.—C. B. Williams, C. E. R. Girdlestone (Cov.), E. Hodges, T. L. L. Jenkins (Cov.), G. G. White, C. E. C. Montressor, W. N. Boutflower, A. C. Tupp (Cov.), Surg. Major S. H. Dantra, M.D., H. P. Wylby.

Madras Estab.—J. J. Morris.

Bombay Estab.—C. G. W. Macpherson (Cov.), W. L. S. L. Cameron.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major E. B. Ruttledge, four months; Lieut. F. B. Mein, S.C., four months; Surg. H. W. G. Macleod, three months; Surg.-Major F. C. Nicholson, two months.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. A. S. Faulkner, two months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Azizudin Munshi, three months' s.c.; F. Rawson, one month's furlough.

Madras Estab.—Surg. H. Armstrong, seven days, and to return.
Bombay Estah.—H. G. Palliser, one week's furlough. This does not cancel the permission previously given to return.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Major J. G. Kelly, S.C.

Bengal Estab.—J. G. H. Glass, F. J. G. Hatchell, G. Godfrey (Cov.), H. W. Reynolds (Cov.).

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot amongst the European and native officers of the Bombay Police Force to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Frank Souter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., by erecting a bust of the late Commissioner in a conspicuous part of the Office of the Commissioner of Police in Bombay. The subscription list is one of very considerable length, as each of the officers mentioned contributes two days' pay.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME. BIRTHS.

ARMYTAGE-June 25, at Oriel-crescent, Scarborough, the wife of Lieut. ARMYTAGE—June 25, at Oriel-crescent, Scarborough, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Arthur H. Armytage (late Royal Artillery), of a daughter.

BARNES—June 22, at Claremont House, Wimbledon-common, the wife of Major G. West Barnes, A.P.D., of a daughter.

BOUSTEAD—June 17, at Westfield Lodge, Surbiton, the wife of John Melvill Boustead, of Ceylon, of a son.

CLARKE—June 21, at Lichfield, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Courtney

Clarke, of a daughter.

Clarke, or a daugnter.

GAISFORD.—June 21, at 16, Sion-hill, Clifton, the wife of Major G.

Gaisford, B.S.C., of a son.

GRATTAN.—June 20, at 17, Upper Queen's-terrace, Southampton, the

wife of Colonel Grattan, late 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, of a son.

Hailes.—June 27, at Glendronach, Cheltenhain, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Hailes, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

IVES.—June 21, at 20, South-street, Park-lane, the wife of Colonel

Gordon Ives. of a son

MAITLAND—June 19, at Dulwich, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Maitland, of a daughter.

MATHESON—June 14, the wife of Major Matheson, A.D.C., Inniskilling

Dragoons, of a daughter

Dragoons, of a daughter.

Noel—June 24, at 7, Southsea-terrace, Southsea, the wife of Lieut.
R. L. G. Noel, R.N., of a son.

Story—June 23, at Bawdeswell Hall, Norfolk, the wife of Major-General P. Story, Bengal Army, of a daughter.

Taylor—June 25, at 40, St. Leonard-road, Exeter, the wife of Captain W. H. Forbes Taylor, Royal Artillery, of a son.

Taylor—June 19, at Ordnance Lodge, H.M.'s Gun Wharf, Portsmouth, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel John E. Taylor, Ordnance Store Department. of a son.

ment, of a son.

Wood—June 21, at Hollin Hall, Ripon, the wife of Captain Wood (late)
8th Hussars, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Armstrong—Ritchie—June 26, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate Henry Armstrong, Surgeon Indian Medical Service, Madras, to Lily, daughter of the late S. Ritchie, Esq., and Mrs. Ritchie, Sussexgardens.

gardens.

ENDERSON—GROSVENOR—June 21, at St. Andrew's Church, Bath,
John Seton Henderson, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, elder son
of W. H. Henderson, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, to Amelia
Carteret, fifth daughter of the late Rev. Frederick Grosvenor, M.A.,

Rector of Dunkerton, Somerset. Howard—Bryan—June 20, at Monkton Combe, by the Rev. 7 Howard, Vicar of St. Jude's, Plymouth, assisted by the Rev. R. N. Howard, brothers of the bridegroom, and the Rev. D. L. Pitcairn, Vicar of Monkton Combe, the Rev. Alfred Howard, youngest son of the late Rev. T. Howard, Vicar of Warmley, to Edith Mary Marow, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. G. Bryan, Principal of Monkton Combe School.

youngest daughter of the Rev. R. G. Bryan, Principal of Monkton Combe School.

Kinneir.—Warner.—June 18, at St. Jude's, Southsea, by the Vicar, the Rev. J. S. Blake, M.A., assisted by the Rev W. B. Pitt, Rector of Lyddington, Wilts, and brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Walter Henry, only son of Henry Kinneir, Redville, Swindon, to Louiss Mary Violet, second daughter of the late Captain George Warner, Madras Staff Corps, and granddaughter of John Templeman Maule, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras.

LASH.—FAIRMAN.—June 20, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Oliver Lash, of Calcutta, to Alfreda Rose, elder daughter of Captain Alfred Nelson Fairman, R.N., of 14, Charleville-road S.W.

LYSACHT.—PRENDERGAST.—June 26, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Arthur Royse Lysaght, Esq., third son of John Lysaght, Esq., of Spring-fut, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, to May, youngest daughter of General Prendergast, Bengal Staff Corps.

MATHIAS.—CAREW.—June 20, at Eastbourne, Guy L'Estrange Mathias, H.M.'s Indian Marine, second son of Colonel H. V. Mathias, B.S.C., to Norah, youngest daughter of Captain G. O'Brien Carew, C.I.E., late Deputy Director of H.M.'s Indian Marine.

OLIVIER.—DUCKWORTH.—June 26, at St. Mary's Church, Bryanstonsquare, Captain Henry Dacres Olivier, Royal Engineers, son of the Rev. H. A. Olivier, of West Green House, Winchfield, to Mary Campbell Duckworth, daughter of the Rev. W. Arthur and the Hon. Mrs. Duckworth, of Orchardleigh Park, Someste.

Mrs. Duckworth, of Orchardleigh Park, Somerset.

SAWYER--REVETT—June 20, at St. George the Martyr's, Holborn,
George William, clder son of the late George Sawyer, to Kate Agnes, eldest daughter of B. Kingsley Revett, of Odiham, Hants, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S.

of the H.E.I.C.S.

TAYLOR—HILL—June 21, at St. Stephen's, Ealing, by the Rev. C. S.
Taylor, Vicar of St. Thomas's, Bristol, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. B. Seymour Tupholme, Vicar of the parish, Edmund Judkin Taylor, of Frenchay, Gloucestershire, youngest son of the late Thomas Terrett Taylor, Esq., of Bristol, to Annie Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Richard Barton Hill, 1st Bengal Cavalry, H.M.'s Indian Army.

THORNTON—NASH—June 19, at St. Mary's Church, Slough, Major R. Chicheley Thornton, 1st Middlesex (D.C.O.) Regiment, second son of Edward Thornton, Esq., C.B., of 61, Warwick-square, S.W., late B.C.S., to Henrietta, third daughter of the late Henry Fleetwood Nash, Esq., of Upton Lea, Slough, Bucks.

DEATHS.

Boswell.—June 7, at Ramsgate, Major Alexander Carre Boswell, Retired List, Bengal Army, aged 75.



GIFFARD-June 23, at Brightleigh, Outwood, Redhill, Magdalen, Christian Giffard, the wife of Admiral Sir George Giffard, K.C.B. aged 61.

GOLDEMID—May 23, at 2, Strathmore-gardens, W., Jessy Sarah, widow of Henry Edward Goldsmid, H.E.I.C.S., formerly Chief Secretary

to Government, Bombay.

MILLER.—June 19, at Bournemouth, John Andrew Erasmus Miller,
District Judge of the Punjab, India, aged 49.

PAKENHAM.—June 19, at Wellington Villa, Wellington square, Chelten-

ARENHAM—Jule 19, at Wellington Villa, Wellington Square, Chelcenham, George Dent Pakenham, late Captain 4th Bengal Lancers, and Adjutant Governor-General's Body Guard, aged 64.

VEST—June 23, George West, late H.B.M.'s Consul at Suez, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel West, Scots Fusilier Guards.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BORAH-May 26, at Assam, the wife of Surgeon-Major S. Borah, M.B., M.C., of a daughter.

McCarthy—May 30, at Bhusawal, the wife of A. A. McCarthy, Government Railway Police, of a daughter.
Wilson—June 10, at Bombay, the wife of Captain D. Wilson, H.M.'s

Indian Marine, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEDDY—THOMPSON—June 4, at Coonoor, F. Beddy, Lieut. the Carabiniers, to Nellie, daughter of the late C. Thompson, Esq., of Brookwood, Surrey, and Park-square, London.

CARSON—BOUSTEAD—June 6, at Christ Church, Ahmednugger, Surgeon W. P. Carson, M.B., 1st Bombay Grenadier Regiment, to Frances, second daughter of Surgeon-Major R. Boustead, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

KINNEY—PHOLER—June 16, at Decicios Stanker Edward Frances.

FINNEY—PILCHER—June 16, at Darjeeling, Stephen Finney, Esq., to Constance, eldest daughter of Surgeon-Major J. G. Pilcher, Civil

Constance, eldest daughter of Surgeon-Major J. G. Pilcher, Civil Surgeon, of Darjeeling.

Prager.—West.—June 6, at Cannanore, S. Prager, to Harriet Maria West, daughter of the late C. W. West, of Cannanore, and grand-daughter of the late Lieut.-General R. West, Madras Army.

Robertson—Osborn—June 26, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Alexander, youngest son of Alexander Robertson, of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, N.B., to Mary Evelyn Ann Osborn, eldest daughter of Ashby Greenough Osborn, M.R.C.S. Engineer, Dover, Kent, and granddaughter of the late Rev. C. F. Watkins, Vicar of Brixworth, Northamptonshire. (By telegram.)

Tuson—Middlecoat,—June 6, at Palamcottah, L. R. Tuson, Lieut.
M.S.C., 9th Regiment M.I., to Susannah Mary Locke ("Susie"), daugter of Colonel P. Middlecoat, M.S.C., Commandant, European Veterans.

Conor.—May 26, at Mhow, Major A, S. W. Conor, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, P.W.P.

Daukes.—June 2, at Assam, Arthur Frederic, son of F. C. Daukes, Esq., B.C.S., aged 1.

Inglis.—June 5, at Gibraltar, Grace Mabel, the wife of Captain J. D. Inglis, Royal Artillery, aged 22.

Manson.—June 6, at Negapatam, Manson, son of G. E. Manson, P.W.D., and 12.

aged 12.

MORRIESON—May 23, at Coonoor, Duncan Home Morrieson, Captain, 4th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, and late Lieut. 55th Regiment,

RIMINGTON-June 4, at Madras, M. Rimington, of Vayitri, Wynaad, Malabar, aged 65.

Malabar, aged 65.

Simpson—June 1, at the Orchard, Portishead, Colonel R. Salisbury Simpson, late Bengal Army, aged 78.

Tiden—June 16, at Bombay, Lorentz Adam Tiden, aged 52.

TULLY—June 7, at Fort Stedman, Shan States, of remittent fever, Surgeon Edmund Tully, I.M.S.

URMSTON—June 18, near Oghee, Hazarah Frontier, Punjab, Captain Henry Brabazon Urmston, 6th Punjab Infantry, eldest son of Colonel H. Brabazon Urmston (retired, Indian Army), of Ardenlee, Maidstone aged 37.

Wern—May 31, at Simla, Kathleen Harriette, the infant daughter of C. J. Weir, C.S.
Winn—June 2, at Chunar, Senior Apothecary J. Winn (Bengal Retired

List), aged 50.

THE "Fourth" was of course, writes the Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer*, a day on which all old Etonians turned their thoughts to that school which still flourishes in all its vigour among the green fields of the mother country. Sir Frederick Roberts gave his annual dinner at Snowdon, and the Etonians present as guests were:—Lord Dufferin, Mr. Justice Bayley, Sir Frederick Hogg, Colonel Pole-Carew, Colonel Gerald Morton, Captain Heathcote, Mr. Bicknell, Mr. Houston, and Mr. Roberts, son of the Commander-in-Chief. After dinner there Roberts, son of the Commander-in-Chief. After dinner there was a small-and-early dance in the ball-room, preceded by a musical sketch, in which Captain Hobday, single-handed, kept his auditors immensely amused, while he related how Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Brown kept their Silver Wedding. The same evening General Chesney gave a dinner to all Royal Engineer officers present in Simla, upwards of twenty accepting his invitation to gather in honour of the "Corps." The "Sappers" muster strongly in Simla this year, from senior officers holding high official appointments to those juniors who are working hard at "Defence" plans which have not yet hear fully comhard at "Defence" plans which have not yet been fully com-

BOMBAY AND BARODA RAILWAY.

Major-General J. S. Trevor presided at the Cannon-street Hotel over the half-yearly general meeting of the pro-prietors in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.—The report of the directors recommended the pay-Company.—The report of the directors recommended the payment of a dividend in July of 1s. 6d. per £100 consolidated stock, making, with the guaranteed interest, a total distribution for the half-year on the capital stock of £2 11s. 6d. per cent. The proprietors would then have received £6 10s. per cent. on their holdings of stock for the year 1887, as against £7 2s. for 1886, and £6 17s. 6d. for 1885.—The Chairman moved the adoption of the report. He stated that the hold them to artisiste at their matrical lest Chairt that, as he led them to anticipate at their meeting last Christmas, they were enabled to pay 1s. 6d. per cent. beyond the guaranteed interest. They nad cleared their guaranteed interests on their own line, and were only about £3,500 short of the sum they had to pay each half-year for the Rajputana-Malway Railway before they began to divide surplus profits. The result was more satisfactory than he had hoped for, with The result was more satisfactory than he had hoped for, with a falling-off in gross earnings, compared with the corresponding half of 1886, on their own line, of close on 20 per cent, and on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway of about 12 per cent. Part of these results were due to a reduction in maintenance and repair charges, caused by some delay in the despatch of rails and other stores to India. The cause of the falling-off of the revenue was that the crops in the Punjab partially failed for want of seasonable rain, and there was nothing to export. There had been another failure of the harvest, this time not in the Punjab, but in the North-West Provinces and Rajputana. Grain that would otherwise have been available for export ard swelled the receipts on their own line, had been absorbed in Rajputana and the North-West. own line, had been absorbed in Rajputana and the North West. In the aggregate they had earned more money, both gross and net in this half-year than in the corresponding half of 1887, but the increase in their receipts had been on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, where they took one fifth of the surplus, while the decrease had been over their own line, where they took half. The result was that, with an aggregate revenue somewhat in the result was that the result was the result was the re excess of the revenue from the corresponding half of 1887, they would have a smaller surplus to divide at Christmas, and they would have probably to get home that surplus at a lower rate of exchange. The effect of that would be that they would not be able to give as much as £1 8s. 6d. over and above their guaranteed interest, as they did in 1887; but there would be a reduction in it of about 2s. 6d. per cent. The deficiency due to the failure of crops had been aggravated by the enhancement of 25 per cent. in the salt duties, which had caused a temporary decrease in the consumption of that article, and that had told on them, as they were perhaps the largest carriers of salt in India. The cotton crop had also not come up to expectation. In other respects they had done fairly well, and they had nothing to despair about. They would be all right again, he hoped, before long, though he feared the coming half year would not be as bright as some that had gone before it. He afterwards alluded at some length to the question of competition for traffic with other railways.—The excess of the revenue from the corresponding half of 1887, they question of competition for traffic with other railways.—The motion was seconded by Mr. S. J. Wilde and agreed to and the dividend having also been agreed to, the meeting closed in the usual way.

· CHINESE IN AUSTRALASIA.

A Sydney correspondent, writing to the St. James's Gazette on this A Sydney correspondent, writing to the St. James's Gazette on this question, says the answer to the outcry in Australia against the Chinese is to be found in the feelings entertained by their white brethren in Australia towards such of the Mongolian race as have found their way thither. To understand fully the depth and intensity of those feelings ore would need to be brought into somewhat close contact with the Chinese—not in their own country, but in their character of Australian citizens. That an ancient nation with a widely differing civilisation from our own should bave certain peculiar habits of life neither surprises nor disgusts us. But let the same which different gertilisation from our own should have certain peculiar habits of life neither surprises nor disgusts us. But let the same habits and customs be introduced amongst us, and the matter assumes a totally different aspect. Whatever picturesqueness the Mongolian may seem to have at home is entirely lost. Though sharing the rights and most of the privileges of his white brethren, he remains among them a member of an alien race. He lives with them, but he is not one of them. He has no powers of assimilation. He may adopt European habits and customs, but he remains a Mongolian still. Even a change of dress alters his appearance in a much slighter degree than would be thought possible. Physiologically, even more than psychologically, he is unfitted to assimilate with a type so different from his own as the European. Strange to say, he has the power of assimilating, what we, at least, consider the nobler type to his own; for physiologically, a half-caste Mongolian is as purely Mongolian as his father. I have seen numerous results of the union between Chinamen and European women, and in every case the mother's race was entirely absorbed in that of the father. In the arms of a woman with red hair, blue eyes, and freekled fair complexion, you may see a child with absorbed in that of the father. In the arms of a woman with red hair, blue eyes, and freckled fair complexion, you may see a child with the straight coarse black hair, slanting black eyes, and yellow skin, that unmistakably proclaim the Mongol. In the dissimilarity between the European and Mongolian races lies the secret



of the antipathy entertained by the former towards the latter. The Chinese are looked upon with extreme disfavour by the labouring The Chinese are looked upon with extreme disfavour by the labouring classes as affecting the labour market. Though physically inferior to the workman of British origin, the Mongolian by his steady industry and the fact that he is content to work for wages that are considered incapable of supporting the white workman, has succeeded in many cases in driving all other competitors out of the field. So far, however, the competition has been confined within somewhat narrow limits. He has not, as in California, turned his attention to the building trade. He has not ousted our friend the washerwoman from her post; and only in rare cases has he taken to domestic service. His Building trade. He has not ousted our friend the washerwoman from her post; and only in rare cases has he taken to domestic service. His principal walk of life, no matter in what part of Australia he may be found, is in the vegetable line. In this he is facile princeps always, and the white grower of vegetables has to give way before him. In this respect "John" is a pioneer. Wherever he sets his foot, spade in hand, cabbages spring up and carrots strike their roots; so that he may even be looked upon as a benefactor. Yet while we buy his cabbages we do not thank him for growing them. In only one of the skilled industries—that of cabinet-making—has he seriously entered into competition with other classes of workmen in the colonies. In this, however, he has made considerable headway, and by his readiness this, however, he has made considerable headway, and by his readiness of imitation is giving proof of what he may be capable of in other directions. In the making of certain classes of furniture—of cheap, yet neat and durable articles—the Chinese in Sydney have an entire monopoly. Regarded, then, from the labour-market point of view, the Chinese in Australia are even more undesirable on account of their virtues than their vices. But no matter how the question is looked at by Australians, the interests of the community as a whole demand their exclusion; and, judging from the state of public feeling and opinion, their exclusion is inevitable.

A TOUR IN SIAM.

Mr. E. B. Gould forwards to the Marquis of Salisbury from Bangkok copy of a report compiled by Mr. W. J. Archer, Acting Vice-Consul at Chiengmai, of a journey made by that gentleman during the months of February and March, 1887, within his Vice-Consular district. The following extracts are made from the report, which is chiefly confined to a description of the country traversed and of the inhabitants, illustrated by three very useful route mans: trated by three very useful route maps:

"I did not propose to proceed northward beyond Chiengsen or eastward beyond the capital of Muang Nan, the farthest of the five States within this Vice-Consular district. The first part of the tour would thus comprise the northern frontier and the interesting Chiengmai Settlements close to it; the latter, the central Lao country and a portion of the Province of Nan, which had not yet been visited by the Vice-Consul.

Vice-Consul.

"Leaving Chiengmai on Feb. 2, my route lay almost directly north and close to the course of the Me Ping as far as Muang Ngai. Between the river and Doi Suchep, the lofty mountain that overlooks Chiengmai on the west, are numerous villages or isolated dwellings, with rich rice fields extending as far and even a short way beyond the Me Lim; this and the Me Teng, a larger river a little further north, are the principal affluents of the Me Ping from the mountainous country on the north-west. Soon after crossing the Me Lim, the cultivation gives way to a long tract of forest extending beyond the Me Teng as far as the plain of Chiengdao. With the exception of a few solitary hamlets this region appears to be uninhabited, but there is more cultivation, I believe, on the left bank, in the populous districts of Muang Ken and Muang Prao. Not far beyond the Me Teng the road lies up the course of the Me Ping; and here it becomes more difficult, but the scenery is far more picturesque. The river, not more than 60 feet broad, runs in many places at the foot of hills covered with rich vegetation, rising abruptly on both sides to a height of several hundred vegetation, rising abruptly on both sides to a height of several hundred feet. The numerous fords were now shallow, but in the height of the rainy season they doubtless often become impassable. A few small rainy season they doubtless often become impassable. A few small rapids present no serious obstacle to the passage of timber from the teak forests north, but impede navigation by boats above the junction of the Mc Teng. The abundance of fish in the Mc Ping was surprising. Dams are constructed across the river for purposes of irrigation, and sometimes are a cause of great vexation to traders, but no measures appear to be taken by the authorities for the proper protection or convenience of trading boats. The upper course of the Mc Ping lies across an extensive valley or plateau, bound on the west by the rocky mountains of Chiengdao, but little inferior in height to Doi Suthep, and by hills of far less elevation, and on the east by the continuation of the range that divides Chiengmai from Lakhon. It is a curious fact that the families of the unfortunate people who are accused of being 'phi ka,' or evil spirits, are usually banished from Chiengmai to Chiengdao; this is perhaps amongst the first signs of the policy of encouraging settlements on the frontier districts, which has since undergone such great development. Muang Ngai is evidently has since undergone such great development. Muang Ngai is evidently of later foundation, and the Lao Settlements scarcely extend further of later foundation, and the Lao Settlements scarcely extend further north. But settlers, mostly Ngios, have recently occupied Muang Pai to the west and Muang Na to the north-west. The route from Muang Ngai to Muang Fang crosses the chain of mountains which divides the basin of the Nam Khong, more commonly known as the Me Kong or Cambodia River, from that of the Me Ping. Passing through rich teak forests the path rises gradually, with only an occasionally steep ascent, until, towards the close of a long day's journey by elephant, the highest pass is reached, at an altitude of about 2,750 ft. After a steep declivity, the valley opens out into an extensive plateau, and on the face of a hill jutting out on it is the 'Tham Tab-tao,' a cave of great fame, to which pilgrimages are made from all parts of the country. It contains an altar where, as usual, offerings are made to numerous images of Buddha; for the Buddhists of this country hardly ever omit to erect a shrine at any spot where a natural marvel strikes the

imagination with awe or wonder. The cave is large and probably of great depth, but, outside of its religious character, it has little attraction for a traveller, and the path leading to it is so rough that it

hardly deserves a visit.

"About twenty miles of good and almost level road down the valley of the Me Fang leads to the capital or chief place of Muang Fang. The' province consists of the valley of the Me Fang, which is of considerable length, but narrow. The seat of Government of the settlement is a large village occupying the site of the old capital; the old ditch or embankment is still visible, and the ruins of numerous temples testify to the former importance of the city. It is said to have been destroyed about 170 years ago by the Burmese. I think, however, that the place was not entirely deserted till after the middle of the last century. That the valley of the Me Fang formerly contained a large population is proved by the most reliable evidence; the number of temples in ruins strewn close to both banks down to the junction with the Me Khok; and that the country was well cultivated is shown by the present stunted vegetation. But the land close to the river is said to be at present so subject to high floods that no cultivation is possible; this curious fact may be due to some impediment of recent formation in the lower coarse of the river. There is, however, still a large extent of country well suitable to cultivation, and labour alone is required to bring the province to its former state of prosstill a large extent of country well suitable to cultivation, and labour alone is required to bring the province to its former state of prosperity. I was told by some of the earlier settlers and by officials of the province that 'a former British Consul had purloined a number of Buddhas from the temples.' This remark referred to a European traveller who some years ago attempted to take away some of these images. The present population of the whole province of Muang Fang is probably under 2,000, and that of the capital about 500 or 600, and unless compulsion is used, the immigration of Laos from the neighbouring states is likely to be slow and gradual. This new capital Fang is prooably under 2,000, and onat of the capital about 500, and unless compulsion is used, the immigration of Laos from the neighbouring states is likely to be slow and gradual. This new capital was founded nine years ago, and has still the peculiar appearance of a new settlement. It is interesting to notice how these settlements are effected by the Laos, as it may illustrate the manner in which the present capitals of these states were founded within comparatively recent times. The site generally chosen for the future capital is close to or on the banks of the principal river, and it is of primary importance that the surrounding country should be a fertile plain well suitable to rice cultivation. The capitals of these provinces are, therefore, almost always situated in the midst of a flat, low country, but on ground sufficiently elevated to secure them from high floods. In the case of Muang Fang, however, the city lies at the foot of the hills on the Me Chan, and at a little distance from the Me Fang; this position was probably chosen in order to avoid the too heavy inundations of the river. Where the new settlement is on the site of a former city, the old embankment or wall, if any such remain, is kept as the boundary of the new town, and, in time, a wooden palisade, perhaps the old embankment or wall, if any such remain, is kept as the boundary of the new town, and, in time, a wooden palisade, perhaps about 12 feet high, is put up. The newcomers first reside in the capital, but as by degrees they have opportunities of becoming better acquainted with the surrounding country, they begin by cultivating the most promising land in the neighbourhood; others join them, and thus rilleges are founded thus villages are founded.

"The Colonies of Aliens in Siam form a characteristic of all the settlements in that country, both in the larger cities and in the provinces. In Bangkok the inhabitants of the different quarters have gradually become amalgamated, but not far from the capital the Colonies of former captives of war still retain their language and customs, and keep up little intercourse with their conquerors. In the toms, and keep up little intercourse with their conquerors. In the northern country the separation is as complete, and the town of Chiengmai, for instance, is divided into numerous quarters, inhabited almost exclusively by people of a different race; and many of the villages in the province are also colonies of refugees or captives. A settlement of this description entails considerable labour, and it is curious to note from what a distant source Muang Fang draws its labour supply. At the time of my visit to the province most of the hard work of clearing the jungle and preparing the soil for rice cultivation was done by a band of several hundred hired labourers. These men belong to a people called, by the Laos, Thai Yai, or 'Thai Lueng,' the inhabitants of the country tributary to China lying north of the Shan States, close to Yunnan and Burmah. They had followed the course of the Salween as far as Mchongson, the western frontier province of Chiengmai, and thence had come across country to Muang course of the Salween as far as Mchongson, the western frontier province of Chiengmai, and thence had come across country to Muang Fang. Some of them return to their country with only a year's earnings, but they are soon replaced by fresh arrivals. They are said to be better and hardier labourers than either Ngios or Laos, and they will probably be employed with advantage in the construction of public works in Burmah. Their language differs little from the Lao, but their dress resembles neither that of the Shans nor of the Laos. In my opinion the country of the Thai Yai (literally 'great Siamese'), or its vicinity, is the cradle of the Thai people, who have thence gradually flowed southward. The whole subject of the gradual development and modifications of the Thai race is a very interesting one from gradually flowed southward. The whole subject of the gradual development and modifications of the Thai race is a very interesting one from an ethnological point of view, and, in the absence of any records, I think is well worthy of research for the light it may throw on the early history of Indo-China. It is curious how the name of 'Thai,' or 'free,' is claimed by different branches of the family. It is only the Siamese that give the name of Lao to the people of these States, and, for some reason, the latter do not consider it at all complimentary, and for some reason, the latter do not consider it at all complimentary, and apply it only to the white-bellied people of the basin of the Nam Khong, beyond Muang Nan. These are, I believe, sometimes called 'Lao Yuen' by the Siamese; it is also curious that the Upper Shans designate the Laos as 'Yuen,' the Siamese name for the Anuamites. The Shans of the basin of the Salween call themselves, and are called by the Laos, 'Ngios.' The route from Muang Fang to Chiengsen was hardly ever used by the Laos before the recent settlements; and travellers from Chiengmai to Chiengsen still prefer to take the route through Chienghai. That by Muang Fang is no doubt longer, but has the advantage of greater coolness and abundance of elephant fodder and pasturage.

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OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. S. LEACOCK.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Schuler Leacock, commandant 5th Bombay Native Infantry, who was accidentally drowned at Baroda, India, on the 23rd ult., was the son of the late Captain George Leacock, and grandson of General Schuler, R.H.A. He entered the serand grandson of General Schuler, R.H.A. He entered the service in December, 1839, obtaining his lieutenancy in January, 1862, captaincy in October, 1869, majority in December, 1879, and his lieutenant-colonelcy in December, 1885. Lieutenant-Colonel Leacock served with the 5th Bombay Native Infantry against the Taepings near Shanghai in 1862, and was present at the attack and capture of the entrenched camp at Wangkaza on 4th April, and of the town of Tseerpoo on 17th April; at Nazeau on the 27th and 29th April; at the storming of the town of Tsingpoo on 12th May; with the garrison defending Kahding in May, and at the recapture of that place on 24th October, 1862 (medal). He served as staff officer to the Arabian field force in the expedition against the Foudtheli Arabs in 1865-66, and was present at Bir Said on 22nd December, 1865, and all subsequent operation against the Foudthell Arabs in 1865-66, and was present at Bir Said on 22nd December, 1865, and all subsequent operations. He also served in command of No. 4 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners throughout the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867-68, and was present at the action of Arogee and at the storming of Magdala (medal).

Major A. C. Boswell.—Major Alexander Carre Boswell, Retired List, Bengal Army, died on the 7th inst., at Ramsgate, in his seventy-fifth year.

Retired List, Bengal Army, died on the 7th inst., at Ramsgate, in his seventy-fifth year.

CAPTAIN G. D. PAKENHAM.—Captain George Dent Pakenham, late of the 4th Bengal Lancers, and Adjutant Governor-General's Body Guard, died on the 19th inst. at Wellington-square, Cheltenham, at the age of 64.

CAPTAIN R. A. RITHERDON.—Captain Robert Augustus Ritherdon, 1st Madras Pioneers, son of the late Major-General A. W. Ritherdon, M.S.C., and of Waltair, Cator-road, Sydenham, died on the 1st inst. at Madras. He obtained his lieutenancy in April, 1876, and his captaincy in April, 1887.

THE NEW SEASON'S TEAS.

The steamer Moyune, which is owned by the China Shippers' Mutual Steam Navigation Company, was docked in London at noon on the 25th inst., bringing from Hankow the first New Season's Tea. Considerable interest was of course manifested in her arrival, but the excitement amongst the traders who attended the first arrival a few years ago was entirely absent. The following is a synopsis of her run:—

•		_			
Left Hankow	•••	•••	4 л.м.	•••	May 20
" Woosung	•••	•••	6 р.м.	•••	May 21
" Singapore	•••	•••	6.15 д.м.	•••	May 28
"Singapore Arrived at Suez	•••	•••	9.20 а.м.	•••	June 14
O	end	•••	10.15 а.м.	•••	June 25
Dooked Gravese			12 noon		June 95

There are some rather curious coincidences connected with the delivery of this season's New Teas. The Moyune, it will probably be recollected, brought home the first crop last year, and it is rather singular that she should have also maintained and it is rather singular that she should have also maintained the same dates at the principal ports of call during her voyage. In 1887 she left Hankow 5½ hours earlier than on the present occasion, and her times correspond at Woosung, Singapore, Suez, Gravesend, and finally London. If anything, however, this year's voyage has been the more expeditious, her time from Woosung being thirty-four days sixteen hours.

Of course it is very early to speak about the quality of the crop generally, but as far as we have seen they compare very favourably with last season's, being strong and full in the cup, and exceedingly well made in the leaf; one parcel of fine Kintuck bringing 2s. 2d. per lb. Ningchows are also well prepared, and a few parcels have been sold at about 1s. 4½d. to

Kintuck bringing 2s. 2d. per lb. Ningehows are also well prepared, and a few parcels have been sold at about 1s. 4\forall d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. Lately, we have been told that China Tea will have to take quite a back place, but we are not of that opinion; and when we see Teas, like some of the fine descriptions of Kintuck and Ninchows of this season, showing so much care in the preparation of the leaf, we feel certain that a better time is in store for China Teas.

The second steamer, the Glengyle, passed Gibraltar on the 25th inst., and Dover at 8 a.m. to-day (the 29th). A long interval of twelve to fourteen days between her arrival and that of the next boat, the Ning Chow, should give the importers ample time to work off her cargo prior to the next boat's arrival.—London and China Express.

THE interesting observation is made by Dr. Underwood, Customs Medical Officer at Kiukiang, China, that the comparative immunity of the Chinese in that region from typhoid fever, notwithstanding that most of the conditions favouring it are present in abundance, may be attributed to the fact that "cold, unboiled water is rarely, or never, used when tea can be had."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 24, Rufford Hall (s), Bombay; 28, Clan Macgregor

(a), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—June 28, Thibet (s), Colombo; 28, Narenta (s), Trieste.

CALCUTTA.—June 22, Hesperia (s), Liverpool; 22, India (s),

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 26, Werneth Hall (s), Bombay; 28, Persia (s),

Bombay.

BOMBAY.—June 26, Merton Hall (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—June 22, Jumna (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's

S.s. Shannon, from London, July 5; from Brindisi, July 16.

S.s. Shannon, from London, July 5; from Brindisi, July 16.

For Bombay: Mr. E. F. Allum, Mr. E. S. McGowan, Capt. Fenton, Miss E. Galloway, Mr. J. H. Goodfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Acklom, Mrs. Street. From Brindisi: Mr. G. P. Clerk, Mr. Bulkerly, Mr. A. B. Barnard, Mr. H. Mainwaring, Mr. G. Bower, Major D. Robertson Dr. Hudson, Mr. Finucane, Mr. A. S. Oakley, Mr. W. Gaye, Capt. Muir, Col. R. M. B. Thomas, Mr. N. Stevens, Mr. C. E. Ross, Lieut. R. D. Petrie, Sir A. Collins, Mr. W. A. Benson, Col. J. Stewart. For Malta: Lieut. Walker-Leigh, Mr. E. F. Taylor, Major R. Parker. For Gibraltar: Lieut. Dallas, Miss Pilpin, Miss Bryant, Major Darley, Mr. Napper, Mr. Taylor.

For Aden: Lieut. J. W. Stirling.

S.s. Brindisi, from London, July 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. W. Mackintosh, Mr. J. J. Smith, Mr. G. Neville. From Brindisi: Mr. D. Hynd,
For Ismailia: Lieut. C. V. Hall.

For Port Said: Surgeon W. Kiddle.

S.s. Thames, from London, July 19; from Brindisi, July 27.

For Bombay: Mrs. Cable, Mr. Boorman, Mr. J. R. Chater. From Brindisi: Major Sawyer, Capt. Bunny, Mr. H. B. Knoralys, Mr. Hill, Capt. Dunlop, Lady Plowden, Rev. A. G. Lewes, Major Gompertz, Capt. Ind, Mr. H. Guinness, Mr. Wynch, Mr. H. W. Foster.

S.s. Rohilla, from London, July 20,

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Bennett, Dr. Hardwick.

S.s. Ancona, from London, July 26; from Marseilles, August 2.

For Bombay: From Marseilles: Mr. F. Kinsman.

S.s. Clyde, from London, August 2; from Brindisi, August 13.

For Bombay: Major W. Gordon, Mr. E. W. Middlemast, Mr. J. R. Hockly. From Brindis: Mr. A. J. Homajee, Rev. W. Covington, Mrs. and Miss Covington, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Mrs. Bryson and two children.

For Malta: Mr. T. Smith. For Gibraltar: Brig.-Surg. Warren.

S.s. Bengal, from London, August 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Ward.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Harrocks and son

S.s. Sutlej, from London, August 30; from Brindisi, Sept. 10. For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. V. and Mrs. Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Capt. H. N. Webb, Bishop of Bombay.

S.s. Chusan, from London, August 31.

For Bombay: Mr. C. and Mrs. Browne.

S.s. Shannon, from London, Sept. 13; from Brindisi, Sept. 24. For Bombay: Col. H. A. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. H. E. Abbot. *Prom Brindisi*: Mr. R. Wortley.

S.s. Pekin, from London, Sept. 13.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. W. Macpherson, Mr. H. D. French. For Madras: Mr. and Miss Worsley.

S.s. Ravenna, from London, Sept. 20; from Marseilles, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: From Marseilles: Mr. B. Thorn, Mr. C. G. Plumer.

S.s. Brindisi, from London, Sept. 27.

For Madras: Mrs. J. Clarke. For Calcutta: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Primley, Mrs. Sparenbourg, Mr. R. and Mrs. Lea, Mr. Lea, Miss Lea, Rev. and Mrs. Endle.

S.s. Khedive, from London, Sept. 27; from Brindisi, Oct. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Pellatt, Col. F. W. Grant, Mrs. L. K. Laurie, Col. and Mrs. Oldham, Mrs. and Miss Harrington, Miss Adams, Mr. T. Williams, Maj. Manderson, Mrs. Spitta. *From Brindisi*: Dr. and Mrs.



Kennot and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Clelland, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr.

For Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Chapman and two children,

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Kerbela, to sail June 30.

For Bombay: Mr. Toulmin.

Per B.LS.N. s.s. Rewa, to sail July 13.

For Colombo: Mr. H. Wright, Mr. A. H. Clarke, Mr. H. Lucas.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail August 23.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Bannatyne Macleod, infant and nurse, Mr. E. V. Duppen.

Per Hall Line s.s. Rufford Hall, to sail June 30. For Karachi: Mrs. Johnstone.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Persia, from Bombay, May 19; at Liverpool, June 16.

Mrs. Johnson and three children, Mrs. Barker, two children and ayah, Rev. J. W. Gordon, Mr. A. P. Gould, Mrs. Henderson and child, Mrs. Shallis and infant. Mrs. Leely, Mrs. C. J. Tisdall, two children and maid, Lieut. E. R. Houghton, Col. Jacob, Mr. W. McClumpha, Mr. W. W. Glenn, Mrs. Grimshaw, three children and nurse, Mr. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Miss Foote.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Britannia, left Bombay May 27, for Liverpool. Lieut. A. C. Cragg, Surg. J. Steel, Mrs. Steel and two children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. Persia, from Liverpool, June 30. For Bombay: Colonel H. J. Lugard, Miss Lugard.

> Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS. Per s.s. Clan Grant, sailed from Liverpool, June 16.

To Madras: Three Misses Dyer and two Masters Dyer. To Calcutta: Mrs. A. L. Latham and daughter, two Misses Cork-hill, Mrs. L. M. Beal, Mr. J. Wilkie.

er s.s. Clan Murray, at Marseilles, June 15.

From Bombay: Col. W. Stenhouse, Capt. McCrea, Capt. G. Fuller, Mr. Charpie, Mr. W. L. Cameron, Mr. Chappel.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson.

To Suez: Mr. E. Galloway. To Colombo: Mr. W. F. Robertson Reid.

Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. , to sail August 18. For Bombay: Mr. Cooper, Mr. Master, Lieut. M. L. Shipway.

Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s.

, to sail Oct. 18. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and child, Col. and Mrs. Vertue.

Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. , to sail Nov. 18. For Bombay: Mr. H. R. Scott.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, at Bombay, May 11. From London: Mr. and Mrs. Phythian, Miss Phythian, Mrs. Francis, Mr. K. Buksh, Mr. Nelson.

From Brindisi: Colonel Pratt, Mr. Reid, Mr. Borland, Mrs T. S. Cunningham, Mr. Crandfield, Mr. Withoba Chowan, wife and child. From Marseilles: Surgeon-Major Burroughs. From Venice: Mr. Redfern, Mr. Ormslow.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Capt. R. Hazelwood, left Bombay, June 12.

June 12.

For London: Mr. J. Darling, Mr. H. Prentice, Capt. H. A. Bennett Capt. Haggard, Mr. Reuss, Mr. Geo. Mercer and infant, Surg. J. Croft, Mr. E. N. Marrett, Capt. Mackerness, Mr. Richard Grant, Mr. F. Halford Elderton, Major Hammond, Mr. G. Hampton, Mr. A. V. Jenner, Mr. Walter Kennedy, Mr. J. Jack, Mr. H. E. Grant, Mr. A. T. Chisdetti, Mrs. Molloy, Mr. H. Bull.

For Brindisi: Genl. Wolseley, Lieut.-Col. Clements, Capt. and Mrs. B. L. Freeman, Mr. A. J. Freeman, Mr. F. S. Leley, Mr. Stanley Clarke, Mr. F. S. Picot, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Pitt, Mr. G. Saliner, Mr. W. A. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. Inman, Mrs. Martin, Miss Martin, Mr. E. Martin, Mr. G. Kirk, Mr. Graham Mr. W. Clerke, Mr. W. P. Symonds, Mr. L. Tiden, Surg.-General Rae, Capt. A. G. H. Gardner, Capt. Morrison. For Gibraltar: Capt. Stokes.

Per P. and O. s.s. Carthage, Capt. Stead, from London, June 28 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, July 9.

For Bombay: Mr. Chatterton, Mr. Powell, Surg.-Maj. Ward. From Brindisi: Mr. E. Colvin, Col. Cooke, Mr. R. B. Clegg, Major Cather Dr. M. Robinson, Mr. G. A. Campbell. Col. C. J. Smith, Mr. Oakley. Mr. Jessop, Mr. and Mis. Watson. From Venice: Sir A. Gordon and friend.

For Madras: Mr. A. Chatterton. For Malta: Mr. A. Robson, Mr. H. F. Stokes, Mr. J. Eastman, Rev^a 7. S. Harris, Brig. Surg. O'Dwyer, Mr. Braburn, Mrs. Harris, Mr. Wakefield.

For Gibraltar: Mr. R. H. and Mrs. Macaulay, Mr. S. Hannington. Mr. Carrara, Mr. Ducken, Mr. Eckersley, Mr. FitzHenry. For Brindisi: Dr. C. W. Harvey. For Aden: Mr. Pamphlett.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. , from London, June 28 from Brindisi, July 9.

For Bombay: Mrs. Monk. From Marseilles: Mr. C. A. Bird, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Tilly.

For Colombo: Mr. W. Hogarth.

For Ismailia: From Marseilles: Major and Mrs. Ross, Mr. Manton,

Lieut. A. H. Jenkins.

For Marseilles: Mr. Shipway, Mr. W. T. Moore.
For Aden: From Marseilles: Lieut. Brownrigge, Col. Lockhart.
For Alexandria: From Venice: Capt. Harkness. From Brindisi: Capt. Nixon, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Pryse, Capt. Graham.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Manora, to sail June 29.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. M. Tyrrell, Mrs. Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Morris, Miss Bridges, Miss Stroud, Mr. T. Philbrick, Mr. H. McKinnon, Mr. E. A. Bentram, Mr. J. L. Reid, Mr. A. Cameron, Mr. D. Stevenson.

For Colombo: Mr. T. E. Cockshot, Mr. G. W. Floyer, Mrs. Carberry and three Misses Carberry.

For Madras: Mr. F. F. L. Penno.

For Aden: Dr. J. H. L. Allott.

Per P. and O. s.s. Sutlej, Capt. Worcester, from London, June 21; from Brindisi, July 2.

For Bombay: Mr. T. Pilot, Mr. T. Rust, Mr. and Mrs. Higby, Mr and Mrs. Rogers, Miss Goodden, five Misses Watson, Mr. Watson, junr. Rev. and Mrs. Luckman, Mr. Clegg, Mr. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Robbie Mr. Ormerod. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. J. Archer, Capt. Beley, Mr. J. K. Lawrie, Major Wyllie, Mrs. Wyllie, Major H. M. Williams, Mr. A. E. Henry, Lieut. A. T. Bruce, Mr. J. C. Duffus, Mr. A. H. Harington, Mr. A. Andrews, Major P. H. Clowes, Mr. A. J. Faulding, Major E. H. Fitzherbert, Surg. Major J. Duke, Mr. Clark, Mr. Dunphy, Brig.-Surgeon Knowlys, Dr. Darar, Mr. A. Ronald, Messrs. E. F. and F. G. Self.

For Port Said: Surgeon O'Callaghan.
For Gibraltar: Capt. Myers, Mrs. Boyle, Mr. Fletcher.
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Young and two children, Lieut. Sarona,
Colour-Sergt. Harding, Sergt. Sales, Mr. Hart, Mr. J. E. Caine, Corpl.
Court, Mrs. Valentine.

For Aden: Mr. Hamley, Lieut. N. Sugden.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, June 19.

For Marseilles: Mr. A. Rea, Mr. and Mrs. Doran.

Per s.s. Clyde, Capt. W. H. Mudie, June 26.

For London: Dr. W. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale. For Brindisi: Mr. E. C. Cox, Capt. P. E. Henderson.

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, July 3.

For London: Mr. R. McClay. For Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Stead.

Per s.s. Ganges, Capt. R. Stewart, July 10.

For London: Mr. R. D. Oldham, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. French Brewster.
For Brindisi: Mr. Scotts, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Prescott, Mr. T. L. Winter, Mr. F. B. Mulock, Mr. P. Wagstaffe.

Per s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, July 17.

For London: Mr. Towers, R.M. For Brindisi: Surgeon-Major Spencer, Mr. H. M. Parish, Mr. H.

For Marseilles: Colonel W. G. Heaviside.

Per s.s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, July 24.

For London: Mr. E. Dobbs. For Brindisi: Colonel R. M. Clifford, Mr. Jordan.

Per s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, August 7. For Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. R. M. I. Horsford.

Per s.s. Thames, Capt. W. S. Seaton, August 21. For London: Mr. R. Giles, Mr. E. Giles.



COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE	Tantonco Inni Ing time baripting in	Endogram 10 Nomins l. Gielle (Darjiling) 130 69 to — Good Hope Tea Co, 100 190 to —
BOMBAY.—May 19.	Kemp & Co. 175 870 Mechanics' Buildgs. Co. 50 45 Oriental Govt. Security 50 120	Gowhatty (Assam) 100 Liquidation.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Oriental Loan Assoc 20 18 Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance 1,000 2,050	Grob (Assam) 100 17 to Holta (Kangra) 100 58 to Hoolmaree (Assam) 100 115 to
Four per Cent Rs. 100} to -	Treacher and Co all 1,200 Thacker and Co all 200	Hoolungorie (Assam) 100 51 to — Indian Terai 500 450 to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cont 107 to — Six per Cent. Municipal Loans 101 to —	LAND COMPANIES.	Jellalpore (Cachar) to -
New French Losn, 5 per cent. 1881 993 to -	Colaba Co 12} 700	Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) — to — Kalacherra (Cachar) 100 30 to — Kangra Valley 100 par
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 — to — Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond 93 to 93 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	- Utakan Ju	Kornafuli (Chittagong) 100 58 to —
Trust Bond 100 to — Five per Cont. Municipal Loan 105 to —	Port Canning Co 700 325	Kurseong and Darjiling 250 118 to Do. contributory 200 98 to
Cooria Spinning Bonds to -	CALCUTTA.—June 8.	Do. contributory 200 98 to — Kurseong and Terai — — to — Kuttal (Cachar) 100 210 to —
BANKS.		Lakatoora (Sylhet) 100 38 to —
Paid-up. Last Div'd. Cash Rates Indian Banks. Rs.	P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. 4 Promissory Notes Rs. 99 15 to —	Longview (Darjinng) 100 00 to — Loobah 100 120 to — Lower Assam £7½ 5 to —
Bank of Bombay all 10 pr.ct 845	44 of 1870 (1885) 100 12 to 101 4	Luckimpore (Assam) £10 65 to — Majagram (Cachar) 100 19 to 20
Bank of Bengal all 10 pr.et 905 Bank of Madras all 9 pr.et 800	41 of 1878-79 (1893) 105 6 to — 41 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) 105 6 to — 42 of 1879 (Çoupon) to —	Mim (Darjiling) , 100 — to —
EXCHANGE BANKS. Agra Bank all 6 pr.ct 118	CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	Do. contributory 90 23 to
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation National Bank of India £12} 171 pr.ct 130	6 of 1870 (1889) 105 12 to —	Mothola (Assam) 100 110 to -
	6 of 1872 (1891) 106 4 to — 6 of 1878 (1908) 105 4 to —	Do. contributory 90 .100 to — Mungledye (Assam) — to —
PRESS COMPANIES.	6 of 1884-5 (1905) 105 4 to —	Muttuck (Assam) 200 — to — Do. contributory 125
Akbar 1,250 125 — Albort all 18 pr.ct —	5 of 1886-7 (1916) 105 12 to — 4½ of 1882 (1902) 99 8 to —	Do. contributory 125 New Fallodhi (Darjiling) to New Ghola Ghat (Assam) £10 Liquidation.
Albert (Kurrachee) 1,100 100 — Apollo 240 nil 240	BANKS AND FINANCIAL.	New Mutual (Cachar) 30 100 to — Nutwanpore (Cachar) — to —
Bellary 1,100 nil — Bombay Cotton all 15 180	Paid. Price.	Phoenix (Cachar) 85 80 to — Punkabares (Darjiling) 100 55 to —
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited 200 16 100	Agra Savings 100 125 to -	Pattureah (Sylhet) 100 40 to — Rajabare (Assan) to —
Colaba 1,880 50 600 Dhollera Ginning all 12 100	Allahabad 100 185 to 186 Alliance of Simla 100 150 to — Bank of Bengal 500 982½ to —	Second Mutual Cachar 56 4-5 disct.
East India 1,000 150 1,190 Fort 8,500 150 1,450	Do of Hanor India	Seemah to -
French all, 80 520 Harvey & Sabapathy 500 25 400	Himalaya 100 125 to —	Singell (Darjiling)
Khangaum 450 45 860	Mussoorie 100 110 to — National of India £12½ 135 to —	Springside (Darjiling) 100 65 to — Sungoo River (Chittagong) 100 16 to —
Mofussil Co 400 55 400	Rohilkund Kumaon 100 107 to — Simla Bank Corporation 500 — to —	Teendarrea (Darjiling) 100 40 to —
New Berar 500 60 540	Uncovenanted Service (Agra) 100 70 to —	Ting Ling (Darjiling) 100 105 to — Tukvar (Darjiling) 200 180 to —
Prince of Wales 400 80 300	COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES. Price.	Upper Assam £10 18 to —
Sabapathy (Bellary) 500 75 555 Sassoon 500 25 500	Alipore Coal 100 100 to -	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton 1,000 120 1,190 Sind 750 75 450	Asiatic Jute 100 Liquidation.	LONDON.—June 30.
Volkart 500 45 630	Barnagore Jute £10 100 to —	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	B. Baragunda Copper (preface	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Ahmedabad 1,000 20 1,300	A. shares) 78. 6d. 16 to —	
Alfred Manufacturing, 100 2 340	Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 8 to —	Price.
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 340 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 595 Albort Edward Mills 1,000 90 440	Do. Deferred B. Shares £1 8 to — Bangal Mills £100 1,600 to — Bengal Silk Co 100 50 to —	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 961 to 97 31 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 1061
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 340 Alllance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 595 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 440 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co.	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 100½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 10½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to -
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 595 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 90 440 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownugur Mills 1,000 30	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 964 to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 100½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to — 4½ Do. do. 1885 to — 4½ Do. do. 1893 to —
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 2 340 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 595 Albort Edward Mills 1,000 90 440 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 — Bombay United 100 20 860 Central India 500 35 1,010	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 100½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper 101 to 101½ 4 Do. do. 1885 10 to 102 4½ Do. do. 1893 104 to 106 4 Do. 1880-90 104 to 106
Alfred Manufacturing 100 2 340 Alliance Spinning 500 17½ p.ct 595 Albort Edward Mills 1,000 90 440 Anglo-Indian 500 18½ 100 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 9 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 30 — Bombay United 100 20 860 Central India 500 35 1,010 Coorla Mills 1,000 20 585 D. Spinning all —	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1006 to 100½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 Contral Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all 500 D. Spinning all 500 Empress Co all 550 Empress Co all 25 760	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 964 to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 100½ 4 Do. October 10, 1885 101 to 10½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Allore Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Coorla Mills 1,000 Dynaming all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 25 760 Empress Co all 25 760 Framjee Petit 1,000 Ego 20 25 615 Golam Baba 400 20 20	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 964 to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 100½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hodon 25 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hindustan 1,000 Hodon 20 Hodon 25 Hodon 26 Hod	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to - 4½ Do. do. 1885 to - 4½ Do. do. 1898 to - 4½ Do. do. 1898 104 to 106 4½ Do. 1892 104 to 106 4 Do. 1895-90 104 to 106 4 Mauritius, 1881 108 to 110 6 Do. 1895-96 115 to 117 4 Do 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURES
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 600 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Central India 500 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Petit 1,000 Godon Mills 4,000 Godon Mills 1,000 Cord Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Petit 1,000 Godon Mills 1,000 Godon Mills 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hydersbad Spinning 1,000 S95 S95 S97 S96 S97	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 964 to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 100½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to to 101 4½ Do. do. 1885 to 10 4½ Do. do. 1895 to 10 4½ Do. 1882 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1881 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1881 108 to 110 6 Do. 1895-90 115 to 117 4½ Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 106 to 103 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 110 to 115 East Indian, Irredocm. 4½ p.c 100 112 to 127
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Central India 500 Corla Mills 1,000 Contral India 500 D. Spinning all 20 Empress Co all 25 Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gord	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 100½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggtr Mills 1,000 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Corla Mills 1,000 Contral Mills 1,000 D Spinning all 500 D Spinning all 500 Empress Co all 25 760 Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hyderabad Spinning 1,000 Tolum Mills 1,000	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 100½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Alloert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Gentral India 500 Central India 500 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,0	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 100½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4½ Do. do. 1885 to 4½ Do. do. 1893 to 4½ Do. do. 1893 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1881 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1881 108 to 110 6 Do. 1893-90 115 to 117 4½ Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 106 to 103 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 110 to 115 East Indian, Irredcem. 4½ D.c. 100 1125 to 127 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 114 to 118 Oude and Rohllkund, 4 p.c 100 105 to 110 South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 to RAILWAYS. Bengal and NWestern, Lun 94 to 96
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Alloert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Gentral India 500 Central India 500 Contral Mills 1,000 Contral Mills 1,000 Contral Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 550 Empress Co all 25 Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Gordon 20 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordo	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 100½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to to 101 4½ Do. do. 1885 to 10 4½ Do. do. 1893 104 to 106 4½ Mayritius, 1881 104 to 106 4½ Mayritius, 1881 108 to 110 6 Do. 1893-90 115 to 117 4½ Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 106 to 103 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 110 to 115 East Indian, Irredcem. 4½ D.c. 100 1125 to 127 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 114 to 118 Oude and Rohlikund, 4 p.c 100 105 to 110 South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 to
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albort Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 600 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Central India 500 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Ago 25 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 Jaffer Ali 500 James Gree vos 500 James Gree vos 500 Sempress Co 300 James Gree vos 500 Sempress Co 500 James Gree vos 500 Sempress Co 500 Sempress Co 500 James Gree vos	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 100½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to to 101 4½ Do. do. 1885 to 10 4½ Do. do. 1893 104 to 106 4½ Mayritius, 1881 104 to 106 4½ Mayritius, 1881 108 to 110 6 Do. 1893-90 115 to 117 4½ Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 106 to 103 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS, Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 110 to 115 East Indian, Irredcem. 4½ D.c. 100 1125 to 127 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 114 to 118 Oude and Rohlikund, 4 p.c 100 105 to 110 South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 to
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Albart Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 600 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Central India 500 Bombay United 1,000 Central India 500 Central India 500 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Golam Baba 400 Gordon Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Tranipe Petit 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 Jaffer Aii 500 Jaffer Aii 500 Jaffer Aii 500 Jaffer Aii 500 Khatao Mackunjee 1,000 Senyes Co 30 Jaffer Aii 500 Manockjee Petit 1,000 Manackjee Petit 1,000 Manackjee 1,000 Manackjee 1,000 Manackjee 1,000 Manackjee 1,000 Manackjee 1,000 Managon 250 Jaffer Jid 525 Manackjee 1,000 Managon 250	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 100½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4½ Do. do. 1885 to 4½ Do. do. 1893 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1831 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1831 108 to 110 6 Do. 1895-96 115 to 117 4 Do 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107 4½ Constant Debenture Stocks, Paid Price. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS, Paid Price. RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS, Paid Price. RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS, Paid Price. RAILWAYS. Bengal and NWostern, Lon. 100 115 to 115 Coude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 105 to 110 South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 105 to 110 South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 105 to 110 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 94 to 96 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent 23 Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (loss ½) 25 Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (loss ½) 25 Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (loss ½) 25 Do. Do. fon. Con., Gua. 4 p.c 117 to 119
Alfried Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500 Albert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 600 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Central India 500 Bombay United 100 Central India 500 Central India 500 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Doming all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 Jaffer Ali 500 Jaffer Ali 500 Jaffer Ali 500 Sempress Co 300 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 Hingunghat Mill 500 Jaffer Ali 500 Maragon 250 Manack Jee Petit 1,000 Mahaluxmee 1,000 Maragon 250 Maragon 250 Maragon 250 Maragon 250 Maragon 250 Magama 1,000 Masagon 250 Magama 1,000 Magama 1,000 Masagon 250 Macadon 1,000 Masagon 1,000 Masagon 250 Macadon 1,000 Masagon 1,000 Masagon 250 Macadon 1,000 Masagon 250 Macadon 1,000 Masagon .	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 100½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4½ Do. do. 1885 to 4½ Do. do. 1893 to 4½ Ceylon, 1882 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1881 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1881 108 to 110 6 Do. 1895-96 115 to 117 4 Do 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 105 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURES TOCKS, Paid Price. Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 115 to 118 Coude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 115 to 118 Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c 100 105 to 110 South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 to 100 RAILWAYS. Bengal and NWestern, Lm 9½ to 96 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 East 104, 1963 23½ to 24½ Do. Ann. B £1 per ann (less ½) 23½ to 24½ Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Qua., 4p.c 117 to 119 Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 pp.c 100 Radras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 Radras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 133 to 185
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning 500 Alloert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Gentral India 500 Central India 500 Central India 500 Contral Mills 1,000 Contral Mills 1,000 Contral Mills 1,000 Contral Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Empress Co all 25 Framjee Petit 1,000 Gordon Mills	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 96½ to 97 3½ India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 1006 to 100½ 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 101½ 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4½ Do. do. 1895 to 4½ Do. do. 1893 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1831 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1831 108 to 110 6 Do. 1895-96 115 to 117 4 Do 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 106 to 108 RAILWAY DEBENTURES PERPETUAL DEBENTURES STOCKS. Paid Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c 100 East Indian, Irredoem. 4½ p.c. 100 East Indian, Irredoem. 4½ p.c. 100 East Indian, Irredoem. 4½ p.c. 100 South Indian, Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 South Indian, 4½ per cent 100 Eastern Bengal, guaran. 5 per cent. 100 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent 23½ to 24½ Do. Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (loss ‡) 23½ to 24½ Do. Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (loss ‡) 23½ to 24½ Do. Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (loss ‡) 23½ to 24½ Do. Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (loss ‡) 25½ to 26½ Do. Do. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c 100 Bo. do. 4½ do.
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500 Alloert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian 500 Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) 500 Bhownuggur Mills 1,000 Gentral India 500 Central India 500 Contral Mills 1,000 Contral Mills 1,000 Contral Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 D. Spinning all Dhun Mills 1,000 Gordon Mills 1,000 Go	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 961 to 97 31 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 1001 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 1011 4 India Enfaced Paper to 4 Do. do. 1885 to 4 Do. do. 1893 to 4 Do. do. 1893 to 4 Do. 1880-90 104 to 106 4 Mauritius, 1831 108 to 110 6 Do. 1893-96 115 to 117 4 Do 115 to 117 5 Do. 1831-96 105 6 Do. 1893-96 105 6 Do. 1893-96 115 to 117 6 Do 115 to 117 6 Do 105 to 107 6 Eastern Sengal guaran 4 pc 100 7 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 pc. 100 7 Great Indian Peninsula, 4 pc. 100 8 Douth Indian, 4½ per cent. 100 8 Eastern Bengal and NWestern, Lun 94 to 96 8 Bengal and NWestern, Lun 94 to 96 8 Bengal and NWestern, Lun 94 to 64 8 Bengal Central, Lim., Shs 5 8 B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 8 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 8 Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 9 Co. Ann. B £ per ann. (loss ‡) 25† to 22‡ 9 Do. Do. Ann. G., Qua. 4 pc 107 117 to 119 118 Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 p.c 100 128 to 128 129 Do. do. 4‡ do. 100 120 to 122 124 Do. do. 4‡ do. 100 124 to 125 124 to 124 125 126 to 127 127 to 119 128 to 128 129 to 129 120 to 122 120 to 124 121 to 125
Alfred Manufacturing. 100 Alliance Spinning. 500 Alloert Edward Mills 1,000 Anglo-Indian	Do. Deferred B. Shares	3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd 964 to 97 34 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 106 to 1004 4 Do. October 10, 1888 101 to 1014 4 India Enfaced Paper to - 4½ Do. do. 1885 to - 4½ Do. do. 1885 to - 4½ Do. do. 1893 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1831 104 to 106 4½ Mauritius, 1831 108 to 110 6 Do. 1893-96 115 to 117 4 Do 105 to 107 4½ Straits Settlements Government 105 to 107 5 to 108 5 to 108 5 to 127 6 Treat Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. 100 116 to 115 6 Do. 40. 41 do. 100 105 6 to 108 6 Bann. 8 £1 per ann. (loss ‡) - 25‡ to 26‡ 6 Do. do. 4‡ do. 100 126 to 128 6 Do. do. 4‡ do. 100 126 to 128 6 Do. do. 4‡ do. 100 126 to 128 6 Coude & Rohilkund, gus. 5 p.c. 100 6 Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gus. A. Ain. 1908 6 25 to 25‡
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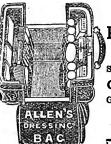
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